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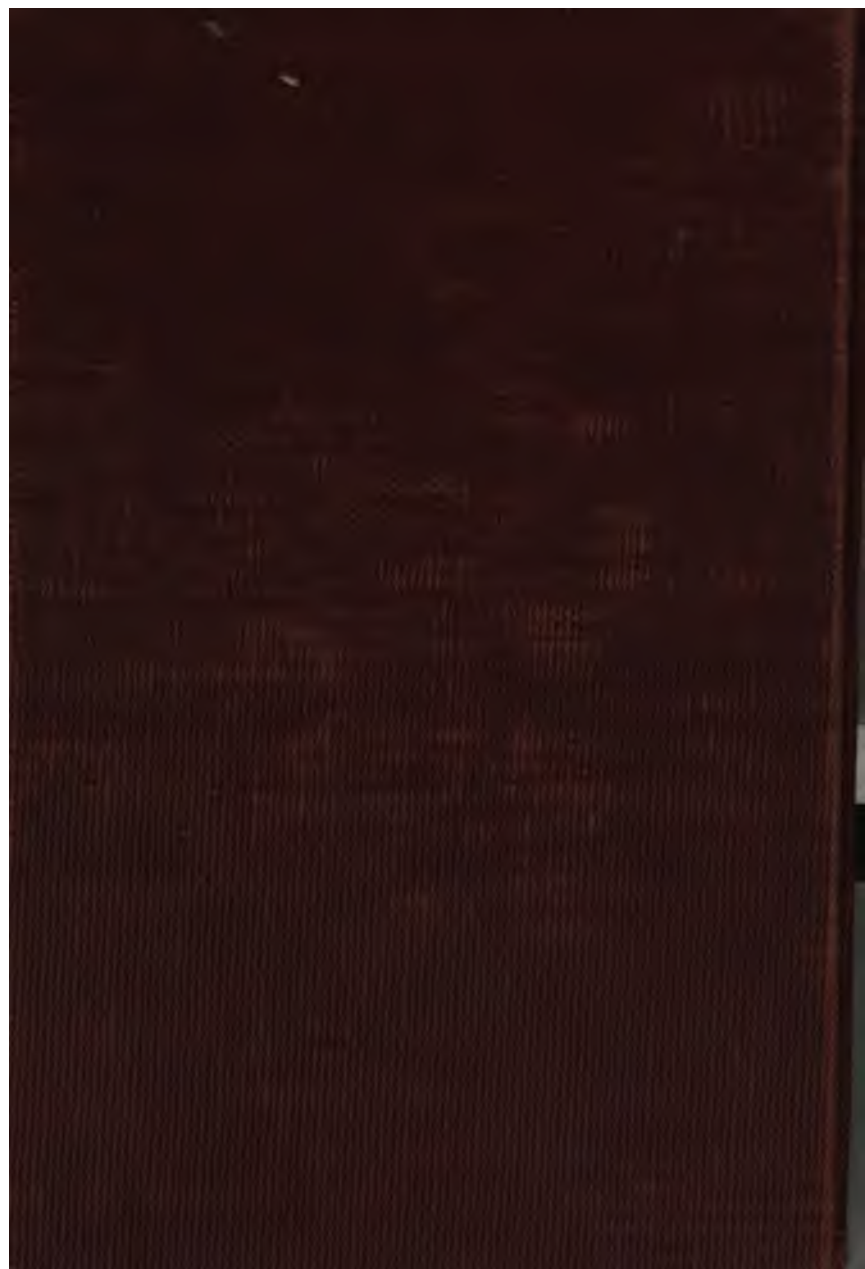
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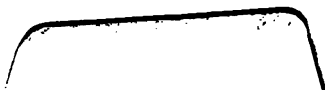
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CHASE AND STUART'S CLASSICAL SERIES.

SELECT ORATIONS
OF
MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

With Explanatory Notes, Lexicon, etc.

BY

GEORGE STUART, A.M.,

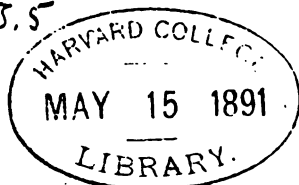
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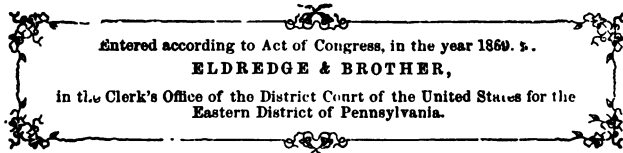
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TO
E. OTIS KENDALL, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

This Work

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

AS A

TRIBUTE TO SINCERE FRIENDSHIP,

BY

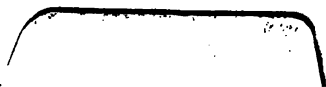
HIS FRIEND AND FORMER PUPIL,

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with real profit and a lively pleasure the choice productions of the first orator of the Roman world.

The fourteen orations here presented form a larger, and, it is hoped, richer selection from this portion of the works of Cicero than is to be found in any other school edition in this country. This large number, it is believed, cannot fail to be regarded by instructors as a decided advantage, as they will thereby be enabled to vary the reading of successive classes. Seven orations will answer the requisite for admission into most of our colleges.

The Plan of the Forum and its surroundings will prove a valuable commentary on many passages in Cicero, and the List of Consuls during his life will not unfrequently prove a useful note on chronology.

G. S.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
Philadelphia, January 1, 1860.



LIFE OF CICERO.

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO, the greatest of Roman orators, was born near Arpinum, in Latium, on the third of January, B. C. 106. Arpinum had received the full Roman franchise in B. C. 188, so that the inhabitants enjoyed the rights of citizens of the great Republic. With his brother Quintus he was early taken to Rome, that he might receive the benefit of an education which it was impossible to procure in a provincial town. Among the distinguished teachers, who, at various times, contributed to the development of his mind, and the formation of his taste and style, were the poet Archias, Phaedrus and Zeno the Epicureans, Molo the Rhodian, Philo of Athens, Antiöchus of Ascalon, Diodötus the Stoic, and Demetrius the Syrian. He also entered upon the study of law under the venerable Q. Mucius Scaevöla, the augur, the most learned lawyer of his day. His comprehensive mind thirsted for knowledge of every kind, but philosophy and oratory, with the Greek language and literature, formed the chief objects of his study. At Rome, oratory and arms were almost the only avenues to distinction, and as Cicero's appetite for knowledge was insatiable, and his desire for distinction boundless, he applied himself to his favorite studies with unwonted zeal. He attended the speeches of the different orators and pleaders in the Forum and courts; studied the gesture of the best actors, Æsop and Roscius; and spent a portion of each day in the practice of reading, writing, and declamation. From what he says of himself in this connection, we may gather some idea of his personal appearance. "Among the crowd who listened to the orators in the Forum, as they thundered from the Rostra, stood a tall, thin youth, with outstretched neck, and eager eyes, gazing with rapt attention on the speak-

ers, and learning from them the art how to sway by the charm of eloquence the fierce democracy of Rome."— *Forsyth's Life of Cicero*.

At the age of twenty-five, with his mind disciplined by a long course of study, and stored with varied learning, he commenced that brilliant career of oratory, which was at once the charm and the pride of his countrymen, and which, for nearly two thousand years, has furnished almost unapproachable models of eloquence. Such was his scrupulous desire to correct the slightest blemishes in style and delivery, that even late in life, when he had acquired wide renown as an orator, he did not hesitate to receive, for the third time, instruction from Molo, the celebrated Rhodian rhetorician. His severe labors and studies at length affected his health, and he retired to Athens, at that time "the university of Rome," to seek its restoration, and to improve himself in his favorite pursuits. Here he met his bosom-friend and life-long correspondent, Titus Pomponius Atticus. He remained abroad two years, travelling through Asia Minor, making the acquaintance of the most distinguished men and illustrious orators and rhetoricians of the East, and returned with his health completely restored, and prepared to commence that career of public advancement which culminated in the consulship, the highest object of a Roman's ambition. At the age of thirty-one he was elected quaestor of Lilybaeum in Sicily; at thirty-seven, aedile; at forty, praetor; and at forty-three, consul. While quaestor, he discharged his duties with such integrity and fidelity as to conciliate the good-will and attachment of the Sicilians. During a visit to Syracuse he had the good fortune to discover the tomb of Archimēdes by the sphere and cylinder sculptured on the stone. On his return to Rome, the censors placed his name on the roll of senators. While aedile elect, he undertook, at the solicitation of the Sicilians, the prosecution of the great criminal Verres; and while praetor, he made his first appearance as a political speaker from the Rostra in the delivery of the oration for the Manilian law, which secured for Pompey the conduct of the war against Pithridātes. During his consulship occurred the great con-

spiracy of Catiline, the successful suppression of which secured him the proud title of *Pater patriæ*, and for a time the highest exaltation with his countrymen. The attainment of this high office is a most convincing proof of his great influence and popularity at the time. For Cicero was a *novus homo*, and a deep-rooted prejudice on the part of the hereditary aristocracy, who had long monopolized all the high offices of the state, ever sought to exclude from them any *new man*, none of whose ancestors had occupied a curule chair. The summary punishment of Lentulus, Cethegus, and others of the conspirators, without trial, eventually proved the ruin of Cicero, and drove him into exile and the deepest gloom and despondency. His mortal enemy Clodius proposed a bill, that "whoever had put to death a Roman citizen uncondemned in due form of trial, should be interdicted from fire and water." This bill was aimed directly at Cicero, for as consul and presiding officer of the senate he was held responsible for their acts. Cicero anticipated the blow and retired to Thessalonica in a most miserable and melancholy state of mind. The greatness of his fall completely crushed his spirit. His was not that firm and resolute spirit which endures sudden misfortune with stoical fortitude. His great foible was vanity and an immoderate estimate of the value of his services. He was extravagantly fond of praise, and as fearful of censure, and could bear anything better than the loss of popular applause. In a letter to his wife Terentia, he says: "O! lost and afflicted as I am, why should I ask you to come to me? Yet must I not ask you? Can I then exist without you? But what will become of my darling Tullia? And my Cicero, what will he do? I cannot write more—my grief prevents me."

Forsyth's Life.

After enduring a banishment of sixteen months, and through the untiring exertions of his friends, a bill for the recall of Cicero was passed in an immense assembly of the people in the Campus Martius. His journey to Rome was one continued ovation, magistrates and people along his route flocking to see him and offer their congratulations.

Shortly after his return, in B. C 58, he was appointed a

member of the college of augurs. In B. C. 51 he was appointed to the proconsular government of Cilicia. At that time such appointments were eagerly sought as the means of securing a fortune or of repairing a broken one. But Cicero accepted the appointment with reluctance, and his administration was characterized by such mildness and equity, that the grateful inhabitants would have shown him unusual honors, had he permitted it.

His return to Rome found Caesar and Pompey preparing to enter upon the civil war. Caesar was anxious to secure his services and influence, but after much vacillation he cast his fortune with Pompey. After the battle of Pharsalia he returned to Italy, not without apprehensions of Caesar's resentment. But Caesar's generous nature easily forgave him, and even treated him with kindness and respect. Yet Cicero could regard the conqueror in no other light than as a usurper and the destroyer of the liberties of Rome. He therefore applauded his assassination, and joined the party of the tyrannicides. For the same reason he denounced Antony and attacked him in his Philippics with unsparing violence—an act for which he soon paid the forfeit of his life. During these perilous times Cicero displayed a courage truly heroic. Never did his country stand in so great need of his services. Intellectually he towered above all his contemporaries, and he again became the popular idol. The image of the old republic filled his mind and animated him with a noble patriotism. But his labors and struggles were in vain. Combinations were in progress whose development was fraught with ruin to himself and his cherished hopes. On the formation of the second Triumvirate, Octavian, to gratify Antony, allowed the name of Cicero to be placed on the list of the proscribed. The soldiers of Antony were soon in pursuit of him, and overtaking him near his Formian villa, severed his head from his body. The hands were cut off, and the murderers carried them, with the head, to Antony, who caused them, in mockery of the triumphs of his eloquence, to be nailed to the Rostra. Thus perished Cicero in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

The great defect in the character of Cicero was a want of

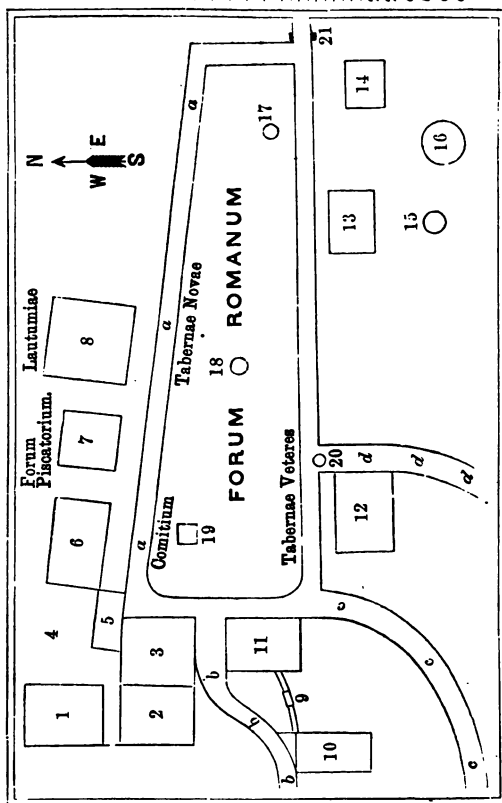
self-reliance. He is justly charged with excessive vanity and an inordinate love of praise. The applause of his countrymen possessed a charm for him that nothing else could bestow. Hence when adversity overtook him, that divine philosophy, of which he was so fond a votary, failed to yield him the needed consolation.

But in his private character and domestic relations Cicero was a beautiful pattern of virtue, temperance, and purity, in an age characterized by much irreligion, vice, and immorality. He was a devoted husband, an affectionate father, a kind and obliging friend. "Those great occasions when he was compelled to act on his own responsibility, and to listen to the dictates of his beautiful soul, '*seine schöne Seele*' (Niebuhr), his pure, honest, and incorruptible heart are the bright points in Cicero's character. Gentle, sympathizing, and affectionate, he lived as a patriot and died as a philosopher." (*Browne's Rom. Clas. Lit.*)

Cicero was a singularly voluminous writer. His works embrace almost every department of literature. His letters to Atticus and others are particularly valuable in unfolding many political complexities of his time. He is the representative of the best age of Latin prose, and contributed more than any other writer to enriching and perfecting the language, and in rendering it smooth, flexible, and harmonious.



- 1 Basilica Optima.
 - 2 Aedes Concordiae.
 - 3 Senaculum.
 - 4 Vulcani.
 - 5 Gru-costalis.
 - 6 Curia.
 - 7 Basilica Porcia.
 - 8 Basilica Aemilia.
 - 9 Porta Stercoraria.
 - 10 Schola Xanthi.
 - 11 Templum Saturni.
 - 12 Basilica Scapronia.
 - 13 Aedes Castoris.
 - 14 Regia.
 - 15 Fons Juturnae.
 - 16 Aedes Vestae.
 - 17 Puteal Libonis.
 - 18 Lacus Curtius.
 - 19 Rostra.
 - 20 Signum Vertumni.
 - 21 Fornix Fabianus
- aaa. Sacra Via.
 bbb. Clivus Capitolinus.
 ccc. Vicus Jugarius.
 ddd. Vicus Tuscus.



PLAN OF THE FORUM DURING THE REPUBLIC.

M. TULLII CICERONIS

ORATIO QUA L. CATILINAM EMISIT

IN SENATU HABITA.



1. Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis? Constrictam jam horum omnium scientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, 10 ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora! O mores! Senatus haec intelligit, consul videt; hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Immo vero etiam in senatum venit, fit publici consilii particeps, notat 15 et designat oculis ad caedem unum quemque nostrum: nos autem, fortes viri, satis facere rei publicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jam pridem oportebat, in te conferri pestem quam tu in 20 nos jam diu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti. Gracchum medio-criter labefactantem statum rei publicae privatus interfecit: Catilinam orbem terrae caede atque incendiis *vastare cupientem* nos consules perferemus? 25

- Nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, quod C. Servilius Ahala Spurium Maelium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac re publica virtus, ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis
- 5 civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coercerent. Habemus senatus consultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave; non deest rei publicae consilium neque auctoritas hujus ordinis: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus.
- 10 2. Decrevit quondam senatus, ut L. Opimius consul videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: nox nulla intercessit: interfectus est propter quasdam seditionum suspensiones C. Gracchus, clarissimo patre, avo, majoribus; occisus est cum liberis M.
- 15 Fulvius consularis. Simili senatus consulto C. Mario et L. Valerio consulibus est permissa res publica: num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac rei publicae poena remorata est? At nos vicesi-
- 20 mum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis: habemus enim hujusce modi senatus consultum, verum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, quo ex senatus consulto confestim te interfectum esse, Catilina, convenit. Vivis,
- 25 et vivis non ad deponendam, sed ad confirmandam audaciam. Cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem; cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, sed jam me ipse inertiae nequitiaeque condemno. Castra sunt in Italia contra
- 30 populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus collocata; crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus; eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus intestinam aliquam quotidie perniciem rei publicae molientem. Si te jam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici jussero, credo, erit verendum mihi ne non hoc
- 35 potius omnes boni serius a me quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat. Verum ego hoc, quod jam pridem actum esse oportuit, certa de causa nondum

adducor ut faciam: tum denique interficere, cum jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui similis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum esse fateatur; quam diu quisquam erit, qui te defendere audeat, vives, et vives ita, ut vivis, multis meis et firmis 5 praesidiis oppressus, ne commovere te contra rem publicam possis; multorum te etiam oculi et aures non sentientem, sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur atque custodient.

3. Etenim quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius 10 exspectes, si neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios nec privata domus parietibus continere voces conjurationis tuae potest? Si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? Muta jam istam mentem, mihi crede, obliviscere caedis atque incendiorum. Teneris 15 undique; luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia omnia, quae jam mecum licet recognoscas: meministine me ante diem XII. Kalendas Novembres dicere in senatu fore in armis certo die, qui dies futurus esset ante diem VI. Kalendas Novembres, C. Manlium, auda- 20 ciae satellitem atque administrum tuae? Num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox tamque incredibilis, verum, id quod multo magis est admirandum, dies? Dixi ego idem in senatu caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V. 25 Kalendas Novembres, tum cum multi principes civitatis Roma non tam sui conservandi quam tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa profugerunt: num infitiri potes te illo ipso die meis praesidiis, mea diligentia circumclusum commovere te 30 contra rem publicam non potuisse, cum tu discessu eeterorum, nostra tamen, qui remansissemus, caede te contentum esse dicebas? Quid? Cum te Praeneste Kalendis ipsis Novembribus occupaturum nocturno impetu esse confideres, sensistine illam 35 coloniam meo jussu, meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis esse munitam? Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas, quod non ego non modo audiam, sed etiam videam planeque sentiam.

4. Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superiorem: jam intelliges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem quam te ad perniciem rei publicae. Dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios—non agam
 5 obscure—in M. Laecae domum; convenisse eodem complures ejusdem amentiae scelerisque socios. Num negare audes? Quid taces? Convincam, si negas. Video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam, qui tecum una fuerunt. O di immortales! Ubinam
 10 gentium sumus? In qua urbe vivimus? Quam rem publicam habemus? Hic, hic sunt, in nostro numero, patres conscripti, in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de nostro omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent: hos ego video consul et de re
 15 publica sententiam rogo, et quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero. Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina; distribuisti partes Italiae; statuisti quo quemque proficisci placeret;
 20 delegisti quos Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres; descripsisti urbis partes ad incendia; confirmasti te ipsum jam esse exiturum; dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem: reperti sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista cura liberarent et sese illa ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lectulo interfecturos esse pollicerentur. Haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi; domum meam majoribus praesidiis munivi atque firmavi; exclusi eos, quos tu ad me salutatum
 30 miseras, cum illi ipsi venissent, quos ego jam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram.

5. Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quo coepisti: egredere aliquando ex urbe; patent portae;
 35 proficiscere: nimium diu te imperatorem tua illa Manliana castra desiderant. Educ tecum etiam omnes tuos; si minus, quam plurimos; purga urbem. *Magno me metu liberabis, dum modo inter me atque te murus intersit: nobiscum versari jam diutius non*

potes; non feram, non patiar, non sinam. Magna
 dis immortalibus habenda est atque huic ipsi Jovi
 Statori, antiquissimo custodi hujus urbis, gratia,
 quod hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque
 infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus: 5
 non est saepius in uno homine summa salus peri-
 clitanda rei publicae. Quam diu mihi consuli de-
 signato, Catilina, insidiatus es, non publico me
 praesidio, sed privata diligentia defendi; cum
 proximis comitiis consularibus me consulem in 10
 campo et competitores tuos interficere voluisti, com-
 pressi conatus tuos nefarios amicorum praesidio et
 copiis, nullo tumultu publice concitato; denique,
 quotiescumque me petisti, per me tibi obstiti, quam-
 quam videbam perniciem meam cum magna calami- 15
 tate rei publicae esse conjunctam: nunc jam aperte
 rem publicam universam petis; templa deorum im-
 mortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Itali-
 am denique totam ad exitium ac vastitatem vocas.
 Quare quoniam id, quod est primum et quod hujus 20
 imperii disciplinaeque majorum proprium est, facere
 nondum audeo, faciam id, quod est ad severitatem
 lenius et ad communem salutem utilius: nam si te
 interfici jussero, residebit in re publica reliqua con-
 juratorum manus; sin tu, quod te jam dudum 25
 hortor, exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum
 magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicae. Quid est,
 Catilina? Num dubitas id me imperante facere,
 quod jam tua sponte faciebas? Exire ex urbe jubet
 consul hostem: interrogas me, num in exsilium? 30
 veni jubeo; sed, si me consulis, suadeo.
 Isti. Quid est enim, Catilina, quod te jam in hac
 tate delectare possit? In qua nemo est extra istam
 mejurationem perditorum hominum qui te non me-
 net, nemo qui non oderit. Quae nota domesticae 35
 potitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Quod priva-
 dum rerum dedecus non haeret in fama? Quae
 erido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam
 des, quod flagitium a toto corpore afuit? Cui tu
 2 Cic.

adolescentulo, quem corruptelarum illecebris irre-
 tisses, non aut ad audaciam ferrum aut ad libidinem
 facem praetulisti? Quid vero? Nuper cum morte
 superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum vacuefecisses,
 5 nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cu-
 mulasti? Quod ego praetermitto et facile patior
 sileri, ne in hac civitate tanti facinoris immanitas
 aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur. Prae-
 termitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes im-
 10 pendere tibi proximis Idibus senties: ad illa venio,
 quae non ad privatam ignominiam vitiorum tuorum,
 non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem ac turpitu-
 dinem, sed ad summam rem publicam atque ad
 omnium nostrum vitam salutemque pertinent. Po-
 15 testne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus caeli spiritus
 esse jucundus, cum scias horum esse neminem qui
 nesciat te pridie Kalendas Januarias Lepido et Tullo
 consulibus stetisse in comitio cum telo? Manum
 consulum et principum civitatis interficiendorum
 20 causa paravisse? Sceleri ac furori tuo non mentem
 aliquam aut timorem tuum, sed fortunam populi
 Romani obstitisse? Ac jam illa omitto — neque
 enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa commissa —
 quoties tu me designatum, quoties consulem interfi-
 25 cere conatus es! Quot ego tuas petitiones ita con-
 jectas, ut vitari posse non viderentur, parva quadam
 declinatione et, ut aiunt, corpore effugi! [Nihil
 agis,] nihil adsequeris, [nihil moliris,] neque tamen
 conari ac velle desistis. Quoties tibi jam extorserim
 30 ista sica de manibus? Quoties vero excidit tibi
 aliquo et elapsa est! [Tamen ea carere diu Nonne
 potes;] quae quidem quibus abs te initiat. 6
 ac devota sit nescio, quod eam necesse putas urbe
 consulis corpore defigere.
 35 7. Nunc vero quae tua est ista vita? Situla
 jam tecum loquar, non ut odio permotus et tur-
 bar, quo debeo, sed ut misericordia, quae tibi
 nulla debetur. Venisti paulo ante in se libe-
 quis te ex hac tanta frequentia, tot ex tuis talis

ac necessariis salutavit? Si hoc post hominum memoriam contigit nemini, vocis exspectas contumeliam, cum sis gravissimo iudicio taciturnitatis oppressus? Quid, quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, quod omnes consulares, qui tibi 5 persaepe ad caedem constituti fuerunt, simul atque adsedisti, partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, quo tandem animo tibi ferendum putas? Servi mehercule mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, domum meam 10 relinquendam putarem: tu tibi urbem non arbitraris? Et, si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, carere me aspectu civium, quam infestis omnium oculis conspici mallem: tu, cum conscientia scelerum tuorum agnoscas 15 odium omnium justum et jam diu tibi debitum, dubitas, quorum mentes sensusque vulneras, eorum aspectum praesentiamque vitare? Si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui neque eos ulla ratione placare posses, tu, opinor, ab eorum oculis aliquo 20 concederes: nunc te patria, quae communis est parens omnium nostrum, odit ac metuit et jam diu te nihil judicat nisi de parricidio suo cogitare: hujus tu neque auctoritatem verebere nec iudicium sequere nec vim pertimesces? Quae tecum, Catilina, sic agit 25 et quodam modo tacita loquitur: "Nullum jam aliquot annis facinus exstitit nisi per te, nullum flagitium sine te; tibi uni multorum civium necesse, tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera; tu non solum ad negligendas leges et quaestiones, 30 verum etiam ad evertendas perfringendasque valisti: superiora illa, quamquam ferenda non fuerunt, tamen, ut potui, tuli; nunc vero me totam esse in metu propter unum te, quicquid increpaverit, Catilinam timeri, nullum videri contra me consilium iniri 35 posse quod a tuo scelere abhorreat, non est ferendum: quamobrem discede atque hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquando timere desinam."

8. Haec si tecum, ut dixi, patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat, etiam si vim adhibere non possit? Quid, quod tu te ipse in custodiam dedisti? Quod vitandae suspicionis causa ad M'. Lepidum te habitare velle dixisti? A quo non receptus etiam ad me venire ausus es, atque ut domi meae te adservarem rogasti: cum a me quoque id responsum tulisses, me nullo modo posse isdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, qui magno in periculo essem, quod isdem moenibus
10 contineremur, ad Q. Metellum praetorem venisti; a quo repudiatas ad sodalem tuum, virum optimum, M. Marcellum demigrasti; quem tu videlicet et ad custodiendum te diligentissimum et ad suspicandum sagacissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum fore
15 putasti. Sed quam longe videtur a carcere atque a vinculis abesse debere, qui se ipse jam dignum custodia judicavit? Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, dubitas, si emori aequo animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras et vitam istam, multis suppliciis iustis debitisque ereptam, fugae solitudinique mandare?

"Refer" inquis "ad senatum;" id enim postulas, et si hic ordo placere decreverit te ire in exilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis. Non referam, id quod abhorret a meis moribus, et tamen faciam ut intelligas quid hi de te sentiant. Egredere ex urbe, Catilina, libera rem publicam metu, in exilium, si hanc vocem exspectas, proficiscere. Quid est, Catilina? Ecquid attendis, ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicias? At si hoc idem huic adolescenti optimo P. Sestio, si fortissimo viro M. Marcello dixissem, jam mihi consuli hoc ipso in templo senatus jure optimo vim et manus intulisset. De te autem, Catilina, cum
35 quiescunt, probant; cum patiuntur, decernunt; cum tacent, clamant; neque hi solum, quorum tibi auctoritas est videlicet cara, vita vilissima, sed etiam illi equites Romani, honestissimi atque optimi viri, ceterique fortissimi cives, qui circumstant senatum, quo-

rum tu et frequentiam videre et studia perspicere et voces paulo ante exaudire potuisti: quorum ego vix abs te jam diu manus ac tela contineo, eosdem facile adducam, ut te haec, quae vastare jam pridem studes, relinquentem usque ad portas prosequantur. f

9. Quamquam quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat? Tu ut umquam te corrigas? Tu ut ullam fugam meditere? Tu ut exsilium cogites? Utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales duint! Tametsi video, si mea voce perterritus ire in exsilium animum induxeris, quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens tempus, recenti memoria scelerum tuorum, at in posteritatem impendeat: sed est tanti, dum modo ista sit privata calamitas et rei publicae periculis sejungatur. Sed tu ut vitis tuis commoveare, ut legum poenas pertimescas, ut temporibus rei publicae cedas, non est postulandum; neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor umquam a turpitudine aut metus a periculo aut ratio a furore revocarit. Quamobrem, ut saepe jam dixi, proficiscere ac si mihi inimico, ut praedicas, tuo confiare vis invidiam, recta perge in exsilium: vix feram sermones hominum, si id feceris; vix molem istius invidiae, si in exsilium jussu consulis ieris, sustinebo. Sin autem servire meae laudi et gloriae mavis, egredere cum importuna sceleratorum manu, confer te ad Manlium, concita perditos cives, secerne te a bonis, infer patriae bellum, exsulta impio latrocinio, ut a me non ejectus ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse videaris. Quamquam quid ego te invitem, a quo jam sciam esse praemissos qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati? Cui sciam pactam et constitutam cum Manlio diem? A quo etiam aquilam illam argenteam quam tibi ac tuis omnibus confido perniciosam ac funestam futuram, cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam? Tu ut illa carere diutius possis, quam venerari ad caedem proficiscens solebas, a cujus altaribus saepe istam impiam dexteram ad necem civium transtulisti?

10. Ibis tandem aliquando, quo te jam pridem ista tua cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa rapiebat: neque enim tibi haec res adfert dolorem, sed quandam incredibilem voluptatem. Ad hanc te amentiam
5 natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, fortuna servavit; numquam tu non modo otium, sed ne bellum quidem nisi nefarium concupisti. Nanctus es ex perditis atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe
derelictis conflata improborum manum. Hic tu
10 qua laetitia perfrue! Quibus gaudiis exsultabis! Quanta in voluptate bacchabere, cum in tanto numero tuorum neque audies virum bonum quemquam neque videbis! Ad hujus vitae studium meditati illi sunt qui feruntur labores tui, jacere humi non
15 solum ad obsidendum stuprum, verum etiam ad facinus obeundum, vigilare non solum insidiantem somno maritorum, verum etiam bonis otiosorum. Habes ubi ostentes tuam illam praeclaram patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium, quibus
20 te brevi tempore confectum esse senties. Tantum profeci tum, cum te a consulatu reppuli, ut exsul potius temptare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, atque ut id, quod est a te scelerate susceptum, latrocinium potius quam bellum nominaretur.
- 25 11. Nunc, ut a me, patres conscripti, quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecere, percipite, quaeso, diligenter quae dicam et ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate. Etenim si mecum patria, quae mihi vita mea multo
30 est carior, si cuncta Italia, si omnis res publica loquatur: "M. Tulli, quid agis? Tunc eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem expectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem conjurationis, evocatorem servorum et civium perditorum,
35 exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? Non hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? Quid tandem te impedit?"

Mosne majorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosos cives morte multaverunt. An leges, quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac urbe qui a re publica defecerunt civium jura tenuerunt. An invidiam posteritatis times? Praeclaram vero populo Romano refers gratiam, qui te hominem per te cognitum, nulla commendatione majorum, tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, si propter invidiae aut alicujus periculi metum salutem civium tuorum negligis. Sed si quis est invidiae metus, num est vehementius severitatis ac fortitudinis invidia quam inertiae ac nequitiae pertimescenda? An cum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabuntur urbes, tecta ardebunt, tum te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum?"

12. His ego sanctissimis rei publicae vocibus et eorum hominum, qui hoc idem sentiunt, mentibus pauca respondebo: ego, si hoc optimum factu judicarem, patres conscripti, Catilinam morte multari, unius usuram horae gladiatori isti ad vivendum non dedissem; etenim si summi et clarissimi viri Saturnini et Gracchorum et Flacci et superiorum complurium sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, certe verendum mihi non erat ne quid hoc parricida civium interfecto invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret; quod si ea mihi maxime impenderet, tamen hoc animo semper fui, ut invidiam virtute partam gloriam, non invidiam putarem; quamquam nonnulli sunt in hoc ordine, qui aut ea quae imminent non videant, aut ea quae vident dissimulant; qui spem Catilinae mollibus sententiis aluerunt conjurationemque nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt; quorum auctoritatem secuti multi non solum improbi, verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent. Nunc intelligo, si iste, quo intendit, in Manliana castra pervenerit, neminem tam stultum fore qui non videat conjurationem esse factam, neminem

tam improbum qui non fateatur. Hoc autem uno
interfecto intelligo hanc rei publicae pestem paul-
isper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse.
Quod si se ejecerit secumque suos eduxerit et
5 eodem ceteros undique collectos naufragos aggrega-
verit, exstinguetur atque delebitur non modo haec
tam adulta rei publicae pestis, verum etiam stirps ac
semen malorum omnium.

13. Etenim jam diu, patres conscripti, in his
10 periculis conjurationis insidiisque versamur, sed ne-
scio quo pacto omnium scelerum ac veteris furoris
et audaciae maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus
erupit: quod si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur,
videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura
15 et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residebit et
erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in visceribus
rei publicae. Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi,
cum aestu febrique jactantur, si aquam gelidam bi-
berint, primo relevari videntur, deinde multo gravius
20 vehementiusque afficiantur, sic hic morbus, qui est
in re publica, relevatus istius poena vehementius
reliquis vivis ingravescet. Quare secedant improbi,
secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregentur,
muro denique, id quod saepe jam dixi, discernantur
25 a nobis; desinant insidiari domi suae consuli, cir-
cumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum
gladiis curiam, malleolos et faces ad inflammandam
urbem comparare; sit denique inscriptum in fronte
unius cujusque quid de re publica sentiat. Polli-
30 ceor hoc vobis, patres conscripti, tantam in nobis
consulibus fore diligentiam, tantam in vobis auctori-
tatem, tantam in equitibus Romanis virtutem, tantam
in omnibus bonis consensionem, ut Catilinae profec-
tione omnia patefacta, illustrata, oppressa, vindicata
35 esse videatis.

Hisce ominibus, Catilina, cum summa rei publicae
salute, cum tua peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exi-
tio, qui se tecum omni scelere parricidioque junxe-
runt, proficiscere ad impium bellum ac nefarium

Tu, Juppiter, qui isdem quibus haec urbs auspiciis a
Romulo es constitutus, quem Statorem hujus urbis
atque imperii vere nominamus, hunc et hujus socios
a tuis ceterisque templis, a tectis urbis ac moenibus,
a vita fortunisque civium [omnium] arcebis, et ho- 5
mines bonorum inimicos, hostes patriae, latronee
Italiae, scelerum foedere inter se ac nefaria socie-
tate conjunctos, aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuos-
que mactabis.



M. TULLII CICERONIS
IN L. CATILINAM ORATIO SECUNDA

HABITA AD POPULUM.



1. TANDEM aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam, furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriae nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammae minitantem ex urbe vel ejecimus vel emisimus vel ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. Nulla jam perniciēs a monstro illo atque prodigio moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum hujus belli domestici ducem sine controversia vicimus; non enim jam inter latera nostra sica illa versabitur; non in campo, non in foro, non in curia, non denique intra domesticos parietes pertimescimus: loco ille motus est, cum est ex urbe depulsus. Palam jam cum hoste nullo impediēte bellum 15 [justum] geremus. Sine dubio perdidimus hominem magnificeque vicimus, cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus. Quod vero non cruentum mucronem, ut voluit, extulit, quod vivis nobis egressus est, quod ei ferrum e manibus extorsimus, quod incolumes cives, quod stantem urbem reliquit, quanto tandem illum macore esse affictum et profligatum putatis? Jacet ille nunc prostratusque est et se perculsum atque abjectum esse sentit et retorquet oculos profecto saepe ad 25 hanc urbem, quam e suis faucibus ereptam esse *luget*: quae quidem mihi laetari videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecerit.

2. Ac si quis est talis, quales esse omnes oportebat, qui in hoc ipso, in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, me vehementer accuset, quod tam capitalem hostem non comprehenderim potius quam emisserim, non est ista mea culpa, sed temporum. Interfectum esse L. Catilinam et gravissimo supplicio affectum jam pridem oportebat, idque a me et mos majorum et hujus imperii severitas et res publica postulabat: sed quam multos fuisse putatis qui quae ego deferrem non crederent? [Quam multos qui propter stultitiam non putarent?] Quam multos qui etiam defenderent? [Quam multos qui propter improbitatem faverent?] Ac si illo sublato depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, jam pridem ego L. Catilinam non modo invidiae meae, verum etiam vitae periculo sustulissem. Sed cum viderem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiam tum probata, si illum, ut erat meritis, morte multassem, fore ut ejus socios invidia oppressus persequi non possem, rem huc deduxi, ut tum palam pugnare possetis, cum hostem aperte videretis. Quem quidem ego hostem quam vehementer foris esse timendum putem, licet hinc intelligatis, quod etiam moleste fero, quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit. Utinam ille omnes secum suas copias eduxisset! Tongilium mihi eduxit, quem amare in praetexta coeperat, Publi- cium et Minucium, quorum aes alienum contractum in popina nullum rei publicae motum adferre poterat: reliquit quos viros! Quanto aere alieno! Quam valentes! Quam nobiles!

3. Itaque ego illum exercitum prae Gallicanis legionibus et hoc delectu, quem in agro Piceno et Gallico Q. Metellus habuit, et his copiis, quae a nobis quotidie comparantur, magno opere contemno, collectum ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis decoctoribus, ex eis, qui vadimonia deserere quam illum exercitum maluerunt; quibus ego non modo si aciem exercitus nostri, verum etiam si *edictum praetoris* ostendero, concident: hos, quos

video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, quos etiam in senatum venire, qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, mallem secum milites eduxisset: qui si hic permanent, mementote non tam exercitum
5 illum esse nobis quam hos, qui exercitum deseruerunt, pertimescendos; atque hoc etiam sunt timendi magis, quod quicquid cogitant me scire sentiunt, neque tamen permoventur: video cui sit Apulia attributa, quis habeat Etruriam, quis agrum Picenum, quis Gallicum, quis sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiis depoposcerit; omnia superioris noctis consilia ad me perlata esse sentiunt; patefeci in senatu hesterno die; Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit: hi quid expectant? Nae illi vehementer errant, si illam meam pristinam lenitatem
15 perpetuam sperant futuram.

4. Quod expectavi, jam sum adsecutus, ut vos omnes factam esse aperte conjurationem contra rem publicam videretis; nisi vero si quis est qui Catilinae similes cum Catilina sentire non putet. Non est jam lenitati locus; severitatem res ipsa flagitat. Unum etiam nunc concedam: exeant, proficiscantur, ne patiantur desiderio sui Catilinam miserum tabescere. Demonstrabo iter: Aurelia via profectus
25 est; si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur. O fortunatam rem publicam, si quidem hanc sententiam urbis ejecerit! Uno mehercule Catilina exhausto, levata mihi et recreata res publica videtur. Quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut cogitari potest
30 quod non ille conceperit? Quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, quis parricida, quis testamentorum subsector, quis circumscriptor, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, quae mulier infamis, quis corruptor juventutis, quis
35 corruptus, quis perditus inveniri potest qui se cum Catilina non familiarissime vixisse fateatur? Quae caedes per hosce annos sine illo facta est? Quod nefarium stuprum non per illum? Jam vero quae tanta umquam in ullo homine juventutis illecebra

fuit quanta in illo? Qui alios ipse amabat turpissime, aliorum amor flagitiosissime serviebat; aliis fructum libidinum, aliis mortem parentum non modo impellendo, verum etiam adjuvando pollicebatur. Nunc vero quam subito non solum ex urbe, verum 5 etiam ex agris ingentem numerum perditorum hominum collegerat! Nemo non modo Romae, sed ne ullo quidem in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile scelus foedus asciverit. 10

5. Atque ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis, nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paulo ad facinus audacior qui se non intimum Catilinae esse fateatur, nemo in scena levior et nequior qui se non ejusdem prope sodalem fuisse commemoret. Atque idem tamen, stuprorum et scelerum exercitatione assuefactus, frigore et fame et siti et vigiliis perferendis fortis ab istis praedicabatur, cum industriae subsidia atque instrumenta virtutis in libidine audaciaque consumeret. Hunc vero si 20 secuti erunt sui comites, si ex urbe exierint desperationum hominum flagitiosi greges, O nos beatos, O rem publicam fortunatam, O praeclaram laudem consulatus mei! Non enim jam sunt mediocres hominum libidines, non humanae ac tolerandae audaciae; nihil cogitant nisi caedem, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas. Patrimonia sua profuderunt, fortunas suas obligaverunt; res eos jam pridem, fides nuper deficere coepit: eadem tamen illa, quae erat in abundantia, libido permanet. Quod si in vino et alea 30 comissationes solum et scorta quaererent, essent illi quidem desperandi, sed tamen essent ferendi: hoc vero quis ferre possit, inertes homines fortissimis viris insidiari, stultissimos prudentissimis, ebriosos sobriis, dormientes vigilantibus? Qui mihi accubantes in conviviis, complexi mulieres impudicas, vino languidi, conferti cibo, sertis redimiti, unguentis oblit, debilitati stupris, eructant sermonibus suis caedem bonorum atque urbis incendia; quibus ego

confido impendere fatum aliquod et poenam jam diu improbitati, nequitiae, sceleris, libidini debitam aut instare jam plane aut certe appropinquare; quos si meus consulatus, quoniam sanare non potest, sustulerit, non breve nescio quod tempus, sed multa saecula propagarit rei publicae: nulla est enim natio quam pertimescamus, nullus rex qui bellum populo Romano facere possit; omnia sunt externa unius virtute terra marique pacata: domesticum bellum
10 manet, intus insidiae sunt, intus inclusum periculum est, intus est hostis; cum luxuria nobis, cum amentia, cum scelere certandum est. Huic ego me bello ducem profiteor, Quirites; suscipio inimicitias hominum perditorum; quae sanari poterunt, quacum-
15 que ratione sanabo; quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manere. Proinde aut exeant aut quiescant aut, si et in urbe et in eadem mente permanent, ea quae merentur expectent.

6. At etiam sunt qui dicant, Quirites, a me in
20 exilium ejectum esse Catilinam: quod ego si verbo adsequi possem, istos ipsos ejicerem, qui haec loquuntur. Homo enim videlicet timidus aut etiam permodestus vocem consulis ferre non potuit; simul atque ire in exilium jussus est, paruit: quid? Ut
25 hesterno die, Quirites, cum domi meae paene interfectus essem, senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris convocavi, rem omnem ad patres conscriptos detuli: quo cum Catilina venisset, quis eum senator appellavit? Quis salutavit? Quis denique ita aspexit
30 ut perditum civem ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? Quin etiam principes ejus ordinis partem illam subselliorum, ad quam ille accesserat, nudam atque inanem reliquerunt. Hic ego vehemens ille consul, qui verbo cives in exilium ejicio,
35 quaesivi a Catilina in nocturno conventu ad M. Laecam fuisset necne. Cum ille, homo audacissimus, conscientia convictus, primo reticuisset, patefecit cetera: quid ea nocte egisset, quid in proximam *constituisset*, quem ad modum esset ei ratio totius

belli descripta, edocui. Cum haesitaret, cum tene-
retur, quaesivi quid dubitaret proficisci eo, quo jam
pridem pararet, cum arma, cum secures, cum fascēs,
cum tubas, cum signa militaria, cum aquilam illam
argenteam, cui ille etiam sacrarium [scelerum] domi 5
suae fecerat, scirem esse praemissam. In exsilium
ejiciebam, quem jam ingressum esse in bellum vide-
bam? Etenim, credo, Manlius iste centurio, qui in
agro Faesulano castra posuit, bellum populo Ro-
mano suo nomine indixit, et illa castra nunc non 10
Catilinam ducem expectant et ille ejectus in exsi-
lium se Massiliam, ut aiunt, non in haec castra con-
feret.

7. O condicionem miseram non modo admini-
strandae, verum etiam conservandae rei publicae! 15
Nunc si L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis
meis circumclusus ac debilitatus subito pertimuerit,
sententiam mutaverit, deseruerit suos, consilium
belli faciendi abjecerit, ex hoc cursu sceleris ac belli
iter ad fugam atque in exsilium converterit, non ille 20
a me spoliatus armis audaciae, non obstupefactus ac
perterritus mea diligentia, non de spe conatuque de-
pulsus, sed indemnatus, innocens in exsilium ejectus
a consule vi et minis esse dicetur: et erunt, qui
illum, si hoc fecerit, non improbum, sed miserum, me 25
non diligentissimum consulem, sed crudelissimum
tyrannum existimari velint! Est mihi tanti, Qui-
rites, hujus invidiae falsae atque iniquae tempesta-
tem subire, dum modo a vobis hujus horribilis belli
ac nefarii periculum depellatur: dicatur sane ejectus 30
esse a me, dum modo eat in exsilium. Sed mihi
credite, non est iturus: numquam ego a dis immor-
talibus optabo, Quirites, invidiae meae levandae
causa, ut L. Catilinam ducere exercitum hostium
atque in armis volitare audiat; sed triduo tamen 35
audietis, multoque magis illud timeo, ne mihi sit
invidiosum aliquando, quod illum emiserim potius
quam quod ejecerim. Sed cum sint homines qui
illum, cum profectus sit, ejectum esse dicant, iidem.

si interfectus esset, quid dicerent? Quamquam isti, qui Catilinam Massiliam ire dictitant, non tam hoc queruntur quam verentur: nemo est istorum tam misericors qui illum non ad Manlium quam ad
 5 Massilienses ire malit; ille autem, si me hercule hoc, quod agit, numquam antea cogitasset, tamen latrocinantem se interfici mallet quam exsulem vivere; nunc vero, cum ei nihil adhuc praeter ipsius voluntatem cogitationemque acciderit, nisi quod
 10 vivis nobis Roma profectus est, optemus potius ut eat in exsilium quam queramur.

8. Sed cur tam diu de uno hoste loquimur et de hoste, qui jam fatetur se esse hostem, et quem, quia, quod semper volui, murus interest, non timeo: de
 15 eis, qui dissimulant, qui Romae remanent, qui nobiscum sunt, nihil dicimus? Quos quidem ego, si ullo modo fieri possit, non tam ulcisci studeo quam sanare sibi ipsos, placare rei publicae, neque, id quare fieri non possit, si me audire volent, intelligo.
 20 Exponam enim vobis, Quirites, ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparentur; deinde singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis meae, si quam potero, adferam. Unum genus est eorum, qui magno in aere alieno maiores etiam possessiones habent,
 25 quarum amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt. Horum hominum species est honestissima; sunt enim locupletes; voluntas vero et causa impudentissima: tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis
 30 et dubites de possessione detrahere, acquirere ad fidem? Quid enim exspectas? Bellum? Quid? Ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? An tabulas novas? Errant qui istas a Catilina exspectant: meo beneficio tabulae novae proferentur, verum auctionariae; neque enim isti, qui possessiones habent, alia ratione ulla salvi esse possunt; quod si maturius facere voluissent neque, id quod stultissimum est, certare cum
usuris fructibus praediorum, et locupletioribus his

et melioribus civibus uteremur. Sed hosce homines minime puto pertimescendos, quod aut deduci de sententia possunt aut, si permanebunt, magis mihi videntur vota facturi contra rem publicam quam arma laturi.

5

9. Alterum genus est eorum, qui, quamquam premuntur aere alieno, dominationem tamen expectant, rerum potiri volunt, honores, quos quiete publica desperant, perturbata se consequi posse arbitrantur. Quibus hoc praecipendum videtur, 10 unum scilicet et idem quod reliquis omnibus, ut desperent id, quod conantur, se consequi posse: primum omnium me ipsum vigilare, adesse, providere rei publicae; deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris, magnam concordiam in maxima multi- 15 tudine, magnas praeterca copias militum; deos denique immortales huic invicto populo, clarissimo imperio, pulcherrimae urbi contra tantam vim sceleris praesentes auxilium esse luros. Quod si jam sint id, quod cum summo furore cupiunt, adepti, num 20 illi in cinere urbis et in sanguine civium, quae mente conscelerata ac nefaria concupiverunt, se consules ac dictatores aut etiam reges sperant futuros? Non vident id se cupere, quod si adepti sint, fugitivo alicui aut gladiatori concedi sit necesse? Tertium 25 genus est aetate jam affectum, sed tamen exercitatione robustum, quo ex genere iste est Manlius, cui nunc Catilina succedit: sunt homines ex eis coloniis, quas Sulla constituit; quas ego universas civium esse optimorum et fortissimorum virorum sentio, sed 30 tamen ii sunt coloni, qui se in insperatis ac repentinis pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque jactarunt. Hi dum aedificant tamquam beati, dum praediis lectis, familiis magnis, conviviis apparatus delectantur, in tantum aes alienum inciderunt, ut, si salvi esse 35 velint, Sulla sit eis ab inferis excitandus: qui etiam nonnullos agrestes, homines tenues atque egentes, in eandem illam spem rapinarum veterum impulerunt, quos ego utrosque in eodem genere praedato-

8 Cic.

rum direptorumque pono; sed eos hoc moneo: desinant furere ac proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare: tantus enim illorum temporum dolor inustus est civitati, ut jam ista non modo homines, sed ne pecu
5 des quidem mihi passurae esse videantur.

10. Quartum genus est sane varium et mixtum et turbulentum, qui jam pridem premuntur, qui numquam emergunt, qui partim inertia, partim male gerendo negotio, partim etiam sumptibus in vetere
10 aere alieno vacillant; qui vadimoniis, judiciis, proscriptione bonorum defatigati, permulti et ex urbe et ex agris se in illa castra conferre dicuntur. Hosce ego non tam milites acres quam infitiatores lentos esse arbitror; qui homines primum, si stare non
15 possunt, corruant, sed ita, ut non modo civitas, sed ne vicini quidem proximi sentiant. Nam illud non intelligo, quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint, aut cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur. Quintum genus est parricidarum, sicario-
20 rum, denique omnium facinorosorum; quos ego a Catilina non revoco; nam neque ab eo divelli possunt et pereant sane in latrocinio, quoniam sunt ita multi, ut eos carcer capere non possit. Postre-
25 mum autem genus est non solum numero, verum etiam genere ipso atque vita, quod proprium Catilinae est, de ejus delectu, immo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, quos pexo capillo, nitidos, aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, manicatis et talaribus
30 tunicis, velis amictos, non togis, quorum omnis industria vitae et vigilandi labor in antelucanis cenis expromitur. In his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique versantur; hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati non solum amare et
35 amari, neque saltare et cantare, sed etiam sicas vibrare et spargere venena didicerunt; qui nisi exeunt, nisi pereunt, etiam si Catilina perierit, scitote hoc in re publica seminarium Catilinarum futurum. Verum tamen quid sibi isti miseri volunt?

Num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? Quem ad modum autem illis carere poterunt, his praesertim jam noctibus? Quo autem pacto illi Apenninum atque illas pruinas ac nives perferent? Nisi idcirco se facilius hiemem toleraturos putant, 5 quod nudi in conviviis saltare didicerunt.

11. O bellum magno opere pertimescendum, cum hanc sit habiturus Catilina scortorum cohortem praetoriam! Instruite nunc, Quirites, contra has tam praeclaras Catilinae copias vestra praesidia 10 vestrosque exercitus; et primum gladiatorii illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite; deinde contra illam naufragorum ejectam ac debilitatam manum florem totius Italiae ac robur educite; jam vero urbes coloniarum ac municipio- 15 rum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus; neque ego ceteras copias, ornamenta, praesidia vestra cum illius latronis inopia atque egestate conferre debeo. Sed si, omissis his rebus, quibus nos suppeditamur, eget ille, senatu, equitibus Romanis, 20 urbe, aerario, vectigalibus, cuncta Italia, provinciis omnibus, exteris nationibus, si his rebus omissis causas ipsas, quae inter se configunt, contendere velimus, ex eo ipso, quam valde illi jaceant, intelligere possumus: ex hac enim parte pudor pugnat, 25 illinc petulantia; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio; hinc pietas, illinc scelus; hinc constantia, illinc furor; hinc honestas, illinc turpitudine; hinc continentia, illinc libido; denique aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo, prudentia, virtutes 30 omnes certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, temeritate, cum vitiis omnibus, postremo copia cum egestate, bona ratio cum perdita, mens sana cum amentia, bona denique spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit. In ejus modi certamine ac 35 proelio nonne, etiam si hominum studia deficiant, di ipsi immortales cogant ab his praeclarissimis virtutibus tot et tanta vitia superari?

12. *Quae cum ita sint, Quirites, vos, quem ad*

- modum jam antea, vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite; mihi, ut urbi sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu satis esset praesidii, consultum atque provisum est. Coloni omnes municipesque vestri, 5 certiores a me facti de hac nocturna excursione Catilinae, facile urbes suas finesque defendent; gladiatores, quam sibi ille manum certissimam fore putavit, quamquam animo meliore sunt quam pars patriciorum, potestate tamen nostra continebuntur; 10 Q. Metellus, quem ego hoc prospiciens in agrum Gallicum Picenumque praemisi, aut opprimet hominem aut omnes ejus motus conatusque prohibebit; reliquis autem de rebus constituendis, maturandis, agendis jam ad senatum referemus, quem vocari 15 videtis.

- Nunc illos, qui in urbe remanserunt atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum in urbe a Catilina relictii sunt, quamquam sunt hostes, tamen, quia sunt cives, monitos etiam atque etiam 20 volo: mea lenitas si cui adhuc solutior visa est, hoc exspectavit, ut id, quod latebat, erumperet. Quod reliquum est, jam non possum oblivisci meam hanc esse patriam, me horum esse consulem, mihi aut cum his vivendum aut pro his esse moriendum. 25 Nullus est portis custos, nullus insidiator viae: si qui exire volunt, connivere possum; qui vero se in urbe commoverit, cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, 30 esse egregios magistratus, esse fortem senatum, esse arma, esse carcerem, quem vindicem nefariorum ac manifestorum scelerum majores nostri esse voluerunt.

13. Atque haec omnia sic agentur, Quirites, ut 35 maximae res minimo motu, pericula summa nullo tumultu, bellum intestinum ac domesticum post hominum memoriam crudelissimum et maximum me uno togato duce et imperatore sedetur. Quod ego *sic administro*, Quirites, ut, si ullo modo fieri po

erit, ne improbus quidem quisquam in hac urbe poenam sui sceleris sufferat; sed si vis manifestae audaciae, si impendens patriae periculum me necessario de hac animi lenitate deduxerit, illud profecto perficiam, quod in tanto et tam insidioso bello vix 5 optandum videtur, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat paucorumque poena vos omnes salvi esse possitis. Quae quidem ego neque mea prudentia neque humanis consiliis fretus polliceor vobis, Quirites, sed multis et non dubiis deorum immortalium significationibus, quibus ego ducibus in hanc spem sententiamque sum ingressus; qui jam non procul, ut quondam solebant, ab externo hoste atque longinquo, sed hic praesentes suo numine atque auxilio sua templa atque urbis tecta defendunt: quos vos, Quirites, 15 precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut, quam urbem pulcherrimam florentissimamque esse voluerunt, hanc omnibus hostium copiis terra marique superatis a perditissimorum civium nefario scelere defendant.



M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN L. CATILINAM ORATIO TERTIA

HABITA AD POPULUM.

1. REM publicam, Quirites, vitamque omnium
vestrum, bona, fortunas, conjuges liberosque vestros
atque hoc domicilium clarissimi imperii, fortuna-
tissimam pulcherrimamque urbem hodierno die deo
5 rum immortalium summo erga vos amore, labori
bus, consiliis, periculis meis e flamma atque ferro ac
paene ex faucibus fati ereptam et vobis conservatam
ac restitutam videtis; et si non minus nobis ju-
cundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conserva-
10 mur, quam illi, quibus nascimur, quod salutis certa
laetitia est, nascendi incerta condicio et quod sine
sensu nascimur, cum voluptate servamur, profecto,
quoniam illum, qui hanc urbem condidit, ad deos
immortales benevolentia famaue sustulimus, esse
15 apud vos posterosque vestros in honore debebit is,
qui eandem hanc urbem conditam amplificatamque
servavit. Nam toti urbi, templis, delubris, tectis ac
moenibus subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque
restinximus, idemque gladios in rem publicam de-
20 strictos rettudimus mucronesque eorum a jugulis
vestris dejecimus: quae quoniam in senatu illus-
trata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, vobis jam
exponam breviter, Quirites, ut et quanta et qua ra-
tione investigata et comprehensa sint, vos, qui igno-
25 *ratis et expectatis*, scire possitis.

Principio, ut Catilina paucis ante diebus erupit ex urbe, cum sceleris sui socios, hujusce nefarii belli acerrimos duces, Romae reliquisset, semper vigilavi et providi, Quirites, quem ad modum in tantis et tam absconditis insidiis salvi esse possemus. 5

2. Nam tum, cum ex urbe Catilinam ejiciebam — non enim jam vereor hujus verbi invidiam, cum illa magis sit timenda, quod vivus exierit —, sed tum, cum illum exterminari volebam, aut reliquam conjuratorum manum simul exituram aut eos, qui restitissent, infirmos sine illo ac debiles fore putabam. 10 Atque ego, ut vidi, quos maximo furore et scelere esse inflammatos sciebam, eos nobiscum esse et Romae remansisse, in eo omnes dies noctesque consumpsi, ut quid agerent, quid molirentur, sentirem 15 ac viderem, ut, quoniam auribus vestris propter incredibilem magnitudinem sceleris minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, rem ita comprehenderem, ut tum demum animis saluti vestrae provideretis, cum oculis maleficio ipsum videretis. Itaque ut comperi 20 legatos Allobrogum belli Transalpini et tumultus Gallici excitandi causa a P. Lentulo esse sollicitatos, eosque in Galliam ad suos cives eodemque itinere cum litteris mandatisque ad Catilinam esse missos, comitemque eis adjunctum esse T. Volturcium, atque 25 huic ad Catilinam esse datas litteras, facultatem mihi oblatam putavi, ut, quod erat difficillimum quodque ego semper optabam ab dis immortalibus, tota res non solum a me, sed etiam a senatu et a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur. Itaque hesterno 30 die L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum praetores, fortissimos atque amantissimos rei publicae viros, ad me vocavi, rem exposui, quid fieri placeret ostendi; illi autem, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, sine recusatione ac sine ulla mora 35 negotium susceperunt et, cum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem Mulvium pervenerunt atque ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset. Eodem autem et ipsi sine

- cujusquam suspicione multos fortes viros eduxerant, et ego ex praefectura Reatina complures delectos adolescentes, quorum opera utor assidue in re publica, praesidio cum gladiis miseram. Interim tertia
5 fere vigilia exacta, cum jam pontem Mulvium magno comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent unaque Volturcius, fit in eos impetus; educuntur et ab illis gladii et a nostris. Res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur a ceteris.
- 10 3. Tum interventu Pomptini atque Flacci pugna, quae erat commissa, sedatur; litterae, quaecumque erant in eo comitatu, integris signis praetoribus traduntur; ipsi comprehensi ad me, cum jam dilucesceret, deducuntur. Atque horum omnium scelerum
15 improbissimum machinatorem Cimbrum Gabinium statim ad me, nihil dum suspicantem, vocavi; deinde item arcessitus est L. Statilius et post eum C. Cethegus; tardissime autem Lentulus venit, credo quod in litteris dandis praeter consuetudinem
20 proxima nocte vigilarat. Cum summis ac clarissimis hujus civitatis viris, qui audita re frequentes ad me mane convenerant, litteras a me prius aperiri quam ad senatum deferrem, placeret, ne, si nihil esset inventum, temere a me tantus tumultus injectus
25 civitati videretur, negavi me esse facturum ut de periculo publico non ad consilium publicum rem integram deferrem. Etenim, Quirites, si ea, quae erant ad me delata, reperta non essent, tamen ego non arbitrabar in tantis rei publicae periculis esse
30 mihi nimiam diligentiam pertimescendam. Senatum frequentem celeriter, ut vidistis, coëgi. Atque interea statim admonitu Allobrogum C. Sulpicium praetorem, fortem virum, misi, qui ex aedibus Cethegi, si quid telorum esset, efferret; ex quibus ille maxi-
35 mum sicarum numerum et gladiatorum extulit.

4. Introduxi Volturcium sine Gallis; fidem publicam jussu senatus dedi; hortatus sum, ut ea, quae sciret, sine timore indicaret. Tum ille dixit, cum vix
se ex magno timore recreasset, ab Lentulo se habere

ad Catilinam mandata et litteras, ut servorum prae-
sidio uteretur, ut ad urbem quam primum cum ex-
ercitu accederet; id autem eo consilio, ut, cum
urbem ex omnibus partibus, quem ad modum des-
criptum distributumque erat, incendissent caedem- 5
que infinitam civium fecissent, praesto esset ille qui
et fugientes exciperet et se cum his urbanis ducibus
conjungeret. Introducti autem Galli jusjurandum
sibi et litteras ab Lentulo, Cethego, Statilio ad suam
gentem data esse dixerunt, atque ita sibi ab his et 10
a L. Cassio esse praescriptum, ut equitatum in Ita-
liam quam primum mitterent; pedestres sibi copias
non defuturas; Lentulum autem sibi confirmasse ex
fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se esse ter-
tium illum Cornelium, ad quem regnum hujus urbis 15
atque imperium pervenire esset necesse: Cinnam
ante se et Sullam fuisse; eundemque dixisse fatalem
hunc annum esse ad interitum hujus urbis atque
imperii, qui esset annus decimus post virginum ab-
solutionem, post Capitolii autem incensionem vice- 20
simus. Hanc autem Cethego cum ceteris contro-
versiam fuisse dixerunt, quod Lentulo et aliis Sa-
turnalibus caedem fieri atque urbem incendi pla-
ceret, Cethego nimium id longum videretur.

5. Ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri 25
jussimus, quae a quoque dicebantur datae. Primum
ostendimus Cethego signum; cognovit: nos linum
incidimus; legimus: erat scriptum ipsius manu
Allobrogum senatui et populo, sese quae eorum
legatis confirmasset facturum esse; orare ut item 30
illi facerent quae sibi eorum legati recepissent. Tum
Cethegus, qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis
ac sicis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, re-
spondisset dixissetque se semper bonorum ferra-
mentorum studiosum fuisse, recitatis litteris debili- 35
tatus atque abjectus conscientia repente conticuit
Introductus est Statilius; cognovit et signum et
manum suam: recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere
sententiam; *confessus* est. Tum ostendi tabellas

- Lentulo et quaesivi cognosceretne signum. Adnuit
 "Est vero," inquam, "notum quidem signum, imago
 avi tui, clarissimi viri, qui amavit unice patriam et
 cives suos; quae quidem te a tanto scelere etiam
 5 muta revocare debuit." Leguntur eadem ratione
 ad senatum Allobrogum populumque litterae; si
 quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem:
 atque ille primo quidem negavit; post autem ali-
 quanto, toto jam indicio exposito atque edito, sur-
 10 rexit, quaesivit a Gallis quid sibi esset cum eis,
 quamobrem domum suam venissent, itemque a Vol-
 turcio: qui cum illi breviter constanterque respon-
 dissent, per quem ad eum quotiesque venissent,
 quaesissentque ab eo, nihilne secum esset de fatis
 15 Sibyllinis locutus, tum ille subito scelere demens
 quanta conscientiae vis esset ostendit; nam cum
 id posset infitiri, repente praeter opinionem omnium
 confessus est. Ita eum non modo ingenium illud et
 dicendi exercitatio, qua semper valuit, sed etiam
 20 propter vim sceleris manifesti atque deprehensi im-
 pudentia, qua superabat omnes, improbitasque de-
 fecit. Volturcius vero subito litteras proferri atque
 aperiri jubet quas sibi a Lentulo ad Catilinam datas
 esse dicebat: atque ibi vehementissime perturbatus
 25 Lentulus tamen et signum et manum suam cogno-
 vit; erant autem [scriptae] sine nomine, sed ita:
 "Quis sim scies ex eo, quem ad te misi. Cura ut
 vir sis, et cogita quem in locum sis progressus; vide
 ecquid tibi jam sit necesse, et cura ut omnium tibi
 30 auxilia adjungas, etiam infimorum." Gabinus deinde
 introductus, cum primo impudenter respondere coe-
 pisset, ad extremum nihil ex eis, quae Galli insimu-
 labant, negavit. Ac mihi quidem, Quirites, cum
 illa certissima visa sunt argumenta atque indicia
 35 sceleris, tabellae, signa, manus, denique unius cu-
 jusque confessio, tum multo certiora illa, color,
 oculi, vultus, taciturnitas. Sic enim obstupuerant,
 sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim nonnumquam
 inter sese aspiciebant, ut non jam ab aliis indicari,
 40 sed indicare se ipsi viderentur.

6. Indiciis expositis atque editis senatum consu-
lui de summa re publica quid fieri placeret: dictae
sunt a principibus acerrimae ac fortissimae senten-
tiae, quas senatus sine ulla varietate est secutus: et
quoniam nondum est perscriptum senatus consultum, 5
ex memoria vobis, Quirites, quid senatus censuerit
exponam. Primum mihi gratiae verbis amplissimis
aguntur, quod virtute, consilio, providentia mea res
publica maximis periculis sit liberata; deinde L.
Flaccus et C. Pomptinus praetores, quod eorum 10
opera forti fidelique usus essem, merito ac jure lau-
dantur, atque etiam viro forti, collegae meo, laus
impertitur, quod eos, qui hujus conjurationis parti-
cipes fuissent, a suis et a rei publicae consiliis remo-
visset; atque ita censuerunt, ut P. Lentulus, cum 15
se praetura abdicasset, in custodiam traderetur;
itemque uti C. Cethegus, L. Statilius, P. Gabinius,
qui omnes praesentes erant, in custodiam trade-
rentur; atque idem hoc decretum est in L. Cassium,
qui sibi procurationem incendendae urbis depopos- 20
cerat, in M. Ceparium, cui ad sollicitandos pastores
Apuliam attributam esse erat indicatum, in P. Fu-
rium, qui est ex eis colonis, quos Faesulas L. Sulla
deduxit, in Q. Annium Chilonem, qui una cum hoc
Furio semper erat in hac Allobrogum sollicitatione 25
versatus, in P. Umbrenum, libertinum hominem, a
quo primum Gallos ad Gabinium perductos esse
constabat. Atque ea lenitate senatus est usus,
Quirites, ut ex tanta conjuratione tantaque hac mul-
titudine domesticorum hostium novem hominum 30
perditissimorum poena re publica conservata, reli-
quorum mentes sanari posse arbitraretur. Atque
etiam supplicatio dis immortalibus pro singulari
eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, quod mihi
primum post hanc urbem conditam togato contigit, 35
et his verbis decreta est: quod urbem incendiis,
caede cives, Italiam bello liberassem. Quae suppli-
catio si cum ceteris conferatur, hoc interest, quod
ceterae *bene gesta, haec una conservata re publica*

- constituta est. Atque illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque transactum est: nam P. Lentulus, quamquam patefactis indiciis, confessionibus suis, iudicio senatus non modo praetoris jus, verum etiam
5 civis amiserat, tamen magistratu se abdicavit, ut, quae religio C. Mario, clarissimo viro, non fuerat, quo minus C. Glauciam, de quo nihil nominatim erat decretum, praetorem occideret, ea nos religione in privato P. Lentulo puniendo liberaremur.
- 10 7. Nunc quoniam, Quirites, consceleratissimi periculosissimique belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, existimare debetis omnes Catilinae copias, omnes spes atque opes his depulsis urbis periculis concidisse; quæ quidem ego
15 cum ex urbe pellebam, hoc providebam animo, Quirites, remoto Catilina non mihi esse P. Lentuli somnum nec L. Cassii adipem nec C. Cethegi furiosam temeritatem pertimescendam: ille erat unus timendus ex istis omnibus, sed tam diu, dum urbis
20 moenibus continebatur. Omnia norat, omnium aditus tenebat; appellare, temptare, sollicitare, poterat, audebat; erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum, consilio autem neque manus neque lingua deerat. Jam ad certas res conficiendas certos homines delectos ac
25 descriptos habebat; neque vero, cum aliquid mandarat, confectum putabat: nihil erat quod non ipse obiret, occurreret, vigilaret, laboraret; frigus, sitim, famem ferre poterat. Hunc ego hominem tam acrem, tam audacem, tam paratum, tam callidum, tam in
30 scelere vigilantem, tam in perditis rebus diligentem nisi ex domesticis insidiis in castrense latrocinium compulsem, dicam id, quod sentio, Quirites, non facile hanc tantam molem mali a cervicibus vestris depulsem. Non ille nobis Saturnalia constituerat,
35 neque tanto ante exsilii ac fati diem rei publicae denuntiavisset neque commisisset, ut signum, ut litterae suae testes manifesti sceleris deprehenderentur: quae nunc illo absente sic gesta sunt, ut nullum in privata domo furtum umquam sit tam palam in-

ventum, quam haec tanta in re publica conjuratio manifesto inventa atque deprehensa est. Quod si Catilina in urbe ad hanc diem remansisset, quamquam, quoad fuit, omnibus ejus consiliis occurrere atque obstiti, tamen, ut levissime dicam, dimicandum nobis cum illo fuisset neque nos umquam, cum ille in urbe hostis esset, tantis periculis rem publicam tanta pace, tanto otio, tanto silentio liberasset.

8. Quamquam haec omnia, Quirites, ita sunt a me administrata, ut deorum immortalium nutu atque consilio et gesta et provisa esse videantur; idque cum conjectura consequi possumus, quod vix videtur humani consilii tantarum rerum gubernatio esse potuisse, tum vero ita praesentes his temporibus opem et auxilium nobis tulerunt, ut eos paene oculis videre possemus: nam ut illa omittam, visas nocturno tempore ab occidente faces ardoremque caeli, ut fulminum jactus, ut terrae motus relinquam, ut omittam cetera, quae tam multa nobis consulibus facta sunt, ut haec, quae nunc fiunt, canere di immortales viderentur, hoc certe, quod sum dicturus, neque praetermittendum neque relinquendum est: nam profecto memoria tenetis Cotta et Torquato consulibus complures in Capitolio res de caelo esse percussas, cum et simulacra deorum depulsa sunt et statucae veterum hominum dejectae et legum aera liquefacta; tactus est etiam ille, qui hanc urbem condidit, Romulus, quem inauratum in Capitolio, parvum atque lactentem, uberibus lupinis inbi- antem, fuisse meministis; quo quidem tempore cum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, caedes atque incendia et legum interitum et bellum civile ac domesticum et totius urbis atque imperii occasum appropinquare dixerunt, nisi di immortales omni ratione placati suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent. Itaque illorum responsis tum et ludi per decem dies facti sunt neque res ulla quae ad placandos deos pertineret praetermissa est, idemque jusserunt simu-

lacrum Jovis facere majus et in excelso collocare et contra atque autea fuerat ad orientem convertere; ac se sperare dixerunt, si illud signum, quod videtis, solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, fore ut
5 ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis atque imperii, illustrarentur, ut a senatu populoque Romano perspici possent. Atque illud signum collocandum consules illi locaverunt, sed tanta fuit operis tarditas, ut neque superioribus consulibus
10 neque nobis ante hodiernum diem collocaretur.

9. Hic quis potest esse tam aversus a vero, tam praeceps, tam mente captus, qui neget haec omnia, quae videmus, praecipueque hanc urbem deorum immortalium nutu ac potestate administrari? Etenim cum esset ita responsum, caedes, incendia, interitum rei publicae comparari, et ea per cives, quae
15 tum propter magnitudinem scelerum nonnullis incredibilia videbantur, ea non modo cogitata a nefariis civibus, verum etiam suscepta esse sensistis.
• 20 Illud vero nonne ita praesens est, ut nutu Jovis Optimi Maximi factum esse videatur, ut, cum hodierno die mane per forum meo jussu et conjurati et eorum indices in aedem Concordiae ducerentur, eo ipso tempore signum statueretur? Quo collocato
25 atque ad vos senatumque converso omnia [et senatus et vos], quae erant cogitata contra salutem omnium, illustrata et patefacta vidistis; quo etiam majore sunt isti odio supplicioque digni, qui non solum vestris domiciliis atque tectis, sed etiam deorum templis atque delubris sunt funestos ac nefarios
30 ignes inferre conati; quibus ego si me restitisse dicam, nimium mihi sumam et non sim ferendus: ille, ille Juppiter restitit; ille Capitolium, ille haec templa, ille cunctam urbem, ille vos omnes salvos esse
35 voluit. Dis ego immortalibus ducibus hanc mentem, Quirites, voluntatemque suscepi, atque ad haec tanta indicia perveni. Jam vero [illa Allobrogum sollicitatio] ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus
tam dementer tantae res creditae et ignotis et har-

baris [commissae litterae] numquam essent profecto, nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset ereptum. Quid vero? Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata, quae gens una restat quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non 5 nolle videatur, spem imperii ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam negligerent vestramque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus esse factum putatis? Praesertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare potuerint. 10

10. Quamobrem, Quirites, quoniam auctoritate illis pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe honores dis immortalibus iusti habiti sunt ac debiti, sed profecto iustiores numquam: erepti enim 15 estis ex crudelissimo ac miserrimo interitu, erepti sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitu, sine dimicatione; togati me uno togato duce et imperatore vicistis. Etenim recordamini, Quirites, omnes civiles dissensiones, non solum eas, quas audistis, sed 20 eas, quas vosmet ipsi meministis atque vidistis. L. Sulla P. Sulpicium oppressit: [eiecit ex urbe.] C. Marius, custodem huius urbis, multosque fortes viros partim eiecit ex civitate, partim interemit. Cn. Octavius consul armis expulit ex urbe collegam: 25 omnis hic locus acervis corporum et civium sanguine redundavit. Superavit postea Cinna cum Mario: tum vero, clarissimis viris interfectis lumina civitatis extincta sunt. Ultus est huius victoriae crudelitatem postea Sulla: ne dici quidem opus 30 est quanta deminutione civium et quanta calamitate rei publicae. Dissensit M. Lepidus a clarissimo ac fortissimo viro Q. Catulo: attulit non tam ipsius interitus rei publicae luctum quam ceterorum. Atque illae tamen omnes dissensiones erant ejus modi, 35 quae non ad delendam, sed ad commutandam rem publicam pertinerent; non illi nullam esse rem publicam, sed in ea, quae esset, se esse principes, neque hanc urbem conflagrare, sed se in hac urbe

florere voluerunt. Atque illae tamen omnes dis-
sensiones, quarum nulla exitium rei publicae quae-
sivit, ejus modi fuerunt, ut non reconciliatione con-
cordiae, sed interneceione civium dijudicatae sint.

- 5 In hoc autem uno post hominum memoriam maxi-
mo crudelissimoque bello, quale bellum nulla um-
quam barbaria cum sua gente gessit, quo in bello
lex haec fuit a Lentulo, Catilina, Cethego, Cassio
constituta, ut omnes, qui salva urbe salvi esse
10 possent, in hostium numero ducerentur, ita me gessi,
Quirites, ut salvi omnes conservaremini, et, cum
hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent,
quantum infinitae caedi restitisset, tantum autem
urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, et urbem
15 et cives integros incolumesque servavi.

11. Quibus pro tantis rebus, Quirites, nullum
ego a vobis praemium virtutis, nullum insigne ho-
noris, nullum monumentum laudis postulo, prae-
terquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam: in
20 animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos, omnia
ornamenta honoris, monumenta gloriae, laudis in-
signia condi et collocari volo. Nihil me mutum po-
test delectare, nihil tacitum, nihil denique ejus modi,
quod etiam minus digni adsequi possint: memoria
25 vestra, Quirites, res nostrae alentur, sermonibus
crescent, litterarum monumentis inveterascent et
corroborabuntur; eandemque diem intelligo, quam
spero aeternam fore, propagatam esse et ad salutem
urbis et ad memoriam consulatus mei, unoque tem-
30 pore in hac re publica duos cives exstitisse, quorum
alter fines vestri imperii non terrae, sed caeli regi-
onibus terminaret, alter ejusdem imperii domicilium
sedesque servaret.

12. Sed quoniam earum rerum, quas ego gessi,
35 non eadem est fortuna atque condicio quae illorum,
qui externa bella gesserunt, quod mihi cum eis vi-
vendum est, quos vici ac subegi, isti hostes aut
interfectos aut oppressos reliquerunt, vestrum est,
Quirites, si ceteris facta sua recte prosunt, mihi mea

ne quando obsint providere. Mentēs enim hominū audacissimorum sceleratae ac nefariae ne vobis nocere possent ego providi; ne mihi noceant vestrum est providere. Quāquam, Quirites, mihi quidem ipsi nihil ab istis jam noceri potest: magnum enim est 5 in bonis praesidium, quod mihi in perpetuum comparatum est, magna in re publica dignitas, quae me semper tacita defendet, magna vis conscientiae, quam qui negligunt, cum me violare volent, se [ipsi] indicabunt. Est etiam nobis is animus, Quirites, ut non modo nullius audaciae cedamus, sed etiam omnes improbos ultro semper lacessamus. Quod si omnis impetus domesticorum hostium, depulsus a vobis, se in me unum convertit, vobis erit videndum, Quirites, qua condicione posthāc eos 15 esse velitis, qui se pro salute vestra obtulerint invidiae periculisque omnibus: mihi quidem ipsi quid est quod jam ad vitae fructum possit adquiri, cum praesertim neque in honore vestro neque in gloria virtutis quicquam videam altius, quo mihi libeat 20 ascendere? Illud profecto perficiam, Quirites, ut ea, quae gessi in consulatu, privatus tuear atque ornem, ut, si qua est invidia conservanda re publica suscepta, laedat invidos, mihi valeat ad gloriam. Denique ita me in re publica tractabo, ut meminerim 25 semper quae gesserim auremque ut ea virtute, non casu gesta esse videantur. Vos, Quirites, quoniam jam nox est, venerati Jovem, illum custodem hujus urbis ac vestrum, in vestra tecta discedite et ea, quamquam jam est periculum depulsum, tamen 30 aequae ac priore nocte custodiis vigiliisque defendite: id ne vobis diutius faciendum sit atque ut in perpetua pace esse possitis providebo.

4 Cic.



M. TULLII CICERONIS
IN L. CATILINAM ORATIO QUARTA

HABITA IN SENATU.



1. VIDEO, patres conscripti, in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos; video vos non solum de vestro ac rei publicae, verum etiam, si id depulsum sit, de meo periculo esse sollicitos.
- 5 Est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, sed eam, per deos immortales, deponite atque obliti salutis meae de vobis ac de vestris liberis cogitate: mihi si haec condicio consulatus data est, ut omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores
- 10 cruciatusque perferrem, feram non solum fortiter, verum etiam libenter, dum modo meis laboribus vobis populoque Romano dignitas salusque pariat. Ego sum ille consul, patres conscripti, cui non forum, in quo omnis aequitas continetur, non campus con-
- 15 sularibus auspiciis consecratus, non curia, summum auxilium omnium gentium, non domus, commune perfugium, non lectus ad quietem datus, non denique haec sedes honoris [sella curulis] umquam vacua mortis periculo atque insidiis fuit. Ego multa tacui,
- 20 multa pertuli, multa concessi, multa meo quodam dolore in vestro timore sanavi: nunc si hunc exitum consulatus mei di immortales esse voluerunt, ut vos populumque Romanum ex caede miserrima, conjuges liberosque vestros virginesque Vestales ex acerbissi-
- 25 ma vexatione, templa atque delubra, hanc pulcherri-

mam patriam omnium nostrum ex foedissima flamma, totam Italiam ex bello et vastitate eriperem, quaecumque mihi uni proponetur fortuna, subeatur. Etenim si P. Lentulus suum nomen inductus a vati-
bus fatale ad perniciem rei publicae fore putavit, cur
ego non laeter meum consulatum ad salutem populi
Romani prope fatalem exstitisse?

2. Quare, patres conscripti, consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, conservate vos, conjuges, liberos
fortunasque vestras, populi Romani nomen salu-
temque defendite; mihi parcere ac de me cogitare
desinite. Nam primum debeo sperare omnes deos,
qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi ac mereor rela-
turos esse gratiam; deinde, si quid obtigerit, aequo
animo paratoque moriar: nam neque turpis mors
forti viro potest accidere neque immatura consulari
nec misera sapienti. Nec tamen ego sum ille fer-
reus, qui fratris carissimi atque amantissimi prae-
sentis maerore non movear horumque omnium lacrimis,
a quibus me circumsessum videtis; neque
meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata
uxor et abjecta metu filia et parvulus filius, quem
mihi videtur amplecti res publica tamquam ob-
sidem consulatus mei, neque ille, qui exspectans
hujus exitum diei adstat in conspectu meo gener.
Moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, uti
salvi sint vobiscum omnes, etiam si me vis aliqua
oppresserit, potius quam et illi et nos una rei
publicae peste pereamus. Quare, patres conscripti,
incumbite ad salutem rei publicae, circumspicite
omnes procellas, quae impendent, nisi providetis.
Non Ti. Gracchus, quod iterum tribunus plebis fieri
voluit, non C. Gracchus, quod agrarios concitare
conatus est, non L. Saturninus, quod C. Memmium
occidit, in discrimen aliquod atque in vestrae seve-
ritatis iudicium adducitur: tenentur ii, qui ad urbis
incendium, ad vestram omnium caedem, ad Catilinam
accipiendum Romae restiterunt; tenentur li-
terae, signa, manus, denique unius cujusque con-

fessio: sollicitantur Allobroges, servitia excitantur, Catilina arcessitur, id est initum consilium, ut interfectis omnibus nemo ne ad deplorandum quidem populi Romani nomen atque ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur.

3. Haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, vos multis jam judiciis judicavistis, primum quod mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis et mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum
10 conjurationem patefactam esse decrevistis, deinde quod P. Lentulum se abdicare praetura coëgistis; tum quod eum et ceteros, de quibus judicastis, in custodiam dandos censuistis, maximeque quod meo nomine supplicationem decrevistis, qui honos to-
15 gato habitus ante me est nemini; postremo hesterno die praemia legatis Allobrogum Titoque Volturcio dedistis amplissima; quae sunt omnia ejus modi, ut ii, qui in custodiam nominatim dati sunt, sine ulla dubitatione a vobis damnati esse videantur.

20 Sed ego institui referre ad vos, patres conscripti, tamquam integrum, et de facto quid judicetis et de poena quid censeatis. Illa praedicam, quae sunt consulis: ego magnum in re publica versari furorem et nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jam pri-
25 dem videbam; sed hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus numquam putavi. Nunc quicquid est, quocumque vestrae mentes inclinant atque sententiae, statuendum vobis ante noctem est. Quantum facinus ad vos delatum sit videtis:
30 huic si paucos putatis adfines esse, vehementer erratis: latius opinione disseminatum est hoc malum; manavit non solum per Italiam, verum etiam transcendit Alpes et obscurae serpens multas jam provincias occupavit. Id opprimi sustentando
35 ac prolatando nullo pacto potest; quacumque ratione placet, celeriter vobis vindicandum est.

4. Video adhuc duas esse sententias, unam D. Silani, qui censet eos, qui haec delere conati sunt, *morte esse multandos*, alteram C. Caesaris, qui

mortis poenam removet, ceterorum suppliciorum omnes acerbitates amplectitur. Uterque et pro sua dignitate et pro rerum magnitudine in summa severitate versatur. Alter eos, qui nos omnes, [qui populum Romanum] vita privare conati sunt, qui 5 delere imperium, qui populi Romani nomen extinguere, punctum temporis frui vita et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere, atque hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives in hac re publica esse usurpatum recordatur. Alter intelligit mortem 10 ab dis immortalibus non esse supplicii causa constitutam, sed aut necessitatem naturae aut laborum ac miseriarum quietem; itaque eam sapientes nunquam inviti, fortes saepe etiam libenter oppetiverunt: vincula vero et ea sempiterna certe ad singularem poenam nefarii sceleris inventa sunt: municipiis dispartiri iubet. Habere videtur ista res iniquitatem, si imperare velis, difficultatem, si rogare; discernatur tamen, si placet. Ego enim suscipiam et, ut spero, reperiam qui id, quod salutis omnium 20 causa statueritis, non putent esse suae dignitatis recusare. Adjungit gravem poenam municipibus, si quis eorum vincula ruperit; horribiles custodias circumdat et dignas scelere hominum perditorum; sancit ne quis eorum poenam, quos condemnat, aut 25 per senatum aut per populum levare possit; eripit etiam spem, quae sola hominem in miseriis consolari solet; bona praeterea publicari iubet; vitam solam relinquit nefariis hominibus: quam si eripuisset, multos uno dolores animi atque corporis et 30 omnes scelerum poenas ademisset. Itaque ut aliqua in vita formido improbis esset posita, apud inferos ejus modi quaedam illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt, quod videlicet intelligebant eis remotis non esse mortem ipsam pertimescendam. 35

5. Nunc, patres conscripti, ego mea video quid intersit: si eritis secuti sententiam C. Caesaris, quoniam haec is in re publica viam, quae popularis

- habetur, secutus est, fortasse minus erunt hoc auctore et cognitore hujus æ sententiae mihi populares impetus pertimescendi; sin illam alteram nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur; sed tamen
- 5 meorum periculorum rationes utilitas rei publicae vincat. Habemus enim a Caesare, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat, sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis; intellectum est quid interesset inter le-
- 10 vitatem concionatorum et animum vere popularem, saluti populi consulentem. Video de istis, qui se populares haberi volunt, abesse non neminem, ne de capite videlicet civium Romanorum sententiam ferat; is et nudius tertius in custodiam cives Romanos
- 15 dedit et supplicationem mihi decrevit et indices hesterno die maximis praemiis affecit. Jam hoc nemini dubium est, qui reo custodiam, quaesitori gratulationem, indici praemium decrevit, quid de tota re et causa judicavit. At vero C. Caesar intel-
- 20 ligit legem Semproniam esse de civibus Romanis constitutam; qui autem rei publicae sit hostis, eum civem nullo modo esse posse: denique ipsum latorem Semproniae legis jussu populi poenas rei publicae dependisse. Idem ipsum Lentulum, largitorem
- 25 et prodigum, non putat, cum de perniciæ populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe, tam crudeliter cogitarit, etiam appellari posse popularem: itaque homo mitissimus atque lenissimus non dubitat P. Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare et
- 30 sancit in posterum, ne quis hujus supplicio levando se jactare et in perniciem populi Romani posthac popularis esse possit: adjungit etiam publicationem bonorum, ut omnes animi cruciatus et corporis etiam egestas ac mendicitas consequatur.
- 35 6. Quamobrem, sive hoc statueritis, dederitis mihi comitem ad concionem populo carum atque jucundum, sive Silani sententiam sequi malueritis, facile me atque vos crudelitatis vituperatione exsolveritis, atque obtinebo eam multo leniorem fuisse. Quam-

quam, patres conscripti, quae potest esse in tanti
sceleris immanitate punienda crudelitas? Ego enim
de meo sensu judico: nam ita mihi salva re publica
vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego, quod in hac causa
vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor— 5
quis est enim me mitior?—sed singulari quadam
humanitate et misericordia: videor enim mihi vi-
dere hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum atque arcem
omnium gentium, subito uno incendio concidentem;
cerno animo sepulta in patria miseros atque inse- 10
pultos acervos civium; versatur mihi ante oculos
aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis;
cum vero mihi proposui regnantem Lentulum, sicut
ipse ex fatiis se sperasse confessus est, purpuratum
esse huic Gabinium, cum exercitu venisse Catilinam, 15
tum lamentationem matrum familias, tum fugam
virginum atque puerorum ac vexationem virginum
Vestaliū perhorresco, et, quia mihi vehementer
haec videntur misera atque miseranda, idcirco in
eos, qui ea perficere voluerunt, me severum vehe- 20
mentemque praebeo. Etenim quaero, si quis pater
familias, liberis suis a servo interfectis, uxore occisa,
incensa domo, supplicium de servo non quam acer-
bissimum sumpserit, utrum is clemens ac misericors
an inhumanissimus et crudelissimus esse videatur? 25
Mihi vero importunus ac ferreus, qui non dolore et
cruciatu nocentis suum dolorem cruciatumque leni-
erit. Sic nos in his hominibus, qui nos, qui con-
juges, qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt, qui
singulas unius cujusque nostrum domos et hoc uni- 30
versum rei publicae domicilium delere conati sunt,
qui id egerunt, ut gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis
hujus urbis atque in cinere deflagrati imperii collo-
carent, si vehementissimi fuerimus, misericordes
habebimur; sin remissiores esse voluerimus, sum- 35
mae nobis crudelitatis in patriae civiumque pernicie
fama subeunda est. Nisi vero cuipiam L. Caesar,
vir fortissimus et amantissimus rei publicae, crude-
lior nudius tertius visus est, cum sororis suae, femi-

- nae lectissimae, virum praesentem et audientem
vita privandum esse dixit, cum avum suum jussu
consulis interfectum filiumque ejus impuberem, le-
gatum a patre missum, in carcere necatum esse
5 dixit. Quorum quod simile factum? Quod initum
delendae rei publicae consilium? Largitionis vo-
luntas tum in re publica versata est et partium
quaedam contentio. Atque eo tempore hujus avus
Lentuli, vir clarissimus, armatus Gracchum est per-
10 secutus; ille etiam grave tum vulnus accepit, ne
quid de summa re publica deminueretur; hic ad
evertenda rei publicae fundamenta Gallos arcessit,
servitia concitat, Catilinam vocat, attribuit nos tru-
cidandos Cethego et ceteros cives interficiendos Ga-
15 binio, urbem inflammandam Cassio, totam Italiam
vastandam diripiendamque Catilinae. Vereamini,
censeo, ne in hoc scelere tam immani ac nefando
nimis aliquid severe statuuisse videamini: multo
magis est verendum ne remissione poenae crudeles
20 in patriam quam ne severitate animadversionis nimis
vehementes in acerbissimos hostes fuisse videamur.
7. Sed ea, quae exaudio, patres conscripti, dissimulare non possum. Jaciuntur enim voces, quae per-
veniunt ad aures meas, eorum qui vereri videntur ut
25 habeam satis praesidii ad ea, quae vos statueritis
hodierno die, transigunda: omnia et provisa et
parata et constituta sunt, patres conscripti, cum
mea summa cura atque diligentia tum multo etiam
majore populi Romani ad summum imperium reti-
30 nendum et ad communes fortunas conservandas vol-
untate. Omnes adsunt omnium ordinum homines,
omnium denique aetatum; plenum est forum, plena
templa circum forum, pleni omnes aditus hujus tem-
pli ac loci. Causa est enim post urbem conditam
35 haec inventa sola in qua omnes sentirent unum atque
idem praeter eos, qui cum sibi viderent esse pereun-
dum, cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt.
Hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, neque
in improborum civium, sed in acerbissimorum ho-

tium numero habendos puto. Ceteri vero, di immortales! qua frequentia, quo studio, qua virtute ad communem salutem dignitatemque consentiunt! Quid ego hic equites Romanos commemorem? Qui vobis ita summam ordinis consiliique concedunt, ut vobiscum de amore rei publicae certent; quos ex multorum annorum dissensione hujus ordinis ad societatem concordiamque revocatos hodiernus dies vobiscum atque haec causa conjungit; quam si conjunctionem, in consulatu confirmatam meo, perpetuam in re publica tenuerimus, confirmo vobis nullum posthac malum civile ac domesticum ad ullam rei publicae partem esse venturum. Pari studio defendendae rei publicae convenisse video tribunos aerarios, fortissimos viros; scribas item universos, quos cum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, video ab expectatione sortis ad salutem communem esse conversos. Omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, etiam tenuissimorum; quis est enim cui non haec templa, aspectus urbis, possessio libertatis, lux denique haec ipsa et hoc commune patriae solum cum sit carum tum vero dulce atque jucundum?

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mihi studio paene praecurritis, excitarem, locutus sum, sed ut mea vox, quae debet esse in re publica princeps, officio functa consulari videretur.

10. Nunc ante quam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam. Ego, quanta manus est conjuratorum, 5 quam videtis esse permagnam, tantam me inimicorum multitudinem suscepisse video; sed eam judico esse turpem et infirmam et abjectam. Quod si aliquando alicujus furore et scelere concitata manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, me 10 tamen meorum factorum atque consiliorum numquam, patres conscripti, poenitebit. Etenim mors, quam illi fortasse minitantur, omnibus est parata: vitae tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestastis, nemo est adsecutus; ceteris enim semper bene gesta, mihi uni conservata re publica gratulationem decrevistis. Sit Scipio ille clarus, cujus consilio atque virtute Hannibal in Africam redire atque Italia decedere coactus est; ornatur alter eximia laude Africanus, qui duas urbes huic imperio 20 infestissimas, Karthaginem Numantiamque, delevit; habeatur vir egregius Paulus ille, cujus currum rex potentissimus quondam et nobilissimus Perses honestavit; sit aeterna gloria Marius, qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit; anteponatur 25 omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes isdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur: erit profecto inter horum laudes aliquid loci nostrae gloriae, nisi forte majus est patefacere nobis provincias quo exire possimus, quam curare 30 ut etiam illi, qui absunt, habeant quo victores revertantur. Quamquam est uno loco condicio melior externae victoriae quam domesticae, quod hostes alienigenae aut oppressi serviunt aut recepti in amicitiam beneficio se obligatos putant; qui autem ex 35 numero civium, dementia aliqua depravati, hostes patriae semel esse coeperunt, eos cum a perniciē rei publicae reppuleris, nec vi coercere nec beneficio placare possis. Quare mihi cum perditis civibus

M. TULLII CICERONIS
IN L. CATILINAM ORATIO QUARTA

HABITA IN SENATU.



1. VIDEO, patres conscripti, in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos; video vos non solum de vestro ac rei publicae, verum etiam, si id depulsum sit, de meo periculo esse sollicitos.
5 Est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, sed eam, per deos immortales, deponite atque obliti salutis meae de vobis ac de vestris liberis cogitate: mihi si haec condicio consularatus data est, ut omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores
10 cruciatusque perferrem, feram non solum fortiter, verum etiam libenter, dum modo meis laboribus vobis populoque Romano dignitas salusque pariat. Ego sum ille consul, patres conscripti, cui non forum, in quo omnis aequitas continetur, non campus con-
15 sularibus auspiciis consecratus, non curia, summum auxilium omnium gentium, non domus, commune refugium, non lectus ad quietem datus, non denique haec sedes honoris [sella curulis] umquam vacua mortis periculo atque insidiis fuit. Ego multa tacui,
20 multa pertuli, multa concessi, multa meo quodam dolore in vestro timore sanavi: nunc si hunc exitum consulatus mei di immortales esse voluerunt, ut vos populumque Romanum ex caede miserrima, conjuges liberosque vestros virginesque Vestales ex acerbissi-
25 ma vexatione, templa atque delubra, hanc pulcherri-

mam patriam omnium nostrum ex foedissima flamma, totam Italiam ex bello et vastitate eriperem, quaecumque mihi uni proponetur fortuna, subeat. Etenim si P. Lentulus suum nomen inductus a vati-
bus fatale ad perniciem rei publicae fore putavit, cur 5
ego non laeter meum consulatum ad salutem populi
Romani prope fatalem exstitisse?

2. Quare, patres conscripti, consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, conservate vos, conjuges, liberos
fortunasque vestras, populi Romani nomen salu- 10
temque defendite; mihi parcere ac de me cogitare
desinite. Nam primum debeo sperare omnes deos,
qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi ac mereor rela-
turos esse gratiam; deinde, si quid obtigerit, aequo
animo paratoque moriar: nam neque turpis mors 15
forti viro potest accidere neque immaturæ consulari
nec misera sapienti. Nec tamen ego sum ille fer-
reus, qui fratris carissimi atque amantissimi prae-
sentis maerore non movear horumque omnium la-
crimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis; neque 20
meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata
uxor et abjecta metu filia et parvulus filius, quem
mihi videtur amplecti res publica tamquam ob-
sidem consulatus mei, neque ille, qui exspectans
hujus exitum diei adstat in conspectu meo gener. 25
Moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, uti
salvi sint vobiscum omnes, etiam si me vis aliqua
oppresserit, potius quam et illi et nos una rei pu-
blicae peste percamus. Quare, patres conscripti,
incumbite ad salutem rei publicae, circumspicite 30
omnes procellas, quae impendent, nisi providetis.
Non Ti. Gracchus, quod iterum tribunus plebis fieri
voluit, non C. Gracchus, quod agrarios concitare
conatus est, non L. Saturninus, quod C. Memmium
occidit, in discrimen aliquod atque in vestrae seve- 35
ritatis iudicium adducitur: tenentur ii, qui ad urbis
incendium, ad vestram omnium caedem, ad Cati-
linam accipiendum Romae restiterunt; tenentur lit-
terae, signa, manus, denique unius cujusque con-

fessio: sollicitantur Allobroges, servitia excitantur, Catilina arcessitur, id est initum consilium, ut interfectis omnibus nemo ne ad deplorandum quidem populi Romani nomen atque ad lamentandam tanti
5 imperii calamitatem relinquatur.

3. Haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, vos multis jam judiciis judicavistis, primum quod mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis et mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum
10 conjurationem patefactam esse decrevistis, deinde quod P. Lentulum se abdicare praetura coëgistis; tum quod eum et ceteros, de quibus judicastis, in custodiam dandos censuistis, maximeque quod meo nomine supplicationem decrevistis, qui honos to-
15 gato habitus ante me est nemini; postremo hesterno die praemia legatis Allobrogum Titoque Volturcio dedistis amplissima; quae sunt omnia ejus modi, ut ii, qui in custodiam nominatim dati sunt, sine ulla dubitatione a vobis damnati esse videantur.

20 Sed ego institui referre ad vos, patres conscripti, tamquam integrum, et de facto quid judicetis et de poena quid censeatis. Illa praedicam, quae sunt consulis: ego magnum in re publica versari furorem et nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jam pri-
25 dem videbam; sed hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus numquam putavi. Nunc quicquid est, quocumque vestrae mentes inclinant atque sententiae, statuendum vobis ante noctem est. Quantum facinus ad vos delatum sit videtis:
30 huic si paucos putatis adfines esse, vehementer erratis: latius opinione disseminatum est hoc malum; manavit non solum per Italiam, verum etiam transcendit Alpes et obscura serpens multas jam provincias occupavit. Id opprimi sustentando
35 ac prolatando nullo pacto potest; quacumque ratione placet, celeriter vobis vindicandum est.

4. Video adhuc duas esse sententias, unam D. Silani, qui censet eos, qui haec delere conati sunt, morte esse multandos, alteram C. Caesaris, qui

mortis poenam removet, ceterorum suppliciorum omnes acerbitates amplectitur. Uterque et pro sua dignitate et pro rerum magnitudine in summa severitate versatur. Alter eos, qui nos omnes, [qui populum Romanum] vita privare conati sunt, qui 5 delere imperium, qui populi Romani nomen extinguere, punctum temporis frui vita et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere, atque hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives in hac re publica esse usurpatum recordatur. Alter intelligit mortem 10 ab dis immortalibus non esse supplicii causa constitutam, sed aut necessitatem naturae aut laborum ac miseriarum quietem; itaque eam sapientes nunquam inviti, fortes saepe etiam libenter oppetiverunt: vincula vero et ea sempiterna certe ad singularem poenam nefarii sceleris inventa sunt: municipiis dispertiri jubet. Habere videtur ista res iniquitatem, si imperare velis, difficultatem, si rogare; decernatur tamen, si placet. Ego enim suscipiam et, ut spero, reperiam qui id, quod salutis omnium 20 causa statueritis, non putent esse suae dignitatis recusare. Adjungit gravem poenam municipibus, si quis eorum vincula ruperit; horribiles custodias circumdat et dignas scelere hominum perditorum; sancit ne quis eorum poenam, quos condemnat, aut 25 per senatum aut per populum levare possit; eripit etiam spem, quae sola hominem in miseriis consolari solet; bona praeterea publicari jubet; vitam solam relinquit nefariis hominibus: quam si eripuisset, multos uno dolores animi atque corporis et 30 omnes scelerum poenas ademisset. Itaque ut aliqua in vita formido improbis esset posita, apud inferos ejus modi quaedam illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt, quod videlicet intelligebant eis remotis non esse mortem ipsam pertimescedam. 35

5. Nunc, patres conscripti, ego mea video quid intersit: si eritis secuti sententiam C. Caesaris, *quoniam haec is in re publica viam, quae popularis*

- habetur, secutus est, fortasse minus erunt hoc auctore et cognitore hujus *æ* sententiae mihi populares impetus pertimescendi; sin illam alteram nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur; sed tamen
- 5 meorum periculorum rationes utilitas rei publicae vincat. Habemus enim a Caesare, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat, sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis; intellectum est quid interesset inter levitatem concionatorum et animum vere popularem, salutem populi consulentem. Video de istis, qui se populares haberi volunt, abesse non neminem, ne de capite videlicet civium Romanorum sententiam ferat; is et nudius tertius in custodiam cives Romanos
- 10 dedit et supplicationem mihi decrevit et indices hesterno die maximis praemiis affecit. Jam hoc nemini dubium est, qui reo custodiam, quaesitori gratulationem, indici praemium decrevit, quid de tota re et causa judicaret. At vero C. Caesar intelligit legem Semproniam esse de civibus Romanis constitutam; qui autem rei publicae sit hostis, eum civem nullo modo esse posse: denique ipsum latorem Semproniae legis jussu populi poenas rei publicae dependisse. Idem ipsum Lentulum, largitorem
- 20 et prodigum, non putat, cum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe, tam crudeliter cogitarit, etiam appellari posse popularem: itaque homo mitissimus atque lenissimus non dubitat P. Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare et sancit in posterum, ne quis hujus supplicio levando se jactare et in perniciem populi Romani posthac popularis esse possit: adjungit etiam publicationem bonorum, ut omnes animi cruciatus et corporis etiam egestas ac mendicitas consequatur.
- 30 6. Quamobrem, sive hoc statueritis, dederitis mihi comitem ad concionem populo carum atque jucundum, sive Silani sententiam sequi malueritis, facile *me* atque vos crudelitatis vituperatione exsolveritis, *atque obtinebo* eam multo leniorem fuisse. *Quam-*

quam, patres conscripti, quae potest esse in tanti sceleris immanitate punienda crudelitas? Ego enim de meo sensu judico: nam ita mihi salva re publica vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego, quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor— 5 quis est enim me mitior?—sed singulari quadam humanitate et misericordia: videor enim mihi videre hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum atque arcem omnium gentium, subito uno incendio concidentem; cerno animo sepulta in patria miseros atque inse- 10 pultos acervos civium; versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis; cum vero mihi proposui regnantem Lentulum, sicut ipse ex fatis se sperasse confessus est, purpuratum esse huic Gabinium, cum exercitu venisse Catilinam, 15 tum lamentationem matrum familias, tum fugam virginum atque puerorum ac vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, et, quia mihi vehementer haec videntur misera atque miseranda, idcirco in eos, qui ea perficere voluerunt, me severum vehementemque praebeo. Etenim quaero, si quis pater familias, liberis suis a servo interfectis, uxore occisa, incensa domo, supplicium de servo non quam acerbissimum sumpserit, utrum is clemens ac misericors an inhumanissimus et crudelissimus esse videatur? 25 Mihi vero importunus ac ferreus, qui non dolore et cruciatu nocentis suum dolorem cruciatumque lenierit. Sic nos in his hominibus, qui nos, qui conjuges, qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt, qui singulas unius cujusque nostrum domos et hoc uni- 30 versum rei publicae domicilium delere conati sunt, qui id egerunt, ut gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis hujus urbis atque in cinere deflagrati imperii collocarent, si vehementissimi fuerimus, misericordes habebimur; sin remissiores esse voluerimus, sum- 35 mae nobis crudelitatis in patriae civiumque perniciie fama subeunda est. Nisi vero cuipiam L. Caesar, vir fortissimus et amantissimus rei publicae, crudelior nudius tertius visus est, cum sororis suae, femi-

nae lectissimae, virum praesentem et audientem
vita privandum esse dixit, cum avum suum jussu
consulis interfectum filiumque ejus impuberem, le-
gatum a patre missum, in carcere necatum esse
5 dixit. Quorum quod simile factum? Quod initum
delendae rei publicae consilium? Largitionis vo-
luntas tum in re publica versata est et partium
quaedam contentio. Atque eo tempore hujus avus
Lentuli, vir clarissimus, armatus Gracchum est per-
10 secutus; ille etiam grave tum vulnus accepit, ne
quid de summa re publica deminueretur; hic ad
eventenda rei publicae fundamenta Gallos arcessit,
servitia concitat, Catilinam vocat, attribuit nos tru-
cidandos Cethego et ceteros cives interficiendos Ga-
15 binio, urbem inflammandam Cassio, totam Italiam
vastandam diripiendamque Catilinae. Vereamini,
censeo, ne in hoc scelere tam immani ac nefando
nimis aliquid severe statuuisse videamini: multo
magis est verendum ne remissione poenae crudeles
20 in patriam quam ne severitate animadversionis nimis
vehementes in acerbissimos hostes fuisse videamur.

7. Sed ea, quae exaudio, patres conscripti, dissim-
ulare non possum. Jaciuntur enim voces, quae per-
veniunt ad aures meas, eorum qui vereri videntur ut
25 habeam satis praesidii ad ea, quae vos statueritis
hodierno die, transigunda: omnia et provisa et
parata et constituta sunt, patres conscripti, cum
mea summa cura atque diligentia tum multo, etiam
majore populi Romani ad summum imperium reti-
30 nendum et ad communes fortunas conservandas vol-
untate. Omnes adsunt omnium ordinum homines,
omnium denique aetatum; plenum est forum, plena
templa circum forum, pleni omnes aditus hujus tem-
pli ac loci. Causa est enim post urbem conditam
85 haec inventa sola in qua omnes sentirent unum atque
idem praeter eos, qui cum sibi viderent esse pereun-
dum, cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt.
*Hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, neque
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nitate auctas exaggeratasque fortunas una nox paene delerit. Id ne umquam posthac non modo non confici, sed ne cogitari quidem possit a civibus, hodierno die providendum est: atque haec non ut vos, qui

mihi studio paene praecurritis, excitarem, locutus sum, sed ut mea vox, quae debet esse in re publica princeps, officio functa consulari videretur.

10. Nunc ante quam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam. Ego, quanta manus est conjuratorum, 5 quam videtis esse permagnam, tantam me inimicorum multitudinem suscepisse video; sed eam iudico esse turpem et infirmam et abjectam. Quod si aliquando alicujus furore et scelere concitata manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, me 10 tamen meorum factorum atque consiliorum numquam, patres conscripti, poenitebit. Etenim mors, quam illi fortasse minitantur, omnibus est parata: vitae tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestastis, nemo est adsecutus; ceteris enim sem- 15 per bene gesta, mihi uni conservata re publica gratulationem decrevistis. Sit Scipio ille clarus, cujus consilio atque virtute Hannibal in Africam redire atque Italia decedere coactus est; ornetur alter eximia laude Africanus, qui duas urbes huic imperio 20 infestissimas, Karthaginem Numantiamque, delevit; habeatur vir egregius Paulus ille, cujus currum rex potentissimus quondam et nobilissimus Perses honestavit; sit aeterna gloria Marius, qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit; anteponatur 25 omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes isdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur: erit profecto inter horum laudes aliquid loci nostrae gloriae, nisi forte majus est patefacere nobis provincias quo exire possimus, quam curare 30 ut etiam illi, qui absunt, habeant quo victores revertantur. Quamquam est uno loco condicio melior externae victoriae quam domesticae, quod hostes alienigenae aut oppressi serviunt aut recepti in amicitiam beneficio se obligatos putant; qui autem ex 35 numero civium, dementia aliqua depravati, hostes patriae semel esse coeperunt, eos cum a perniciie rei publicae reppuleris, nec vi coërcere nec beneficio placare possis. Quare mihi cum perditis civibus

- aeternum bellum susceptum esse video; id ego vestro bonorumque omnium auxilio memoriaeque tantorum periculorum, quae non modo in hoc populo, qui servatus est, sed in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerebit, a me atque a meis facile propulsari posse confido, neque ulla profecto tanta vis reperietur quae conjunctionem vestram equitumque Romanorum et tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium confringere et labefactare possit.
- 10 11. Quae cum ita sint, pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro provincia, quam neglexi, pro triumpho ceterisque laudis insignibus, quae sunt a me propter urbis vestraeque salutis custodiam repudiata, pro clientelis hospitibusque provincialibus, quae tamen urbanis opibus non minore labore tueor quam comparo, pro his igitur omnibus rebus, pro meis in vos singularibus studiis proque hac, quam perspicitis, ad conservandam rem publicam diligentia nihil a vobis nisi hujus temporis totiusque mei consulatus memoriam pos-
20 tulo: quae dum erit vestris fixa mentibus, tutissimo me muro saeptum esse arbitrabor. Quod si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, commendo vobis parvum meum filium, cui profecto satis erit praesidii non solum ad salutem, verum
25 etiam ad dignitatem, si ejus, qui haec omnia suo solius periculo conservavit, illum filium esse memineritis. Quapropter de summa salute vestra populi-que Romani, de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focus, de fanis atque templis, de totius urbis
30 tectis ac sedibus, de imperio ac libertate, de salute Italiae, de universa re publica decernite diligenter, ut instituistis, ac fortiter. Habetis eum consulem qui et parere vestris decretis non dubitet et ea, quae statueritis, quoad vivet, defendere et per se ipsum
35 praestare possit.



M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO

A. LICINIO ARCHIA POETA ORATIO.

1. Si quid est in me ingenii, iudices, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi, in qua me non infitior mediocriter esse versatum, aut si hujusce rei ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor aetatis meae tempus abhorruisse, earum rerum omnium vel in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet; nam quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis et pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse. Quod si haec vox, hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, a quo id accepimus quo ceteris opitulari et alios servare possemus, huic profecto ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salutem ferre debemus. Ac ne quis a nobis hoc ita dici forte miretur, quod alia quaedam in hoc facultas sit ingenii neque haec dicendi ratio aut disciplina, ne nos quidem huic uni studio penitus umquam dedisti fuimus: etenim omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.

2 Sed ne cui vestrum mirum esse videatur me in 25

- quaestione legitima et in iudicio publico, cum res agatur apud praetorem populi Romani, lectissimum virum, et apud severissimos iudices, tanto conventu hominum ac frequentia, hoc uti genere dicendi quod
- 5 non modo a consuetudine iudiciorum, verum etiam a forensi sermone abhorreat, quaeso a vobis, ut in hac causa mihi detis hanc veniam, accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quem ad modum spero, non molestam, ut me pro summo poeta atque eruditissimo
- 10 homine dicentem, hoc concursu hominum litteratissimorum, hac vestra humanitate, hoc denique praetore exercente iudicium patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac litterarum paulo loqui liberius et in ejus modi persona, quae propter otium ac studium
- 15 minime in iudiciis periculisque tractata est, uti prope novo quodam et inusitato genere dicendi. Quod si mihi a vobis tribui concedique sentiam, perficiam profecto ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium,
- 20 verum etiam si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse.
3. Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias atque ab eis artibus, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiae — nam ibi natus est loco
- 25 nobili—, celebri quondam urbe et copiosa atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis adfluenti, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria contigit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaeque Graeciae sic ejus adventus celebrabantur, ut famam
- 30 ingenii exspectatio hominis, exspectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret. Erat Italia tunc plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum studiaque haec et in Latio vehementius tum colebantur quam nunc eisdem in oppidis et hic Romae propter tran-
- 35 quillitatem rei publicae non negligebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Regini et Neapolitani civitate ceterisque praemiis donarunt et omnes, qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant judicare, cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt. Hac tanta celebritate

famae cum esset jam absentibus notus, Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos, quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter cum res gestas tum etiam studium atque aures adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, cum praetextatus 5 etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Sed etiam hoc non solum ingenii ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae atque virtutis, ut domus, quae hujus adolescentiae prima fuit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti. Erat temporibus illis jucundus Metello illi Numidico et ejus Pio filio, audiebatur a M. Aemilio, vivebat cum Q. Catulo et patre et filio, a L. Crasso colebatur, Lucullos vero et Drusum et Octavios et Catonem et totam Hortensiorum domum devinctam consuetudine cum teneret, afficiebatur summo honore, quod eum non solum colebant qui aliquid percipere atque audire studebant, verum etiam si qui forte simulabant.

4. Interim satis longo intervallo, cum esset cum M. Lucullo in Siciliam profectus et cum ex ea provincia cum eodem Lucullo decederet, venit Heracliam: quae cum esset civitas acquissimo jure ac foedere ascripti se in eam civitatem voluit, idque, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur, tum auctoritate et gratia Luculli ab Heracliensibus impetravit. Data est 25 civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis, si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent: si tum, cum lex ferebatur, in Italia domicilium habuissent et si sexaginta diebus apud praetorem essent professi. Cum hic domicilium Romae multos jam annos haberet, profectus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum familiarissimum suum. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius, causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Grati, potest? Heracliae esse tum ascriptum negabis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide, M. Lucullus, qui se non opinari, sed scire, non audisse, sed vidisse, non inter fuisse, sed egisse dicit; adsunt Heraclienses legati, nobilissimi homines hujus judicii causa cum manda-

- tis et cum publico testimonio venerunt, qui hunc ascriptum Heracliensem dicunt. Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas, quas Italico bello incenso tabulario interisse scimus omnes. Est ridiculum ad ea, quae habemus, nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, et de hominum memoria tacere, litterarum memoriam flagitare, et, cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, integerrimi municipii iusjurandum fidemque, ea, quae depravari nullo modo possunt, repudiare, tabulas, quas idem dicis solere corrumpi, desiderare. An domicilium Romae non habuit is, qui tot annis ante civitatem datam sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Romae collocavit? At non est professus. Immo vero eis tabulis professus, quae solae ex illa professione collegioque praetorum obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem.
5. Nam cum Appii tabulae negligentius adservatae dicerentur, Gabinii, quam diu incolumis fuit, levitas, post damnationem calamitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, Metellus, homo sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tanta diligentia fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum praetorem et ad iudices venerit et unius nominis litura se commotum esse dixerit. In his igitur tabulis nullam lituram in nomine A. Licinii videtis. Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de ejus civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines imperiebant, Reginos credo aut Locrenses aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic summa ingenii praedito gloria noluisse? Quid? Cum ceteri non modo post civitatem datam, sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas irrepserunt, hic, qui ne utitur quidem illis, in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, rejicietur? Census nostros requiris scilicet: est

enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia, primis Julio et Crasso nullam populi partem esse censam, Sed quoniam census non jus civitatis confirmat ac tantummodo indicat eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, eis temporibus, quibus tu criminaris (ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum jure esse versatum,) et testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum et in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro consule. Quaere argumenta, si quae potes: numquam enim hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revincetur.

6. Quaeres a nobis, Grati, cur tanto opere hoc homine delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convicio defessae conquiescant. An tu existimas aut suppetere nobis posse quod quotidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina excolamus, aut ferre animos tantam posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum: ceteros pudeat, si qui se ita litteris abdiderunt, ut nihil possint ex eis neque ad communem adferre fructum neque in aspectum lucemque proferre: me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, iudices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodum aut otium meum abstraxerit aut voluptas avocarit aut denique somnus retardarit? Quare quis tandem me reprehendat aut quis mihi jure succensat, si quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum, quantum alii tribuunt conviviis, quantum denique alveolo, quantum pilae, tantum mihi (egomet) ad haec studia excolenda sumpsero? Atque hoc ideo mihi commodum est magis, quod ex his studiis haec quoque oratio et facultas,
5 Cic.

quae, quantacumque in me est, numquam amicorum periculis defuit: quae si cui levior videtur, illa quidem certe, quae summa sunt, ex quo fonte hauriam sentio: nam nisi multorum praeceptis multisque literis mihi ab adolescentia suasissem nihil esse in vita magno opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnes cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsilii parvi esse ducenda, numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum quotidianos impetus objecissem. Sed pleni omnes sunt libri, plenae sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas; quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet. Quam multas nobis imagines non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt! Quas ego mihi semper in administranda re publica proponens animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam.

7. Quaeret quispiam: quid? Illi ipsi summi viri, quorum virtutes litteris proditae sunt, (istae) doctrina, quam tu effers laudibus, eruditi fuerunt? Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, sed tamen est certe quod respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse et sine doctrina naturae ipsius habitu prope divino (per se ipsos) et moderatos et graves exstitisse fateor; etiam illud adjungo, saepius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina atque sine natura valuisse doctrinam. Atque idem est, cum ad naturam eximiam erit ratio quaedam conformatio, illud nescio quid, praeclarum misterere. Ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem peritri viderunt, divinum hominem Africanum, C. Laelium, L. Furium, moderatissimos, continentissimos, ex hoc fortissimum virum, apud populum, profecto si nihil ad

percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adjuvantur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent. Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen, ut opinor, hanc animi adversionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam iudicaretis. Nam ceterae neque temporum sunt neque aetatum omnium neque locorum: haec, studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

8. Quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus, etiam cum in aliis videremus. / Quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Roscii morte nuper non commoveretur? Qui cum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustatem videbatur omnino mori non debuisset. Ergo ille corporis motu tantum amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus: nos animorum incredibiles motus celeritatemque ingeniorum negligemus? Quoties ego hunc Archiam vidi, iudices, — Atar enim vestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc novo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis —, quoties ego hunc vidi, cum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum versuum de eis ipsis rebus, quae tum agerentur, dicere ex tempore! Quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis! Quae vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem perveniret. Hunc ego non diligam, non admirer, non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atque sic a summis hominibus eruditissimisque accipimus, ceterarum rerum studia et doctrina et praeceptis et arte constare; poëtam natura ipsa valere et mentis viribus excitari et quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari. Quare suo jure noster ille Ennius sanctos appellat poëtas, quod quasi deorum aliquo dono atque munere commendati nobis esse vide-

antur. Sit igitur, iudices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poëtae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur
 5 atque consistunt: nos instituti rebus optimis non poëtarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaci vero suum esse confirmant, itaque etiam delubrum ejus in oppido dedicaverunt;
 10 permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt.

9. Ergo illi alienum, quia poëta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt: nos hunc vivum qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiabimus? Praesertim cum
 15 omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque (celebrandam). Nam et Cimbricas res adolescens attigit et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, jucundus fuit. Neque enim quisquam est tam
 20 aversus a Musis qui non mandari versibus aeternum suorum laborum facile praeconium patiatur. Themistoclem illum, summum Athenis virum, dixisse aiunt, cum ex eo quaereretur, quod acroama aut cujus vocem libentissime audiret, ejus, a quo sua
 25 virtus optime praedicaretur. Itaque ille Marius item eximie L. Plotium dilexit, cujus ingenio putabat ea, quae gesserat, posse celebrari. Mithridaticum vero bellum, magnum atque difficile et in multa varietate terra marique versatum, totum ab
 30 hoc expressum est; qui libri non modo L. Lucillum, fortissimum et clarissimum virum, verum etiam populi Romani nomen illustrant. Populus enim Romanus aperuit Lucullo imperante Pontum (et regibus
 quondam opibus et ipsa natura et regione vallatum);
 35 populi Romani exercitus eodem duce non maxima manu innumerabiles Armeniorum copias fudit; populi Romani laus est urbem amicissimam Cyzicenorū ejusdem consilio ex omni impetu regio atque totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse atque ser-

ratam; nostra semper feretur et praedicabitur L
 Lucullo dimicante, cum interfectis ducibus depressa
 hostium classis et incredibilis apud Tenedum pugna
 illa navalis; nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monumenta,
 nostri triumphus; quae quorum ingeniis efferuntur, 5
 ab eis populi Romani fama celebratur. Carus fuit
 Africano superiori noster Ennius, itaque etiam in
 sepulcro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus ex
 marmore; at eis laudibus certe non solum ipse qui
 laudatur, sed etiam populi Romani nomen ornatur. 10
 In caelum hujus proavus Cato tollitur: magnus
 honos populi Romani rebus adjungitur. Omnes
 denique illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii non sine com-
 muni omnium nostrum laude decorantur.

10. Ergo illum, qui haec fecerat, Rudinum homi- 15
 nem, majores nostri in civitatem receperunt; nos
 hunc Heracliensem, multis civitatibus expetitur,
 in hac autem legibus constitutum, de nostra civitate
 ejiciemus?

- Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex 20
 Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehemen-
 ter errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omni-
 bus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane,
 continentur. Quare si res eae, quas gessimus, orbis
 terrae regionibus definiuntur, cupere debemus, quo 25
 manuumstrarum tela pervenerint, eodem gloriam
 famamque penetrare, quod cum ipsis populis, de quo-
 rum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt, tum eis certe,
 qui de vita gloriae causa dimicant, hoc maximum et
 periculorum incitamentum est et laborum. Quam 30
 multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alex-
 ander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is tamen,
 cum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum adstitisset: 'O
 fortunate' inquit 'adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Ho-
 merum praeconem inveneris!' Et vere. Nam nisi 35
 Ilias illa exstisset, idem tumulus, qui corpus ejus
 contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset. Quid? Noster
 hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit,
 vixit Theophanem Mytilenaeum, scriptorem rerum

suarum, in concione militum civitate donavit, et nostri illi fortes viri, sed rustici ac milites, dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, quasi participes ejusdem laudis, magno illud clamore approbaverunt? Itaque, 5 credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, (ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur) perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos donaret et Gallos, credo hunc petentem repudiasset: quem nos 2 in concione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de 10 populo subjecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset, tantummodo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex eis rebus, quas tunc vendebat, jubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetae duxerit aliquo tamen 15 praemio dignam, hujus ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? Quid? A Q. Metello Pio, familiarissimo suo, qui civitate multos donavit, neque per se neque per Lucullos impetravisset? Qui praesertim usque eo de suis rebus scribi 20 cuperet, ut etiam Cordubae natis poetis, pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum, tamen aures suas dederet.

11. Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, sed prae nobis ferendum, trahi- 25 mur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in eis libellis, quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt; in eo ipso, in quo praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, praedicari de se ac nominari volunt. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir 30 et imperator, Accii, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Jam vero ille, qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit, Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis 35 consecrare. Quare in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poetarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati iudices a Musarum honore et a poetarum salute abhorreere.

Atque ut id libentius faciatis, jam me vobis, ju-

dices, indicabo et de meo quodam amore gloriae, nimis acriter fortasse, verum tamen honesto, vobis confitebor. Nam quas res nos in consulatu nostro vobiscum simul pro salute hujusce imperii et pro vita civium proque universa re publica gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit; quibus auditis, quod mihi magna res et jucunda visa est, hunc ad perficiendum adornavi. Nullam enim virtus aliam mercedem laborum periculorumque desiderat praeter hanc laudis et gloriae: qua quidem detracta, judices, quid est quod in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculum et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? Certe si nihil animus praesentiret in posterum et si quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, nec tantis se laboribus frangeret neque tot curis vigiliisque angeretur nec toties de ipsa vita dimicaret. Nunc insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, quae noctes ac dies animum gloriae stimulis concitat atque admonet non cum vitae tempore esse dimittendam commemorationem nominis nostri, sed cum omni posteritate adaequandam.

12. An vero tam parvi animi videamur esse omnes, qui in re publica atque in his vitae periculis laboribusque versamur, ut, cum usque ad extremum spatium nullum tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum duxerimus, nobiscum simul moritura omnia arbitremur? An statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra, sed corporum, studiose multi summi homines reliquerunt, consiliorum relinquere ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem nonne multo malle debemus, summis ingeniis expressam et politam? Ego vero omnia, quae gerebam, jam tum in gerendo spargere me ac disseminare arbitrabar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vero sive a meo sensu post mortem afutura est sive, ut sapientissimi homines putaverunt, ad aliquam mei partem pertinebit, nunc quidem certe cogitatione quadam speque delector.

Jc

- Quare conservate, iudices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari cum dignitate tum etiam vetustate, ingenio autem tanto, quantum id convenit existimari, quod summorum hominum
- 5 ingeniis expetitur esse videatis, causa vero ejus modi, quae beneficio legis, auctoritate municipii, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus a vobis, iudices, si quae non modo humana, verum etiam divina in tantis
- 10 ingeniis commendatio debet esse, ut eum, qui vos, qui vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper ornavit, qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis aeternum se testimonium laudis daturum esse profitetur estque ex eo
- 15 numero, qui semper apud omnes sancti sunt habiti itaque dicti, sic in vestram accipiat fidem, ut humanitate vestra levatus potius quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur. Quae de causa pro mea consuetudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, iudices, ea
- 20 confido probata esse omnibus; quae autem remota a mea, judicialique consuetudine et de hominis ingenio et communiter de ipsius studio locutus sum, ea, iudices, a vobis spero esse in bonam partem accepta, ab eo, qui iudicium exercet, certo scio.



M. TULLII CICERONIS
DE IMPERIO CN. POMPEII AD QUI-
RITES ORATIO,
SIVE PRO LEGE MANILIA.

1. QUAMQUAM mihi semper frequens conspectus
vester multo jucundissimus, hic autem locus ad
agendum amplissimus, ad dicendum ornatissimus
est visus, Quirites, tamen hoc aditu laudis, qui
semper optimo cuique maxime patuit, non mea me 5
voluntas adhuc, sed vitae meae rationes ab ineunte
aetate susceptae prohibuerunt: nam cum antea per
aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere
auderem statueremque nihil huc nisi perfectum in-
genio, elaboratum industria adferri oportere, omne 10
meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum
putavi. Ita neque hic locus vacuus umquam fuit ab
eis, qui vestram causam defenderent, et meus labor
in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus ex
vestro judicio fructum est amplissimum consecutus: 15
nam cum propter dilationem comitiorum ter praetor
primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus sum, facile in-
tellexi, Quirites, et quid de me judicaretis et quid
aliis praescriberetis. Nunc cum et auctoritatis in me
tantum sit, quantum vos honoribus mandandis esse 20
voluistis, et ad agendum facultatis tantum, quantum
homini vigilanti ex forensi usu prope quotidiana di-
cendi exercitatio potuit adferre, certe et si quid aucto-
ritatis in me est, apud eos utar, qui eam mihi dede-
runt, et si quid in dicendo consequi possum, eis 25

- ostendam potissimum, qui ei quoque rei fructum suo iudicio tribuendum esse duxerunt. Atque illud in primis mihi laetandum jure esse video, quod in hac insolita mihi ex hoc loco ratione dicendi causa talis oblata est, in qua oratio deesse nemini possit: dicendum est enim de Cn. Pompeii singulari eximiaeque virtute; hujus autem orationis difficilior est exitum quam principium invenire; ita mihi non tam copia quam modus in dicendo quaerendus est.
- 10 2. Atque ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde haec omnis causa ducitur, bellum grave et periculosum vestris vectigalibus ac sociis a duobus potentissimis regibus infertur, Mithridate et Tigrane, quorum alter relictus, alter lacessitus occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitrantur. Equitibus Romanis, honestissimis viris, adferuntur ex Asia quotidie litterae, quorum magnae res aguntur in vestris vectigalibus exercendis occupatae; qui ad me pro necessitudine, quae mihi est cum illo ordine, causam rei publicae periculaque rerum suarum detulerunt: Bithyniae, quae nunc vestra provincia est, vicos exustos esse complures; regnum Ariobarzanis, quod finitimum est vestris vectigalibus, totum esse in hostium potestate; L. Lucillum magnis rebus
- 25 gestis ab eo bello discedere; huic qui successerit non satis esse paratum ad tantum bellum administrandum; unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, eundem hunc unum ab hostibus metui, praeterea neminem.
- 30 Causa quae sit videtis; nunc quid agendum sit considerate. Primum mihi videtur de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore deligendo esse dicendum. Genus est belli ejus modi, quod maxime vestros animos excitare atque inflammare
- 35 ad persequendi studium debeat; in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, quae vobis a maioribus cum magna in omnibus rebus tum summa in re militari tradita est; agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, *pro qua multa majores vestri magna et gravia bella*

gesserunt; aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima, quibus amissis et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli requiretis; aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus est a vobis et ipsorum et rei publicae causa consulendum.

5

3. Et quoniam semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis fuistis, delenda est vobis illa macula Mithridatico bello superiore concepta, quae penitus jam insedit ac nimis inveteravit in populi Romani nomine, quod is, qui uno die tota 10 in Asia, tot in civitatibus, uno nuntio atque una significatione litterarum cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, non modo adhuc poenam nullam suo dignam scelere suscepit, sed ab illo tempore annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat et ita 15 regnat, ut se non Ponti neque Cappadociae latebris occultare velit, sed emergere ex patrio regno atque in vestris vectigalibus, hoc est, in Asiae luce versari. Etenim adhuc ita nostri cum illo rege contenderunt imperatores, ut ab illo insignia victoriae, non victo- 20 riam reportarent: triumphavit L. Sulla, triumphavit L. Murena de Mithridate, duo fortissimi viri et summi imperatores, sed ita triumpharunt, ut ille pulsus superatusque regnaret. Verum tamen illis imperatoribus laus est tribuenda quod egerunt, 25 venia danda quod reliquerunt, propterea quod ab eo bello Sullam in Italiam res publica, Murenâ Sulla revocavit.

4. Mithridates autem omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparisonem 30 novi contulit; qui postea cum maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes exercitusque permagnos quibuscumque ex gentibus potuisset comparasset et se Bosporanis finitimis suis bellum inferre simularet, usque in Hispaniam legatos ac litteras misit ad eos 35 duces, quibuscum tum bellum gerebamus, ut, cum duobus in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis uno consilio a binis hostium copiis bellum terrarumque gereretur, vos ancipiti contentione districti

de imperio dimicaretis. Sed tamen alterius partis periculum, Sertorianae atque Hispaniensis, quae multo plus firmamenti ac roboris habebat, Cn. Pompeii divino consilio ac singulari virtute depulsum est; in altera parte ita res a L. Lucullo summo viro est administrata, ut initia illa rerum gestarum magna atque praeclara non felicitati ejus, sed virtuti, haec autem extrema, quae nuper acciderunt, non culpa, sed fortunae tribuenda esse videantur. Sed de Lucullo dicam alio loco et ita dicam, Quirites, ut neque vera laus ei detracta oratione mea neque falsa adfecta esse videatur; de vestri imperii dignitate atque gloria, quoniam is est exorsus orationis meae, videte quem vobis animum suscipiendum putetis.

5. Majores nostri saepe mercatoribus aut navi-
culariis nostris injuriosius tractatis bella gesserunt:
vos tot milibus civium Romanorum uno nuntio
atque uno tempore necatis quo tandem animo esse
debetis? Legati quod erant appellati superbius,
20 Corinthum patres vestri totius Graeciae lumen
extinctum esse voluerunt: vos eum regem inultum
esse patiemini, qui legatum populi Romani consu-
larem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio
25 excruciatum necavit? Illi libertatem imminutam
civium Romanorum non tulerunt: vos ereptam
vitam negligetis? Jus legationis verbo violatum
illi persecuti sunt: vos legatum omni supplicio
interfectum relinquetis? Videte ne, ut illis pul-
30 cherrimum fuit tantam vobis imperii gloriam tra-
dere, sic vobis turpissimum sit, id quod accepistis,
tueri et conservare non posse.

Quid. quod salus sociorum summum in periculum
ac discrimen vocatur, quo tandem animo ferre de-
betis? Regno est expulsus Ariobarzanes rex, so-
cius populi Romani atque amicus; imminet duo
reges toti Asiae non solum vobis inimicissimi, sed
etiam vestris sociis atque amicis; civitates autem
omnes cuncta Asia atque Graecia vestrum auxilium

expectare propter periculi magnitudinem coguntur; imperatorem a vobis certum deprecere, cum praesertim vos alium miseritis, neque audent neque se id facere sine summo periculo posse arbitrantur. Vident et sentiunt hoc idem quod vos, unum virum 5 esse, in quo summa sint omnia, et eum propter esse, quo etiam carent aegrius; cujus adventu ipso atque nomine, tametsi ille ad maritimum bellum venerit, tamen impetus hostium repressos esse intelligunt ac retardatos. Hi vos, quoniam libere loqui non 10 licet, tacite rogant, ut se quoque, sicut ceterarum provinciarum socios, dignos existimetis, quorum salutem tali viro commendetis, atque hoc etiam magis, quod ceteros in provinciam ejus modi homines cum imperio mittimus, ut etiam si ab hoste 15 defendant, tamen ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant; hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident tanta temperantia, tanta mansuetudine, tanta humanitate, ut ii beatissimi esse videantur, apud quos ille diu- 20 tissime commoratur.

6. Quare si propter socios nulla ipsi injuria lacesiti majores nostri cum Antiocho, cum Philippo, cum Aetolis, cum Poenis bella gesserunt, quanto vos studio convenit injuriis provocatos sociorum 25 salutem una cum imperii vestri dignitate defendere, praesertim cum de maximis vestris vectigalibus agatur? Nam ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia, Quirites, tanta sunt, ut eis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Asia vero tam 30 opima est ac fertilis, ut et ubertate agrorum et varietate fructuum et magnitudine pastionis et multitudine earum rerum, quae exportantur, facile omnibus terris antecellat. Itaque haec vobis provincia, Quirites, si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem 35 retinere vultis, non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda; nam in ceteris rebus cum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accipitur; at in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali,

- sed etiam metus ipse adfert calamitatem : nam cum hostium copiae non longe absunt, etiam si irruptio nulla facta est, tamen pecuaria relinquitur, agri cultura deseritur, mercatorum navigatio conqui-
5 escit ; ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest : quare saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur. Quo tandem igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos, qui vectigalia nobis pensi-
10 tant, aut eos, qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter adsint ? Cum una excursio equitatus perbreui tempore totius anni vectigal auferre possit ? Cum publicani familiae maximas, quas in saltibus habent, quas in agris,
15 quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitrentur ? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse, nisi eos, qui vobis fructui sunt, conservarit non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate, sed etiam calamitatis formidine liberatos ?
20 7. Ac ne illud quidem vobis negligendum est, quod mihi ego extremum proposueram, cum essem de belli genere dicturus, quod ad multorum bona civium Romanorum pertinet, quorum vobis pro vestra sapientia, Quirites, habenda est ratio dili-
25 genter : nam et publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, quorum ipsorum per se res et fortunae vobis curae esse debent—etenim si vectigalia nervos esse rei publicae semper duximus,
30 eum certe ordinem, qui exercet illa, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus—; deinde ex ceteris ordinibus homines gnavi atque industrii partim ipsi in Asia negotiantur, quibus vos absenti-
bus consulere debetis, partim eorum in ea provincia
35 pecunias magnas collocatas habent. Est igitur humanitatis vestrae magnum numerum eorum civium calamitate prohibere, sapientiae videre multorum civium calamitatem a re publica sejunctam esse non posse ; etenim primum illud parvi refert, nos publi-

ca his amissis vectigalia postea victoria recuperare ;
neque enim isdem redimendi facultas erit propter
calamitatem neque aliis voluntas propter timorem.
Deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithri-
dates initio belli Asiatici docuit, id quidem certe 5
calamitate docti memoria retinere debemus : nam
tum, cum in Asia res magnas permulti amiserant,
scimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidis-
se ; non enim possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortu-
nas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant 10
calamitatem. A quo periculo prohibete rem publicam
et mihi credite, id quod ipsi videtis : haec fides atque
haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro
versatur, implicata est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis
et cohaeret ; ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non 15
eodem labefacta motu concidant. Quare videte,
num dubitandum vobis sit omni studio ad id bellum
incumbere, in quo gloria nominis vestri, salus so-
ciorum, vectigalia maxima, fortunae plurimorum
civium conjunctae cum re publica defendantur. 20

8. Quoniam de genere belli dixi, nunc de magni-
tudine pauca dicam. Potest hoc enim dici, belli
genus esse ita necessarium, ut sit gerendum, non
esse ita magnum, ut sit pertimescendum : in quo
maxime elaborandum est ne forte ea vobis, quae 25
diligentissime providenda sunt, contemnenda esse
videantur. Atque ut omnes intelligant me L. Lu-
cullum tantum impertire laudis, quantum forti viro et
sapienti homini et magno imperatori debeatur, dico
ejus adventu maximas Mithridati copias omnibus 30
rebus ornatas atque instructas fuisse, urbemque
Asiae clarissimam nobisque amicissimam, Cyzicen-
orum, obsessam esse ab ipso rege maxima multitu-
dine et oppugnatam vehementissime, quam L. Lucul-
lus virtute, assiduitate, consilio summis obsidionis 35
periculis liberavit : ab eodem imperatore classem
magnam et ornatam, quae ducibus Sertorianis ad
Italiam studio atque odio inflammata raperetur, supe-
ratam esse atque depressam ; magnas hostium praë-

- terea copias multis proeliis esse deletas patefactumque nostris legionibus esse Pontum, qui antea populo Romano ex omni aditu clausus fuisset; Sinopen atque Amisum, quibus in oppidis erant domicilia
5 regis, omnibus rebus ornatas ac refertas ceterasque urbes Ponti et Cappadociae permultas uno aditu adventuque esse captas, regem spoliatum regno patrio atque avito ad alios se reges atque ad alias gentes supplicem contulisse, atque haec omnia salvis
10 populi Romani sociis atque integris vectigalibus esse gesta. Satis opinor haec esse laudis atque ita, Quirites, ut hoc vos intelligatis, a nullo istorum, qui huic obtrectant legi atque causae, L. Lucillum similiter ex hoc loco esse laudatum.
- 15 9. Requiretur fortasse nunc quem ad modum, cum haec ita sint, reliquum possit magnum esse bellum: Cognoscite, Quirites; non enim hoc sine causa quaeri videtur. Primum ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, quam praedicant in fuga fratris sui
20 membra in eis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, ut eorum collectio dispersa maerorque patrius celeritatem persequendi retardaret: sic Mithridates fugiens maximam vim auri atque argenti
25 pulcherrimarumque rerum omnium, quas et a maioribus acceperat et ipse bello superiore ex tota Asia direptas in suum regnum congesserat, in Ponto omnem reliquit: haec dum nostri colligunt omnia diligentius, rex ipse e manibus effugit; ita illum in persequendi studio maeror, hos laetitia tardavit. Hunc
30 in illo timore et fuga Tigranes, rex Armenius, excepit diffidentemque rebus suis confirmavit et afflictum erexit perditumque recreavit; cuius in regnum postea quam L. Lucullus cum exercitu venit, plures
35 etiam gentes contra imperatorem nostrum concitatae sunt; erat enim metus injectus eis nationibus, quas numquam populus Romanus neque lacessendas bello neque temptandas putavit; erat etiam alia gravis atque vehemens opinio, quae animos gentium haec

bararum pervaserat, fani locupletissimi et religiosissimi diripiendi causa in eas oras nostrum esse exercitum adductum; ita nationes multae atque magnae novo quodam terrore ac metu concitabantur. Noster autem exercitus, tametsi urbem ex Tigrani regno ceperat et proeliis usus erat secundis, tamen nimia longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum commovebatur. Hic jam plura non dicam; fuit enim illud extremum, ut ex eis locis a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaereretur. Mithridates autem et suam manum jam confirmarat, et eorum, qui se ex ipsius regno collegerant, et magnis adventiciis auxiliis multorum regum et nationum juvabatur. Jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, ut regum afflictarum fortunarum facile multorum opes alliciant ad misericordiam, maximeque eorum, qui aut reges sunt aut vivunt in regno, ut eis nomen regale magnum et sanctum esse videatur: itaque tantum victus efficere potuit, quantum incolumis numquam est ausus optare; nam cum se in regnum suum recepisset, non fuit eo contentus, quod ei praeter spem acciderat, ut illam, postea quam pulsus erat, terram umquam attingeret, sed in exercitum nostrum clarum atque victorem impetum fecit. Sinite hoc loco, Quirites, sicut poetae solent, qui res Romanas scribunt, praeterire me nostram calamitatem, quae tanta fuit, ut eam ad aures imperatoris non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor adferret. Hic in illo ipso malo gravissimaque belli offensione L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte eis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, vestro jussu coactus, qui imperii diuturnitati modum statuendum vetere exemplo putavistis, partem militum, qui jam stipendiis confecti erant, dimisit, partem M. Glabroni tradidit. Multa praetereo consulto, sed ea vos conjectura perspicite, quantum illud bellum factum putetis, quod conjungant reges potentissimi, renovent agitatae nationes, suscipiant

integrae gentes, novus imperator noster accipiat
veterem exercitu pulso.

- 10 Satis mihi multa verba fecisse videor, quare
esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, magnitu-
dine periculosum : restat ut de imperatore ad id bel-
lum deligendo ac tantis rebus praeficiendo dicendum
esse videatur. Utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium
atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis, ut haec
vobis deliberatio difficilis esset, quemnam potissi-
mum tantis rebus ac tanto bello praeficiendum pu-
taretis. Nunc vero cum sit unus Cn. Pompeius, qui
non modo eorum hominum, qui nunc sunt, gloriam,
sed etiam antiquitatis memoriam virtute superarit,
15 quae res est quae cujusquam animum in hac causa
dubium facere possit? Ego enim sic existimo, in
summo imperatore quattuor has res inesse oportere,
scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, fel-
icitatem.

- Quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam aut fuit
20 aut esse debuit, qui e ludo atque e pueritiae disci-
plinis bello maximo atque acerrimis hostibus ad
patris exercitum atque in militiae disciplinam pro-
fectus est, qui extrema pueritia miles in exercitu
fuit summi imperatoris, ineunte adolescentia maximi
25 ipse exercitus imperator; qui saepius cum hoste con-
flicxit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, plura
bella gessit quam ceteri legerunt, plures provincias
confecit quam alii concupiverunt, cujus adolescentia
ad scientiam rei militaris non alienis praeceptis, sed
30 suis imperiis, non offensionibus belli, sed victoriis,
non stipendiis, sed triumphis est erudita? Quod
denique genus esse belli potest, in quo illum non
exercuerit fortuna rei publicae? Civile, Africanum,
Transalpinum, Hispaniense, [mixtum ex civitatibus
35 atque ex bellicosissimis nationibus,] servile, navale
bellum, varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hos-
tium, non solum gesta ab hoc uno, sed etiam con-
fecta, nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam
militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit.

11. Jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quae potest oratio par inveniri? Quid est quod quisquam aut illo dignum aut vobis novum aut cuiquam inauditum possit adferre? Neque enim illae sunt solae virtutes imperatoriae, quae vulgo existimantur, labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, consilium in providendo; quae tanta sunt in hoc uno, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, quos aut vidimus aut audivimus, non fuerunt. Testis est Italia, quam ille ipse victor L. Sulla hujus virtute et subsidio confessus est liberatam; testis est Sicilia, quam multis undique cinctam periculis non terrore belli, sed consilii celeritate explicavit; testis est Africa, quae magnis oppressa hostium copiis eorum ipsorum sanguine redundavit; testis est Gallia, per quam legionibus nostris iter in Hispaniam Gallorum internecione patefactum est; testis est Hispania, quae saepissime plurimos hostes ab hoc superatos prostratosque conspexit; testis est iterum et saepius Italia, quae cum servili bello taetro periculosoque premeretur, ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, quod bellum expectatione ejus attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum; testes nunc vero jam omnes orae atque omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, denique maria omnia cum universa tum in singulis oris omnes sinus atque portus. Quis enim toto mari locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset, aut tam fuit abditus, ut lateret? Quis navigavit qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret, cum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret? Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum atque dispersum quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? Quam provinciam tenuistis a praedonibus liberam per hosce annos? Quod vectigal vobis tutum fuit? Quem socium defendistis? Cui praesidio classibus vestris fuistis? Quam

multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? Quam multas aut metu relictas aut a praedonibus captas urbes esse sociorum?

12. Sed quid ego longinqua commemoro? Fuit
 5 hoc quondam, fuit proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare et propugnaculis imperii sociorum fortunas, non sua tecta defendere: sociis ego nostris mare per hos annos clausum fuisse dicam, cum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio nisi hieme
 10 summa transmiserint? Qui ad vos ab exteris nationibus venirent, captos querar, cum legati populi Romani redempti sint? Mercatoribus tutum mare non fuisse dicam, cum duodecim secures in praedonum potestatem pervenerint? Cnidum aut Co-
 15 lophonem aut Samum, nobilissimas urbes, innumeralesque alias captas esse commemorem, cum vestros portus atque eos portus, quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis, in praedonum fuisse potestatem sciatis? An vero ignoratis portum Cajetae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium inspectante
 20 praetore a praedonibus esse direptum, ex Miseno autem ejus ipsius liberos, qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat, a praedonibus esse sublatos? Nam quid ego Ostiense incommodum
 25 atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum prope inspectantibus vobis classis ea, cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset, a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est? Pro di immortales! Tantamne unius hominis incredibilis ac
 30 divina virtus tam brevi tempore lucem adferre rei publicae potuit, ut vos, qui modo ante ostium Tiberinum classem hostium videbatis, nunc nullam intra Oceani ostium praedonum navem esse audiat? Atque haec qua celeritate gesta sint quamquam vi-
 35 detis, tamen a me in dicendo praetereunda non sunt. Quis enim umquam aut obeundi negotii aut consequendi quaestus studio tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit, quam celeriter *Cn. Pompeio* duce tanti belli impetus navigavit?

Qui nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari Sici-
liam adiit, Africam exploravit, inde Sardiniam cum
classe venit atque haec tria frumentaria subsidia
rei publicae firmissimis praesidiis classibusque mu-
nivit; inde cum se in Italiam recepisset, duabus 5
Hispaniis et Gallia transalpina praesidiis ac navi-
bus confirmata, missis item in oram Illyrici maris et
in Achaïam omnemque Graeciam navibus Italiae
duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesi-
diis adornavit, ipse autem ut Brundisio profectus 10
est, undequingagesimo die totam ad imperium
populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit; omnes, qui
ubique praedones fuerunt, partim capti interfectique
sunt, partim unius hujus se imperio ac potestati de-
diderunt; idem Cretensibus, cum ad eum usque 15
in Pamphyliam legatos deprecatoresque misissent,
spem deditiois non ademit obsidesque imperavit.
Ita tantum bellum, tam diuturnum, tam longe la-
teque dispersum, quo bello omnes gentes ac nationes
premebantur, Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme appa- 20
ravit, ineunte vere suscepit, media aestate confecit.

13. Est haec divina atque incredibilis virtus im-
peratoris. Quid ceterae, quas paulo ante comme-
morare coeperam, quantae atque quam multae sunt?
Non enim bellandi virtus solum in summo ac per- 25
fecto imperatore quaerenda est, sed multae sunt
artes eximiae hujus administratae comitesque virtutis.
Ac primum quanta innocentia debent esse impera-
tores, quanta deinde in omnibus rebus temperantia,
quanta fide, quanta facilitate, quanto ingenio, quanta 30
humanitate? Quae breviter qualia sint in Cn. Pom-
peio consideremus; summa enim omnia sunt, Qui-
rites, sed ea magis ex aliorum contentione quam
ipsa per sese cognosci atque intelligi possunt. Quem
enim imperatorem possumus ullo in numero putare, 35
cujus in exercitu centuriatus veneant atque veni-
erint? Quid hunc hominem magnum aut amplum
de re publica cogitare, qui pecuniam ex aerario de-
promptam ad bellum administrandum aut propter

cupiditatem provinciae magistratibus diviserit aut propter avaritiam Romae in quaestu reliquerit? Vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini qui haec fecerint; ego autem nomino neminem; quare irasci mihi nemo poterit, nisi qui ante de se voluerit confiteri. Itaque propter hanc avaritiam imperatorum quantas calamitates, quocumque ventum est, nostri exercitus ferant quis ignorat? Itinera quae per hosce annos in Italia per
10 agros atque oppida civium Romanorum nostri imperatores fecerint recordamini, tum facilius statuētis quid apud exteras nationes fieri existimetis. Utrum plures arbitramini per hosce annos militum vestrorum armis hostium urbes an hibernis sociorum civitates
15 esse deletas? Neque enim potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipse non continet, neque severus esse in iudicando, qui alios in se severos esse iudices non vult. Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cujus legiones sic in Asiam
20 pervenerint, ut non modo manus tanti exercitus, sed ne vestigium quidem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Jam vero quem ad modum milites hibernent quotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur: non modo ut sumptum faciat in militem nemini vis ad-
25 fertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permittitur; hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium majores nostri in sociorum atque amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.

14. Age vero ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia considerate: unde illam tantam celeritatem et
30 tam incredibilem cursum inventum putatis? Non enim illum eximia vis remigum aut ars inaudita quaedam gubernandi aut venti aliqui novi tam celeriter in ultimas terras pertulerunt, sed eae res, quae
35 ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt: non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non libido ad voluptatem, non amoenitas ad delectationem, non nobilitas urbis ad cognitionem, non denique labor ipse ad quietem; postremo signa

et tabulas ceteraque ornamenta Graecorum oppido-
rum, quae ceteri tollenda esse arbitrantur, ea sibi
ille ne visenda quidem existimavit. Itaque omnes
nunc in eis locis Cn. Pompeium sicut aliquem non
ex hac urbe missum, sed de caelo delapsum intu- 5
entur; nunc denique incipiunt credere fuisse ho-
mines Romanos hac quondam continentia, quod
jam nationibus exteris incredibile ac falso memo-
riae proditum videbatur; nunc imperii vestri
splendor illis gentibus lucem adferre coepit; nunc 10
intelligunt non sine causa majores suos tum, cum
ea temperantia magistratus habebamus, servire po-
pulo Romano quam imperare aliis maluisse. Jam
vero ita faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, ita li-
berae querimoniae de aliorum injuriis esse dicuntur, 15
ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate
infinis par esse videatur. Jam quantum consilio,
quantum dicendi gravitate et copia valeat, in quo
ipso inest quaedam dignitas imperatoria, vos, Qui-
rites, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognovistis. Fidem 20
vero ejus quantam inter socios existimari putatis,
quam hostes omnes omnium generum sanctissimam
judicarint? Humanitate jam tanta est, ut difficile
dictu sit utrum hostes magis virtutem ejus pug-
nantes timuerint an mansuetudinem victi dilexerint. 25
Et quisquam dubitabit quin huic hoc tantum bellum
transmittendum sit, qui ad omnia nostrae memo-
riae bella conficienda divino quodam consilio natus
esse videatur?

15. Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis ad- 30
ministrandis multum atque in imperio militari
valet, certe nemini dubium est quin ea re idem ille
imperator plurimum possit. Vehementer autem
pertinere ad bella administranda quid hostes, quid
socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment, quis 35
ignorat, cum sciamus homines in tantis rebus, ut
aut contemnunt aut metuant aut oderint aut ament,
opinionem non minus et fama quam aliqua ratione
certa commoveri? Quod igitur nomen umquam in

- orbe terrarum clarius fuit? Cujus res gestae pares?
De quo homine vos, id quod maxime facit auctoritatem, tanta et tam praeclara iudicia fecistis? An vero ullam usquam esse oram tam desertam putatis quonon illius diei fama pervaserit, cum universus populus Romanus referto foro completisque omnibus templis, ex quibus hic locus conspici potest, unum sibi ad commune omnium gentium bellum Cn. Pompeium imperatorem depoposcit? Itaque ut plura non dicam neque aliorum exemplis confirmem quantum auctoritas valeat in bello, ab eodem Cn. Pompeio omnium rerum egregiarum exempla sumantur: qui quo die a vobis maritimo bello praepositus est imperator, tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est unius hominis spe ac nomine, quantam vix in summa ubertate agrorum diuturna pax efficere potuisset. Jam accepta in Ponto calamitate ex eo proelio, de quo vos paulo ante invitatus admonui, cum socii pertimissent, hostium opes animique crevissent, satis firmum praesidium provincia non haberet, amisissetis Asiam, Quirites, nisi ad ipsum discrimen ejus temporis divinitus Cn. Pompeium ad eas regiones fortuna populi Romani attulisset. Hujus adventus et Mithridatem insolita inflammatum victoria continuit et Tigranem magnis copiis minitantem Asiae retardavit. Et quisquam dubitabit quid virtute perfecturus sit qui tantum auctoritate perfecit? Aut quam facile imperio atque exercitu socios et vectigalia conservaturus sit qui ipso nomine ac rumore defenderit?
16. Age vero, illa res quantam declarat ejusdem hominis apud hostes populi Romani auctoritatem, quod ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis tam brevi tempore omnes huic se uni dederunt? Quod Cretensium legati, cum in eorum insula noster imperator exercitusque esset, ad Cn. Pompeium in ultimas prope terras venerunt eique se omnes Cretensium civitates dedere velle dixerunt? Quid? Idem iste Mithridates nonne ad eundem Cn. Pompeium

legatum usque in Hispaniam misit eum, quem Pompeius legatum semper iudicavit, ii, quibus erat molestum ad eum potissimum esse missum, speculatorem quam legatum iudicari maluerunt? Potestis igitur jam constituere, Quirites, hanc auctoritatem multis postea rebus gestis magnisque vestris iudiciis amplificatam, quantum apud illos reges, quantum apud exterarum nationes valituram esse existimetis. 5

Reliquum est ut de felicitate, quam praestare de se ipso nemo potest, meminisse et commemorare de altero possumus, sicut aequum est homines de potestate deorum, timide et pauca dicamus. Ego enim sic existimo: Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni, Mario, et ceteris magnis imperatoribus non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata atque exercitus esse commissos; fuit enim profecto quibusdam summis viris quaedam ad amplitudinem et ad gloriam et ad res magnas bene gerendas divinitus adjuncta fortuna; de hujus autem hominis felicitate, de quo nunc agimus, hac utar moderatione dicendi, non ut in illius potestate fortunam positam esse dicam, sed ut praeterita meminisse, reliqua sperare videamur, ne aut invisa dis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur. Itaque non sum praedicaturus quantas ille res domi militiae, terra marique, quantaque felicitate gesserit; ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, socii obtemperarint, hostes obedierint, sed etiam venti tempestatesque obsecundarint: hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt. Quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, Quirites, cum communis salutis atque imperii tum ipsius hominis causa, sicuti facitis, velle et optare debetis. 25 30 35

Quare cum et bellum sit ita necessarium, ut negligi non possit, ita magnum, ut accuratissime sit administrandum, et cum ei imperatorem praeficere possitis.

in quo sit eximia belli scientia, singularis virtus, clarissima auctoritas, egregia fortuna, dubitatis, Quirites, quin hoc tantum boni, quod vobis ab dis immortalibus oblatum et datum est, in rem publicam con-

5 servandam atque amplificandam conferatis?

17. Quod si Romae Cn. Pompeius privatus esset hoc tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat deligendus atque mittendus; nunc cum ad ceteras summas utilitates haec quoque opportunitas adjungatur, ut in eis
10 ipsis locis adsit, ut habeat exercitum, ut ab eis, qui habent, accipere statim possit, quid exspectamus? Aut cur non ducibus dis immortalibus eidem, cui cetera summa cum salute rei publicae commissa sunt, hoc quoque bellum regium committamus?

15 At enim vir clarissimus, amantissimus rei publicae, vestris beneficiis amplissimis affectus, Q. Catulus, itemque summis ornamentis honoris, fortunae, virtutis, ingenii praeditus, Q. Hortensius, ab hac ratione dissentiunt: quorum ego auctoritatem apud
20 vos multis locis plurimum valuisse et valere oportere confiteor, sed in hac causa, tametsi cognoscetis auctoritates contrarias virorum fortissimorum et clarissimorum, tamen omissis auctoritatibus ipsa re ac

ratione exquirere possumus veritatem, atque hoc
25 facilius, quod ea omnia, quae a me adhuc dicta sunt, iidem isti vera esse concedunt, et necessarium bellum esse et magnum et in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia. Quid igitur ait Hortensius? Si uni omnia tribuenda sint, dignissimum esse Pompeium,

30 sed ad unum tamen omnia deferri non oportere. Obsolevit jam ista oratio, re multo magis quam verbis refutata; nam tu idem, Q. Hortensi, multa pro tua summa copia ac singulari facultate dicendi et in senatu contra virum fortem, A. Gabinium, graviter

35 ornateque dixisti, cum is de uno imperatore contra praedones constituendo legem promulgasset, et ex hoc ipso loco permulta item contra eam legem verba fecisti. Quid? Tum, per deos immortales si plus
apud populum Romanum auctoritas tua quam ipsius

populi Romani salus et vera causa valuisset, hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis terrae imperium tene remus? An tibi tum imperium hoc esse videbatur, cum populi Romani legati, quaestores praetoresque capiebantur, cum ex omnibus provinciis commeatu 5 et privato et publico prohibebamur, cum ita clausa nobis erant maria omnia, ut neque privatam rem transmarinam neque publicam jam obire possemus?

18. Quae civitas antea umquam fuit, non dico Atheniensium, quae satis late quondam mare tenu- 10 isse dicitur, non Karthaginiensium, qui permultum classe ac maritimis rebus valuerunt, non Rhodiorum, quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit;— quae civitas umquam antea tam tenuis, quae tam parva insula fuit, quae 15 non portus suos et agros et aliquam partem regionis atque orae maritimae per se ipsa defenderet? At hercule aliquot annos continuos ante legem Gabiniam ille populus Romanus, cujus usque ad nostram memoriam nomen invictum in navalibus pugnis per- 20 manserit, magna ac multo maxima parte non modo utilitatis, sed dignitatis atque imperii caruit; nos, quorum majores Antiochum regem classe Persenque superarunt, omnibusque navalibus pugnis Kartha- ginienses, homines in maritimis rebus exercitatissi- 25 mos paratissimosque, vicerunt, ii nullo in loco jam praedonibus pares esse poteramus; nos, qui antea non modo Italiam tutam habebamus, sed omnes socios in ultimis oris auctoritate nostri imperii salvos praestare poteramus, tum, cum insula Delos, tam 30 procul a nobis in Aegaeo mari posita, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, referta divitiis, parva, sine muro nihil timebat, iidem non modo provinciis atque oris Italiae maritimis ac portubus nostris, sed etiam Appia jam via careba- 35 mus; et eis temporibus non pudebat magistratus populi Romani in hunc ipsum locum descendere, cum eum nobis majores nostri exuviis nauticis et classium *spoliis ornatum* reliquissent.

19. Bono te animo tum, Q. Hortensi, populus Romanus et ceteros, qui erant in eadem sententia, dicere existimavit ea, quae sentiebatis; sed tamen in salute communi idem populus Romanus dolori suo
 5 maluit quam auctoritati vestrae obtemperare: itaque una lex, unus vir, unus annus non modo nos illa miseria ac turpitudine liberavit, sed etiam effecit, ut aliquando vere videremur omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare. Quo mihi etiam
 10 indignius videtur obtrectatum esse adhuc, Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id quod est verius, ne legaretur A. Gabinus Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti. Utrum ille, qui postulat ad tantum bellum legatum quem velit, idoneus non est qui im-
 15 petret, cum ceteri ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias quos voluerunt legatos eduxerint, an ipse, cujus lege salus ac dignitas populo Romano atque omnibus gentibus constituta est, expers esse debet gloriae ejus imperatoris atque ejus exercitus,
 20 qui consilio ipsius ac periculo est constitutus? An C. Falcidius, Q. Metellus, Q. Caelius Latiniensis, Cn. Lentulus, quos omnes honoris causa nomino, cum tribuni plebi fuissent, anno proximo legati esse potuerunt; in uno Gabinio sunt tam diligentes, qui
 25 in hoc bello, quod lege Gabinia geritur, in hoc imperatore atque exercitu, quem per vos ipse constituit, etiam praecipuo jure esse deberet? De quo legando consules spero ad senatum relatu-
 30 rum, neque me impediet cujusquam inimicum edictum, quo minus vobis fretus vestrum jus beneficiumque defendam, neque praeter intercessionem quicquam audiam, de qua, ut arbitror, isti ipsi, qui minantur, etiam atque etiam quid liceat considerabunt.
 35 Mea quidem sententia, Quirites, unus A. Gabinus belli maritimi rerumque gestarum Cn. Pompeio socius ascribitur, propterea quod alter uni illud bellum suscipiendum vestris suffragiis detulit, alter delatum *susceptumque confecit.*

20. Reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur; qui cum ex vobis quaereret, si in uno Cn. Pompeio omnia poneretis, si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri, cepit magnum suae virtutis fructum ac dignitatis, 5 cum omnes una prope voce in ipso vos spem habituros esse dixistis. Etenim talis est vir, ut nulla res tanta sit ac tam difficilis, quam ille non et consilio regere et integritate tueri et virtute conficere possit: sed in hoc ipso ab eo vehementissime dissentio, 10 quod quo minus certa est hominum ac minus diuturna vita, hoc magis res publica, dum per deos immortales licet, frui debet summi viri vita atque virtute. At enim ne quid novi fiat contra exempla atque instituta majorum. Non dicam hoc loco maiores 15 nostros semper in pace consuetudini, in bello utilitati paruisse, semper ad novos casus temporum novorum consiliorum rationes accommodasse, non dicam duo bella maxima, Punicum atque Hispanicum, ab uno imperatore esse confecta duasque urbes 20 potentissimas, quae huic imperio maxime minitabantur, Karthaginem atque Numantiam, ab eodem Scipione esse deletas; non commemorabo nuper ita vobis patribusque vestris esse visum, ut in uno C. Mario spes imperii poneretur, ut idem cum Jugurtha, idem 25 cum Cimbris, idem cum Teutonis bellum administraret: in ipso Cn. Pompeio, in quo novi constitui nihil vult Q. Catulus, quam multa sint nova summa Q. Catuli voluntate constituta recordamini.

21. Quid tam novum quam adolescentulum privatum exercitum difficili rei publicae tempore conficere? Confecit. Huic praeesse? Praefuit. Rem optime ductu suo gerere? Gessit. Quid tam prae- 30 aer consuetudinem quam homini peradolescenti, cujus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, imperium atque exercitum dari, Siciliam permitti atque Africam bellumque in ea provincia administrandum? Fuit in his provinciis singulari innocentia, gravitate, virtute; bellum in Africa maximum confecit, victorem

- exercitum deportavit. Quid vero tam inauditum quam equitem Romanum triumphare? At eam quoque rem populus Romanus non modo vidit, sed omnium etiam studio visendam et concelebrandam putavit. Quid tam inusitatum quam ut, cum duo consules clarissimi fortissimique essent, eques Romanus ad bellum maximum formidolosissimumque pro consule mitteretur? Missus est: quo quidem tempore, cum esset non nemo in senatu qui diceret, non oportere mitti hominem privatum pro consule, L. Philippus dixisse dicitur, non se illum sua sententia pro consule, sed pro consulibus mittere. Tanta in eo rei publicae bene gerendae spes constituebatur, ut duorum consulum munus unius adolescentis virtuti committeretur. Quid tam singulare quam ut ex senatus consulto legibus solutus consul ante fieret, quam ullum alium magistratum per leges capere licuisset? Quid tam incredibile quam ut iterum eques Romanus ex senatus consulto triumpharet?
- Quae in omnibus hominibus nova post hominum memoriam constituta sunt, ea tam multa non sunt quam haec, quae in hoc uno homine videmus: atque haec tot exempla tanta ac tam nova profecta sunt in eundem hominem a Q. Catuli atque a ceterorum ejusdem dignitatis amplissimorum hominum auctoritate.

22. Quare videant ne sit periniquum et non ferendum, illorum auctoritatem de Cn. Pompeii dignitate a vobis comprobata semper esse, vestrum ab illis de eodem homine iudicium populi que Romani auctoritatem improbari, praesertim cum jam suo jure populus Romanus in hoc homine suam auctoritatem vel contra omnes, qui dissentiunt, possit defendere, propterea quod isdem istis reclamantibus vos unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum praeponeretis. Hoc si vos temere fecistis et rei publicae parum consulistis, recte isti studia vestra suis consiliis regere conantur; sin autem vos plus tum *in re publica* vidistis, vos eis repugnantibus per vos

met ipsos dignitatem huic imperio, salutem orbi terrarum attulistis, aliquando isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi Romani universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur. Atque in hoc bello Asiatico et regio non solum militaris illa virtus, quae est in Cn. Pompeio singularis, sed aliae quoque virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur: difficile est in Asia, Cilicia, Syria regnisque interiorum nationum ita versari nostrum imperatorem, ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet; deinde etiam si qui sunt pudore ac temperantia moderatiores, tamen eos esse tales propter multitudinem cupidorum hominum nemo arbitrat. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exterarum nationes propter eorum, quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus, libidines et injurias. Quod enim fanum putatis in illis terris nostris magistratibus religiosum, quam civitatem sanctam, quam domum satis clausam ac munitam fuisse? Urbes jam locupletes et copiosas requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendi cupiditatem inferatur. Libenter haec coram cum Q. Catulo et Q. Hortensio, summis et clarissimis viris, disputarem; noverunt enim sociorum vulnera, vident eorum calamitates, querimonias audiunt: pro sociis vos contra hostes exercitum mittere putatis an hostium simulatione contra socios atque amicos? Quae civitas est in Asia quae non modo imperatoris aut legati, sed unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit?

23. Quare, etiam si quem habetis, qui collatis signis exercitus regiones superare posse videatur, tamen nisi erit idem, qui se a pecuniis sociorum, qui ab eorum conjugibus ac liberis, qui ab ornamentis fanorum atque oppidorum, qui ab auro gazaque regia manus, oculos, animum cohibere possit, non erit idoneus qui ad bellum Asiaticum regionumque mittatur. Ecquam putatis civitatem pacatam fuisse quae locuples sit? Ecquam esse locupletem quae istis pacata esse videatur? Ora maritima, Quirites,

Cn. Pompeium non solum propter rei militaris gloriam, sed etiam propter animi continentiam requisivit. Videbat enim praetores locupletari quotannis pecunia publica praeter paucos, neque eos quicquam
5 aliud adsequi classium nomine, nisi ut detrimentis accipiendis maiore affici turpitudine videremur. Nunc qua cupiditate homines in provincias, quibus jacturis et quibus condicionibus proficiscantur, ignorant videlicet isti, qui ad unum deferenda omnia
10 esse non arbitrantur: quasi vero Cn. Pompeium non cum suis virtutibus tum etiam alienis vitiis magnum esse videamus. Quare nolite dubitare quin huic uni credatis omnia, qui inter tot annos unus inventus sit quem socii in urbes suas cum ex-
15 ercitu venisse gaudeant.

Quod si auctoritatibus hanc causam, Quirites, confirmandam putatis, est vobis auctor vir bellorum omnium maximarumque rerum peritissimus, P. Servilius, cujus tantae res gestae terra marique existi-
20 runt, ut cum de bello deliberetis, auctor vobis gravior nemo esse debeat; est C. Curio, summis vestris beneficiis maximisque rebus gestis, summo ingenio et prudentia praeditus; est Cn. Lentulus, in quo omnes pro amplissimis vestris honoribus sum-
25 mum consilium, summam gravitatem esse cognovistis; est C. Cassius, integritate, virtute, constantia singulari. Quare videte ut horum auctoritatibus illorum orationi, qui dissentiunt, respondere posse videamur.

30 24. Quae cum ita sint, C. Manili, primum istam tuam et legem et voluntatem et sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo; deinde te hortor, ut auctore populo Romano maneat in sententia neve cujusquam vim aut minas pertimescas. Primum in
35 te satis esse animi perseverantiaeque arbitror; deinde cum tantam multitudinem cum tanto studio adesse videamus, quantam iterum nunc in eodem homine praeficiendo videmus, quid est quod aut de
re aut de perficiendi facultate dubitemus? Ego

autem quicquid est in me studii, consilii, laboris, ingenii, quicquid hoc beneficio populi Romani atque hac potestate praetoria, quicquid auctoritate, fide, constantia possum, id omne ad hanc rem conficiendam tibi et populo Romano polliceor ac defero; testorque omnes deos et eos maxime, qui huic loco temploque praesident, qui omnium mentes eorum, qui ad rem publicam adeunt, maxime perspiciunt, me hoc neque rogatu facere cujusquam neque quo Cn. Pompeii gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari 10 putem, neque quo mihi ex cujusquam amplitudine aut praesidia periculis aut adjumenta honoribus quaeram, propterea quod pericula facile, ut hominem praestare oportet, innocentia tecti repellamus, honorem autem neque ab uno neque ex hoc loco, sed 15 eadem illa nostra laboriosissima ratione vitae, si vestra voluntas feret, consequemur. Quamobrem quicquid in hac causa mihi susceptum est, Quirites, id ego omne me rei publicae causa suscepisse confirmo, tantumque abest, ut aliquam mihi bonam gratiam 20 quaesisse videar, ut multas me etiam simultates partim obscuras, partim apertas intelligam mihi non necessarias, vobis non inutiles suscepisse. Sed ego me hoc honore praeditum, tantis vestris beneficiis affectum statui, Quirites, vestram voluntatem et rei 25 publicae dignitatem et salutem provinciarum atque sociorum meis omnibus commodis et rationibus praeferre oportere.



M. TULLII CICERONIS
PRO M. MARCELLO ORATIO.

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1. DIUTURNI silentii, patres conscripti, quo eram
his temporibus usus, non timore aliquo, sed partim
dolore, partim verecundia finem hodiernus dies attu-
lit, idemque initium quae vellem quaeque sentirem
5 meo pristino more dicendi: tantam enim mansue-
tudinem, tam inusitatam inauditamque clementiam,
tantum in summa potestate rerum omnium modum,
tam denique incredibilem sapientiam ac paene di-
vinam tacitus praeterire nullo modo possum. M.
10 enim Marcello vobis, patres conscripti, reique publi-
cae reddito, non illius solum, sed etiam meam vocem
et auctoritatem et vobis et rei publicae conservatam
ac restitutam puto. Dolebam enim, patres conscripti,
et vehementer angebar virum talem, cum in eadem
15 causa, in qua ego, fuisset, non in eadem esse fortuna,
nec mihi persuadere poteram nec fas esse ducebam
versari me in nostro vetere curriculo, illo aemulo
atque imitatore studiorum ac laborum meorum
quasi quodam socio a me et comite distracto. Ergo
20 et mihi meae pristinae vitae consuetudinem, C.
Caesar, interclusam aperuisti et his omnibus ad
bene de omni re publica sperandum quasi signum
aliquod sustulisti. Intellectum est enim mihi qui-
dem in multis et maxime in me ipso, sed paulo ante
25 *omnibus, cum M. Marcellum senatui reique publicae*

concessisti, commemoratis praesertim offensionibus, te auctoritatem hujus ordinis dignitatemque rei publicae tuis vel doloribus vel suspicionibus anteferre. Ille quidem fructum omnis ante actae vitae hodierno die maximum cepit, cum summo consensu senatus 5 tum judicio tuo gravissimo et maximo; ex quo perfecto intelligis quanta in dato beneficio sit laus, cum in accepto sit tanta gloria. Est vero fortunatus ille, cujus ex salute non minor paene ad omnes, quam ad ipsum ventura sit, laetitia pervenerit: quod 10 quidem ei merito atque optimo jure contigit; quis enim est illo aut nobilitate aut probitate aut optimarum artium studio aut innocentia aut ullo laudis genere praestantior?

2. Nullius tantum flumen est ingenii, nullius dicendi aut scribendi tanta vis, tanta copia, quae non dicam exornare, sed enarrare, C. Caesar, res tuas gestas possit. Tamen affirmo et hoc pace dicam tua, nullam in his esse laudem ampliore quam eam, quam hodierno die consecutus es. Soleo saepe 20 ante oculos ponere idque libenter crebris usurpare sermonibus, omnes nostrorum imperatorum, omnes exterarum gentium potentissimorumque populorum, omnes clarissimorum regum res gestas cum tuis nec contentionum magnitudine nec numero proeliorum 25 nec varietate regionum nec celeritate conficiendi nec dissimilitudine bellorum posse conferri, nec vero disjunctissimas terras citius passibus cujusquam potuisse peragrari, quam tuis non dicam cursibus, sed victoriis lustratae sunt: quae quidem ego nisi 30 ita magna esse fatear, ut ea vix cujusquam mens aut cogitatio capere possit, amens sim; sed tamen sunt alia majora. Nam bellicas laudes solent quidam extenuare verbis easque detrahare ducibus, communicare cum multis, ne propriae sint imperatorum; et certe in armis militum virtus, locorum 35 opportunitas, auxilia sociorum, classes, commeatus multum juvant, maximam vero partem quasi suo *jure fortuna sibi vindicat et quicquid prospere*

gestum est, id paene omne ducit suum. At vero
hujus gloriae, C. Caesar, quam es paulo ante adeptus,
socium habes neminem: totum hoc, quantumcumque
est, quod certe maximum est, totum est, inquam,
5 tuum. Nihil sibi ex ista laude centurio, nihil prae-
fectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit; quin etiam
illa ipsa rerum humanarum domina, Fortuna, in
istius societatem gloriae se non offert: tibi cedit,
tuam esse totam et propriam fatetur; numquam
10 enim temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur neque
ad consilium casus admittitur.

3. Domuisti gentes immanitate barbaras, multi-
tudine innumerabiles, locis infinitas, omni copiarum
genere abundantes: sed tamen ea vicisti, quae et
15 naturam et condicionem ut vinci possent habebant;
nulla est enim tanta vis quae non ferro et viribus
debilitari frangique possit: animum vincere, ira-
cundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, adversarium
nobilitate, ingenio, virtute praestantem non modo
20 extollere jacentem, sed etiam amplificare ejus pristi-
nam dignitatem, haec qui facit, non ego eum cum
summis viris comparo, sed simillimum deo judico.
Itaque, C. Caesar, bellicae tuae laudes celebrabuntur
illae quidem non solum nostris, sed paene omnium
25 gentium litteris atque linguis, nec ulla umquam
aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet; sed tamen ejus
modi res nescio quo modo etiam cum leguntur,
obstrepi clamore militum videntur et tubarum
sono: at vero cum aliquid clementer, mansuete,
30 juste, moderate, sapienter factum, in iracundia prae-
sertim, quae est inimica consilio, et in victoria, quae
natura insolens et superba est, audimus aut legimus,
quo studio incendimur, non modo in gestis rebus,
sed etiam in fictis, ut eos saepe, quos numquam vi-
85 dimus, diligamus! Te vero, quem praesentem intu-
emur, cujus mentem sensusque et os cernimus, ut,
quicquid belli fortuna reliquum rei publicae fecerit,
id esse salvum velis, quibus laudibus efferemus?
Quibus stridiis prosequemur? Qua benevolentia

complectemur? Parietes, me dius fidius, ut mihi videtur, hujus curiae tibi gratias agere gestiunt, quod brevi tempore futura sit illa auctoritas in his majorum suorum et suis sedibus.

4. Equidem cum C. Marcelli, viri optimi et com- 5
memorabili pietate praediti lacrimas modo vobiscum
viderem, omnium Marcellorum meum pectus memo-
ria obfudit, quibus tu etiam mortuis M. Marcello
conservato dignitatem suam reddidisti nobilissimam-
que familiam jam ad paucos redactam paene ab in- 10
teritu vindicasti. Hunc tu igitur diem tuis maximis
et innumerabilibus gratulationibus jure antepones.
Haec enim res unius est propria C. Caesaris; ceterae
duce te gestae magnae illae quidem, sed tamen mul-
to magnoque comitatu: hujus autem rei tu idem es 15
et dux et comes: quae quidem tanta est, ut tropaeis
et monumentis tuis adlatura finem sit aetas: nihil
est enim opere et manu factum, quod non aliquando
conficiat et consumat vetustas: at haec tua justitia
et lenitas animi florescet quotidie magis, ita ut quan- 20
tum tuis operibus diuturnitas detrahet, tantum ad-
ferat laudibus; et ceteros quidem omnes victores
bellorum civilium jam ante aequitate et misericordia
viceras: hodierno vero die te ipsum vicisti. Vereor
ut hoc, quod dicam, perinde intelligi possit auditum 25
atque ipse cogitans sentio: ipsam victoriam vicisse
videris, cum ea, quae illa erat adepta, victis remi-
sisti: nam cum ipsius victoriae condicione omnes
victi occidissemus, clementiae tuae judicio conservati
sumus. Recte igitur unus invictus es, a quo etiam 30
ipsius victoriae condicio visque devicta est.

5. Atque hoc C. Caesaris judicium, patres con-
scripti, quam late pateat, attendite: omnes enim, qui
ad illa arma fato sumus nescio quo rei publicae mi-
sero funestoque compulsi, etsi aliqua culpa tenemur 35
erroris humani, scelere certe liberati sumus. Nam
cum M. Marcellum deprecantibus vobis rei publicae
conservavit, me et mihi et item rei publicae, nullo
deprecante, reliquos amplissimos viros et sibi ipsos

et patriae reddidit, quorum et frequentiam et dignitatem hoc ipso in consessu videtis, non ille hostes induxit in curiam, sed iudicavit a plerisque ignoratione potius et falso atque inani metu quam cupiditate aut crudelitate bellum esse susceptum: quo quidem in bello semper de pace audiendum putavi semperque dolui non modo pacem, sed etiam orationem civium pacem flagitantium repudiari; neque enim ego illa nec ulla umquam secutus sum arma
10 civilia semperque mea consilia pacis et togae socia, non belli atque armorum fuerunt. Hominem sum secutus privato consilio, non publico, tantumque apud me grati animi fidelis memoria valuit, ut nulla non modo cupiditate, sed ne spe quidem prudens et
15 sciens tamquam ad interitum ruerem voluntarium. Quod quidem meum consilium minime obscurum fuit; nam et in hoc ordine integra re multa de pace dixi et in ipso bello eadem etiam cum capitis mei periculo sensi. Ex quo nemo jam erit tam injustus
20 existimator rerum qui dubitet, quae Caesaris de bello voluntas fuerit, cum pacis auctores conservandos statim censuerit, ceteris fuerit iratior. Atque id minus mirum fortasse tum, cum esset incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli: qui vero victor
25 pacis auctores diligit, is profecto declarat se maluisse non dimicare quam vincere.

6. Atque huius quidem rei M. Marcello sum testis; nostri enim sensus ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant: quoties ego eum et quanto
30 cum dolore vidi, cum insolentiam certorum hominum tum etiam ipsius victoriae ferocitatem extimescentem! Quo gratior tua liberalitas, C. Caesar, nobis, qui illa vidimus, debet esse; non enim jam causae sunt inter se, sed victoriae comparandae.
35 Vidimus tuam victoriam procliorum exitu terminatam: gladium vagina vacuum in urbe non vidimus. Quos amissimus cives, eos Martis vis perculit, non ira victoriae, ut dubitare debeat nemo quin multos, *si fieri posset*, C. Caesar ab inferis excitaret, quo-

niam ex eadem acie conservat quos potest. Alterius vero partis nihil amplius dicam quam, id quod omnes verebamur, nimis iracundam futuram fuisse victoriam. Quidam enim non modo armatis, sed interdum etiam otiosis minabantur, nec quid quisque sensisset, sed ubi fuisset cogitandum esse dicebant; ut mihi quidem videantur di immortales, etiam si poenas a populo Romano ob aliquod delictum expetiverunt, qui civile bellum tantum et tam luctuosum excitaverunt, vel placati jam vel satiati aliquando omnem spem salutis ad clementiam victoris et sapientiam contulisse.

Quare gaude tuo isto tam excellenti bono, et fructuere cum fortuna et gloria tum etiam natura et moribus tuis; ex quo quidem maximus est fructus iucunditasque sapienti. Cetera cum tua recordabere, etsi persaepe virtuti, tamen plerumque felicitati tuae gratulabere: de nobis, quos in re publica tecum simul esse voluisti, quoties cogitabis, toties de maximis tuis beneficiis, toties de incredibili liberalitate, toties de singulari sapientia tua cogitabis: quae non modo summa bona, sed nimirum audebo vel sola dicere: tantus est enim splendor in laude vera, tanta in magnitudine animi et consilii dignitas, ut haec a virtute donata, cetera a fortuna commodata esse videantur. Noli igitur in conservandis bonis viris defatigari, non cupiditate praesertim aliqua aut pravitate lapsis, sed opinione officii stulta fortasse, certe non improba, et specie quadam rei publicae; non enim tua ulla culpa est, si te aliqui timuerunt, contraque summa laus, quod minime timendum fuisset senserunt.

7. Nunc venio ad gravissimam querelam et atrocissimam suspicionem tuam, quae non tibi ipsi magis quam cum omnibus civibus, tum maxime nobis, qui a te conservati sumus, providenda est: quam etsi spero falsam esse, tamen numquam extenuabo verbis. Tua enim cautio nostra cautio est, ut si in alterutro peccandum sit, malim videri nimis timidus

- quam parum prudens. Sed quisnam est iste tam demens? De tuisne?—Tametsi qui magis sunt tui quam quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti?—An ex hoc numero, qui una tecum fuerunt? Non
 5 est credibilis tantus in ullo furor, ut quo duce omnia summa sit adeptus, hujus vitam non anteponat suae. An si nihil tui cogitant sceleris, cavendum est ne quid inimici? Qui? Omnes enim, qui fuerunt, aut sua pertinacia vitam amiserunt aut tua misericordia
 10 retinuerunt, ut aut nulli supersint de inimicis aut qui fuerunt sint amicissimi. Sed tamen cum in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint et tanti recessus, augeamus sane suspicionem tuam: simul enim augebimus diligentiam. Nam quis est omnium tam
 15 ignarus rerum, tam rudis in re publica, tam nihil umquam nec de sua nec de communi salute cogitans, qui non intelligat tua salute contineri suam et ex unius tua vita pendere omnium? Equidem de te dies noctesque, ut debeo, cogitans casus dumtaxat
 20 humanos et incertos eventus valetudinis et naturae communis fragilitatem extimesco, doleoque, cum res publica immortalis esse debeat, eam in unius mortalis anima consistere. Si vero ad humanos casus incertosque motus valetudinis sceleris etiam accedit
 25 insidiarumque consensio, quem deum, si cupiat, posse opitulari rei publicae credamus?

8. Omnia sunt excitanda tibi, C. Caesar, uni, quae jacere sentis, belli ipsius impetu, quod necesse fuit, perculsa atque prostrata: constituenda judicia, revo-
 30 canda fides, comprimendae libidines, propaganda suboles, omnia, quae dilapsa jam diffluxerunt, severis legibus vincienda sunt. Non fuit recusandum in tanto civili bello, tanto animorum ardore et armorum, quin quassata res publica, quicumque belli
 35 eventus fuisset, multa perderet et ornamenta dignitatis et praesidia stabilitatis suae, multaque uterque dux faceret armatus, quae idem togatus fieri prohibuisset: quae quidem tibi nunc omnia belli vulnera
sananda sunt, quibus praeter te nemo mederi potest.

Itaque illam tuam praeclarissimam et sapientissimam vocem invitus audiui: "Satis diu vel naturae vixi vel gloriae." Satis, si ita vis, fortasse naturae, addo etiam, si placet, gloriae: at, quod maximum est, patriae certe parum. Quare omitte istam, quae- 5
so, doctorum hominum in contemnenda morte prudentiam: noli nostro periculo esse sapiens. Saepe enim venit ad aures meas, te idem istud nimis crebro dicere tibi satis te vixisse. Credo, sed tum id audirem, si tibi soli viveres aut si tibi etiam soli 10
natus esses: omnium salutem civium cunctamque rem publicam res tuae gestae complexae sunt; tantum abes a perfectione maximorum operum, ut fundamenta nondum quae cogitas jeceris: hic tu modum vitae tuae non salute rei publicae, sed aequitate 15
animi defines? Quid, si istud ne gloriae tuae quidem satis est? Cujus te esse avidissimum, quamvis sis sapiens, non negabis. Parumne igitur, inquires, magna relinquemus? Immo vero aliis quamvis multis satis, tibi uni parum; quicquid est enim, quamvis 20
amplum sit, id est parum tum, cum est aliquid amplius. Quod si rerum tuarum immortalium, C. Caesar, hic exitus futurus fuit, ut devictis adversariis rem publicam in eo statu relinqueres, in quo nunc est, vide, quaeso, ne tua divina virtus admirationis 25
plus sit habitura quam gloriae; si quidem gloria est illustris ac pervagata magnorum vel in suos vel in patriam vel in omne genus hominum fama meritorum.

9. Haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est; hic restat actus, in hoc elaborandum est, ut rem publicam 30
constituas, eaque tu in primis summa tranquillitate et otio perfruare: tum te, si voles, cum et patriae quod debes solveris et naturam ipsam expleveris satietate vivendi, satis diu vixisse dicito. Quid est enim omnino hoc ipsum diu, in quo est aliquid ex- 35
treum? Quod cum venit, omnis voluptas praeterita pro nihilo est, quia postea nulla est futura. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit,

semper immortalitatis amore flagravît. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur: illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vi-
gebit memoria saeculorum omnium, quam posteritas
5 alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inservias, huic te ostentes oportet, quae quidem quae miretur jam pridem multa habet; nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescunt posteri certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, Nilum,
10 pugnas innumerabiles, incredibiles victorias, monumenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos: sed nisi haec urbs stabilita tuis consiliis et institutis erit, vagabitur modo tuum nomen longe atque late, sedem stabilem et domicilium certum non
15 habebit. Erit inter eos etiam, qui nascentur, sicut inter nos fuit, magna dissensio, cum alii laudibus ad caelum res tuas gestas efferrent, alii fortasse aliquid requirent, idque vel maximum, nisi belli civilis incendium salute patriae restinxeris, ut illud fati
20 fuisse videatur, hoc consilii. Servi igitur eis etiam iudiciis, qui multis post saeculis de te iudicabunt et quidem haud scio an incorruptius quam nos; nam et sine amore et sine cupiditate et rursus sine odio et sine invidia iudicabunt. Id autem etiam si tum
25 ad te, ut quidam falso putant, non pertinebit, nunc certe pertinet esse te talem, ut tuas laudes obscuratura nulla umquam sit oblivio.

10. Diversae voluntates civium fuerunt distractaeque sententiae; non enim consiliis solum et studiis,
30 sed armis etiam et castris dissidebamus; erat enim obscuritas quaedam, erat certamen inter clarissimos duces; multi dubitabant quid optimum esset, multi quid sibi expediret, multi quid deceret, nonnulli etiam quid liceret. Perfuncta res publica est hoc
35 misero fatalique bello: vicit is, qui non fortuna inflammaret odium suum, sed bonitate leniret; neque omnes, quibus iratus esset, eosdem etiam exsilio aut morte dignos iudicaret; arma ab aliis posita, ab aliis
erepta sunt: ingratus est injustusque civis, qui

armorum periculo liberatus animum tamen retinet armatum, ut etiam ille melior sit, qui in acie cecidit, qui in causa animam profudit; quae enim pertinacia quibusdam, eadem aliis constantia videri potest: sed jam omnis fracta dissensio est armis, extincta aequitate victoris: restat ut omnes unum velint, qui modo habent aliquid non solum sapientiae, sed etiam sanitatis. Nisi te, C. Caesar, salvo et in ista sententia, qua cum antea tum hodie vel maxime usus es, mamente, salvi esse non possumus. Quare omnes te, qui haec salva esse volumus, et hortamur et obsecramus, ut vitae tuae et saluti consulas, omnesque tibi, ut pro aliis etiam loquar quod de me ipse sentio, quoniam subesse aliquid putas quod cavendum sit, non modo excubias et custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur. 5

11. Sed ut, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, maximas tibi omnes gratias agimus, C. Caesar, majores etiam habemus: nam omnes idem sentiunt, quod ex omnium precibus et lacrimis sentire potuisti; sed quia non est omnibus stantibus necesse dicere, a me certe dici volunt, cui necesse est quodam modo, et quod fieri decet M. Marcello a te huic ordini populoque Romano et rei publicae reddito, fieri id intelligo; nam laetari omnes non de unius solum, sed de communi omnium salute sentio; quod autem summae benevolentiae est, quae mea erga illum omnibus semper nota fuit, ut vix C. Marcello, optimo et amantissimo fratri, praeter eum quidem cederem nemini, cum id sollicitudine, cura, labore tam diu praestiterim, quam diu est de illius salute dubitatum, certe hoc tempore magnis curis, molestiis, doloribus liberatus praestare debeo. Itaque, C. Caesar, sic tibi gratias ago, ut omnibus me rebus a te non conservato solum, sed etiam ornato, tamen ad tua in me unum innumerabilia merita, quod fieri jam posse non arbitrabar, maximus hoc tuo facto cumulus accesserit. 20 25 30 35

M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO T. ANNIO MILONE ORATIO.



1. ETSI vereor, iudices, ne turpe sit pro fortissimo viro dicere incipientem timere minimeque deceat, cum T. Annius ipse magis de rei publicae salute quam de sua perturbetur, me ad ejus causam parem
5 animi magnitudinem adferre non posse, tamen haec novi iudicii nova forma terret oculos, qui quocumque inciderunt, consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem iudiciorum requirunt. Non enim corona consessus vester cinctus est, ut solebat; non usitata frequentia
10 stipati sumus; non illa praesidia, quae pro templis omnibus cernitis, etsi contra vim collocata sunt, non adferunt tamen oratori aliquid, ut in foro et in iudicio, quamquam praesidiis salutaribus et necessariis saepti sumus, tamen ne non timere quidem sine ali-
15 quo timore possimus: quae si opposita Miloni putarem, cederem tempori, iudices, nec inter tantam vim armorum existimarem esse oratori locum: sed me recreat et reficit Cn. Pompeii, sapientissimi et justissimi viri, consilium, qui profecto nec iustitiae suae
20 putaret esse, quem reum sententiis iudicum tradidisset, eundem telis militum dedere, nec sapientiae, temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publica armare. Quamobrem illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium de-
25 nuntiant, neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur, neque auxilium modo *defensioni meae*, verum etiam silentium pollicentur

Reliqua vero multitudo, quae quidem est civium, tota nostra est, neque eorum quisquam, quos undique intuentes, unde aliqua fori pars aspicitur, et hujus exitum iudicii expectantes videtis, non cum virtuti Milonis favet tum de se, de liberis suis, de patria, de fortunis hodierno die decertari putat. 5

2. Unum genus est adversum infestumque nobis eorum, quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis publicis pavit; qui hesternae etiam concione incitati sunt, ut vobis voce praeirent quid iudicaretis: quorum clamor si qui forte fuerit, admonere vos debet, ut eum civem retineatis, qui semper genus illud hominum clamoresque maximos prae vestra salute neglexit. Quamobrem adeste animis, iudices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite: nam si umquam de bonis et fortibus viris, si umquam de bene meritis civibus potestas vobis iudicandi fuit, si denique umquam locus amplissimorum ordinum delectis viris datus est, ut sua studia erga fortes et bonos cives, quae vultu et verbis saepe significassent, re et sententiis declararent, hoc profecto tempore eam potestatem omnem vos habetis, ut statuatis utrum nos, qui semper vestrae auctoritati dediti fuimus, semper miseri lugeamus an diu vexati a perditissimis civibus aliquando per vos ac per vestram fidem, virtutem sapientiamque recremur. Quid enim nobis duobus, iudices, laboriosius, quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici aut fingi potest, qui spe amplissimorum praemiorum ad rem publicam adducti metu crudelissimorum suppliciorum carere non possumus? Equidem ceteras tempestates et procellas in illis dumtaxat fluctibus concionum semper putavi Miloni esse subeundas, quia semper pro bonis contra improbos senserat; in iudicio vero et in eo consilio, in quo ex cunctis ordinibus amplissimi viri iudicarent, numquam existimavi spem ullam esse habituros Milonis inimicos ad ejus non modo salutem extinguendam, sed etiam gloriam per tales viros infringendam. Quamquam in 25

hac causa, iudices, T. Annii tribunatu rebusque in-
nibus pro salute rei publicae gestis ad hujus criminis
defensionem non abutemur: nisi oculis videritis in-
sidias Miloni a Clodio factas, nec deprecaturi sumus,
5 ut crimen hoc nobis propter multa praeclara in rem
publicam merita condonetis, nec postulaturi, ut, si
mors P. Clodii salus vestra fuerit, idcirco eam vir-
tuti Milonis potius quam populi Romani felicitati
adsignetis; sed si illius insidiae clariores hac luce
10 fuerint, tum denique obsecrabo obtestaborque vos,
iudices, si cetera amisimus, hoc saltem nobis ut re-
linquatur, ab inimicorum audacia telisque vitam ut
impune liceat defendere.

3. Sed ante quam ad eam orationem venio, quae
15 est propria vestrae quaestionis, videntur ea esse
refutanda, quae et in senatu ab inimicis saepe jac-
tata sunt et in concione ab improbis et paulo ante
ab accusatoribus, ut omni errore sublato rem plane,
quae veniat in iudicium, videre possitis. Negant
20 intueri lucem esse fas ei, qui a se hominem occisum
esse fateatur. In qua tandem urbe hoc homines
stultissimi disputant? Nempe in ea, quae primum
iudicium de capite vidit M. Horatii, fortissimi viri,
qui nondum libera civitate tamen populi Romani
25 comitiis liberatus est, cum sua manu sororem esse
interfectam fateretur. An est quisquam qui hoc
ignoret, cum de homine occiso quaeratur, aut negari
solere omnino esse factum aut recte et jure factum
esse defendi? Nisi vero existimatis dementem P.
30 Africanum fuisse, qui cum a C. Carbone tribuno
plebis seditiose in concione interrogaretur, quid de
Ti. Gracchi morte sentiret, responderit jure caesum
videri. Neque enim posset aut Ahala ille Servilius
aut P. Nasica aut L. Opimius aut C. Marius aut me
35 consule senatus non nefarius haberi, si sceleratos
cives interfici nefas esset. Itaque hoc, iudices, non
sine causa etiam fictis fabulis doctissimi homines
memoriae prodiderunt, eum, qui patris ulciscendi
causa matrem necavisset, variatis hominum senten-

tiis non solum divina, sed etiam sapientissimae deae sententia liberatum. Quod si duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, quis est qui, quoquo modo quis interfectus sit, puniendum 5 putet, cum videat aliquando gladium nobis ad hominem occidendum ab ipsis porrigi legibus?

4. Atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est non modo justum, verum etiam necessarium, cum vi vis illata 10 defenditur. Pudicitiam cum eriperet militi tribunus militaris in exercitu C. Marii, propinquus ejus imperatoris, interfectus ab eo est, cui vim adferebat; facere enim probus adolescens periculose quam perpeti turpiter maluit; atque hunc ille summus vir 15 scelere solum periculo liberavit. Insidiatori vero et latroni quae potest inferri injusta nex? Quid comitatus nostri, quid gladii volunt? Quos habere certe non liceret, si uti illis nullo pacto liceret. Est igitur haec, judices, non scripta, sed nata lex, quam 20 non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, ad quam non docti, sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, ut, si vita nostra in aliquas insidias, si in vim et in tela aut latronum aut inimicorum incidisset, omnis 25 honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis; silent enim leges inter arma nec se exspectari jubent, cum ei, qui expectare velit, ante injusta poena luenda sit quam justa repetenda: etsi persapienter et quodam modo tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, quae 30 non hominem occidi, sed esse cum telo hominis occidendi causa vetat, ut, cum causa, non telum quaereretur, qui sui defendendi causa telo esset usus, non hominis occidendi causa habuisse telum judicaretur. Quapropter hoc maneat in causa, judices; 35 non enim dubito quin probaturus sim vobis defensionem meam, si id memineritis, quod oblivisci non potestis, insidiatorem jure interfici posse.

5. Sequitur illud, quod a Milonis inimicis saepe

- sime dicitur, caedem, in qua P. Clodius occisus est, senatum iudicasse contra rem publicam esse factam. Illam vero senatus non sententiis suis solum, sed etiam studiis comprobavit. Quoties enim est illa
 5 causa a nobis acta in senatu! Quibus assensionibus universi ordinis, quam nec tacitis nec occultis! Quando enim frequentissimo senatu quattuor aut summum quinque sunt inventi qui Milonis causam non probarent? Declarant hujus ambusti tribuni plebis
 10 illae intermortuae conciones, quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiose criminabatur, cum diceret senatum non quod sentiret, sed quod ego vellem decernere; quae quidem si potentia est appellanda potius quam aut propter magna in rem publicam merita
 15 mediocris in bonis causis auctoritas aut propter hos officiosos labores meos nonnulla apud bonos gratia, appelletur ita sane, dum modo ea nos utamur pro salute bonorum contra amentiam perditorum. Hanc vero quaestionem, etsi non est iniqua, numquam
 20 tamen senatus constituendam putavit; erant enim leges, erant quaestiones vel de caede vel de vi, nec tantum maerorem ac luctum senatui mors P. Clodii adferebat, ut nova quaestio constitueretur; cujus enim de illo incesto stupro iudicium decernendi senatui potestas esset erepta, de ejus interitu quis potest credere senatum iudicium novum constituendum
 25 putasse? Cur igitur incendium curiae, oppugnationem aedium M. Lepidi, caedem hanc ipsam contra rem publicam senatus factam esse decrevit?
 30 Quia nulla vis umquam est in libera civitate suscepta inter cives non contra rem publicam. Non enim est illa defensio contra vim umquam optanda, sed nonnumquam est necessaria: nisi vero aut ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, aut ille, quo Gaius, aut quo arma Saturnini, etiam si e re publica oppressa sunt, rem publicam tamen non vulnerarunt.
 35 6. Itaque ego ipse decrevi, cum caedem in Appia factam esse constaret, non eum, qui se defendisset, contra rem publicam fecisse, sed, cum inesset in re

vis et insidiae, crimen iudicio reservavi, rem notavi. Quod si per furiosum illum tribunum senatui quod sentiebat perficere licuisset, novam quaestionem nullam haberemus; decernebat enim, ut veteribus legibus, tantummodo extra ordinem, quaereretur. 5 Divisa sententia est postulante nescio quo: nihil enim necesse est omnium me flagitia proferre. Sic reliqua auctoritas senatus emptā intercessionē sublata est.

At enim Cn. Pompeius rogatione sua et de re et 10 de causa iudicavit: tulit enim de caede, quae in Appia via facta esset, in qua P. Clodius occisus esset. Quid ergo tulit? Nempe ut quaereretur. Quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At paret. Vidit igitur etiam 15 in confessione facti juris tamen defensionem suscipi posse: quod nisi vidisset posse absolvi eum, qui fateretur, cum videret nos fateri, neque quaeri umquam jussisset nec vobis tam hanc salutarem in iudicando litteram quam illam tristem dedisset. 20 Mihi vero Cn. Pompeius non modo nihil gravius contra Milonem iudicasse, sed etiam statuuisse videtur, quid vos in iudicando spectare oporteret; nam qui non poenam confessioni, sed defensionem dedit, is causam interitus quaerendam, non interitum pu- 25 tavit. Jam illud ipse dicet profecto, quod sua sponte fecit, Publione Clodio tribuendum putarit an tempori.

7. Domi suae nobilissimus vir, senatus propugnator atque illis quidem temporibus paene patronus, 30 avunculus hujus iudicis nostri, fortissimi viri, M. Catonis, tribunus plebis M. Drusus occisus est: nihil de ejus morte populus consultus, nulla quaestio decreta a senatu est. Quantum luctum in hac urbe fuisse a nostris patribus accepimus, cum P. Africano 35 domi suae quiescenti illa nocturna vis esset illata? Quis tum non gemit? Quis non arsit dolore, quem immortalem, si fieri posset, omnes esse cuperent, ejus ne necessariam quidem expectatam esse mor- 8 Cic.

tem? Num igitur ulla quaestio de Africani morte lata est? Certe nulla. Quid ita? Quia non alio facinore clari homines, alio obscuri necantur: intersit inter vitae dignitatem summorum atque infimorum; mors quidem illata per scelus isdem et poenis teneatur et legibus; nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si quis humilem necarit, aut eo mors atrocior erit P. Clodii, quod is in monumentis majorum suorum sit interfectus; hoc enim ab istis saepe dicitur; proinde quasi Appius ille Caecus viam muniverit, non qua populus uteretur, sed ubi impune sui posterius latrocinarentur! Itaque in eadem ista Appia via cum ornatissimum equitem Romanum P. Clodius M. Papirium occidisset, non fuit illud facinus puniendum; homo enim nobilis in suis monumentis equitem Romanum occiderat: nunc ejusdem Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! Quae cruentata antea caede honesti atque innocentis viri silebatur, eadem nunc crebro usurpatur, postea quam latronis et parricidae sanguine imbuta est. Sed quid ego illa commemoro? Comprehensus est in templo Castoris servus P. Clodii, quem ille ad Cn. Pompeium interficiendum collocarat; extorta est ei confitenti sica de manibus; caruit foro postea Pompeius, caruit senatu, caruit publico; janua se ac parietibus, non jure legum judiciorumque textit: num quae rogatio lata, num quae nova quaestio decreta est? Atqui si res, si vir, si tempus ullum dignum fuit, certe haec in illa causa summa omnia fuerunt: insidiator erat in foro collocatus atque in vestibulo ipso senatus; ei viro autem mors parabatur, cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis; eo porro rei publicae tempore, quo, si unus ille occidisset, non haec solum civitas, sed gentes omnes concidissent. Nisi vero quia perfecta res non est, non fuit punienda, proinde quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia legibus vindicentur: minus dolendum fuit re non perfecta, sed puniendum certe *nihilominus*. Quoties ego ipse, iudices, ex P. Clo-

dii telis et ex cruentis ejus manibus effugi! Ex quibus si me non vel mea vel rei publicae fortuna servasset, quis tandem de interitu meo quaestionem tulisset?

8. Sed stulti sumus qui Drusum, qui Africanum, 5 Pompeium, nosmet ipsos cum P. Clodio conferre audeamus; tolerabilia fuerunt illa: P. Clodii mortem aequo animo ferre nemo potest: luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, squalent municipia, affliguntur coloniae, agri denique ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant. Non fuit ea causa, iudices, profecto, non fuit cur sibi censeret Pompeius quaestionem ferendam, sed homo sapiens atque alta et divina quadam mente praeditus multa vidit: fuisse 15 illum sibi inimicum, familiarem Milonem; in communi omnium laetitia si etiam ipse gauderet, timuit ne videretur infirmior fides reconciliatae gratiae; multa etiam alia vidit, sed illud maxime, quamvis atrociter ipse tulisset, vos tamen fortiter iudicatu- 20 ros. Itaque delegit ex florentissimis ordinibus ipsa lumina, neque vero, quod nonnulli dictitant, secrevit in iudiciis legendis amicos meos; neque enim hoc cogitavit vir justissimus, neque in bonis viris legendis id adsequi potuisset, etiam si cupisset. Non 25 enim mea gratia familiaritatibus continetur, quae late patere non possunt, propterea quod consuetudines victus non possunt esse cum multis; sed, si quid possumus, ex eo possumus, quod res publica nos conjunxit cum bonis: ex quibus ille cum optimos viros legeret idque maxime ad fidem suam pertinere arbitraretur, non potuit legere non studiosos mei. Quod vero te, L. Domiti, huic quaestioni praeesse maxime voluit, nihil quaesivit aliud nisi 30 justitiam, gravitatem, humanitatem, fidem. Tulit ut consularem necesse esset: credo, quod principum munus esse ducebat resistere et levitati multitudinis et perditorum temeritati; ex consularibus te creavit *potissimum*: dederas enim quam contemneres po-

pulares insanias jam ab adolescentia documenta maxima.

9. Quamobrem, iudices, ut aliquando ad causam crimenque veniamus, si neque omnis confessio facti
5 est inusitata, neque de causa nostra quicquam aliter ac nos vellemus a senatu iudicatum est, et lator ipse legis cum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit et ii lecti iudices isque praepositus est quaestioni, qui haec juste sapienter-
10 que disceptet, reliquum est, iudices, ut nihil jam quaerere aliud debeatis nisi uter utri insidias fecerit. Quod quo facilius argumentis perspicere possitis, rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite.

15 P. Clodius cum statuisset omni scelere in praetura vexare rem publicam videretque ita tracta esse comitia anno superiore, ut non multos menses praeturam gerere posset, qui non honoris gradum spectaret, ut ceteri, sed et L. Paulum collegam effugere
20 vellet, singulari virtute civem, et annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publicam quaereret, subito reliquit annum suum seseque in annum proximum transtulit, non, ut fit, religione aliqua, sed ut haberet, quod ipse dicebat, ad praeturam gerendam, hoc
25 est, ad evertendam rem publicam, plenum annum atque integrum. Occurrebat ei mancam ac debilem praeturam futuram suam consule Milone; eum porro summo consensu populi Romani consulem fieri videbat. Contulit se ad ejus competitores, sed ita, totam
30 ut petitionem ipse solus etiam invitis illis gubernaret, tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, humeris sustineret; convocabat tribus, se interponebat, Collinam novam delectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat: quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in
35 dies convalescebat. Ubi vidit homo ad omne facinus paratissimus fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, idque intellexit non solum sermonibus, sed etiam suffragiis populi Romani saepe esse declaratum, palam agere coepit et

aperte dicere occidendum Milonem. Servos agrestes et barbaros, quibus silvas publicas depopulatus erat Etruriamque vexarat, ex Apennino deduxerat, quos videbatis. Res erat minime obscura: etenim palam dictitabat consulatum Miloni eripi non posse, vitam 5 posse. Significavit hoc saepe in senatu, dixit in concione; quin etiam M. Favonio, fortissimo viro, quaerenti ex eo qua spe fureret Milone vivo, respondit triduo illum aut summum quadriduo esse perituum; quam vocem ejus ad hunc M. Catonem 10 statim Favonius detulit.

10. Interim cum sciret Clodius (neque enim erat difficile scire), iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium ante diem XIII Kalendas Februarias Miloni esse Lanuvium ad flaminem prodendum, quod erat dic- 15 tator Lanuvii Milo, Roma subito ipse profectus pridie est, ut ante suum fundum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias collocaret; atque ita profectus est, ut concionem turbulentam, in qua ejus furor desideratus est, quae illo ipso die habita est, relin- 20 queret, quam nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit, paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus 25 est, dein profectus id temporis, cum jam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. Obviam fit ei Clodius, expeditus, in equo, nulla rheda, nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat, sine uxore, quod numquam fere: cum 30 hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in rheda, paenularum, magno et impedito et muliebri ac delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu. Fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus hora fere undecima aut non multo 35 secus: statim complures cum telis in hunc faciunt de loco superiore impetum; adversi rhedarium occidunt; cum autem hic de rheda rejecta paenula desilnisset *seque acri animo defenderet, illi, qui erant*

cum Clodio, gladiis eductis, partim recurrere ad rhēdam, ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur, partim, quod hunc jam interfectum putarent, caedere incipiunt ejus servos, qui post erant; ex quibus qui animo
5 fidei in dominum et praesenti fuerunt, partim occisi sunt, partim, cum ad rhedam pugnari viderent, domino succurrere prohiberentur, Milonem occisum et ex ipso Clodio audirent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi Milonis (dicam enim aperte non derivandi
10 criminis causa, sed ut factum est), nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset.

11. Haec, sicuti exposui, ita gesta sunt, judices: insidiator superatus est, vi victa vis vel potius op-
15 pressa virtute audacia est. Nihil dico quid res publica consecuta sit, nihil quid vos, nihil quid omnes boni: nihil sane id prosit Miloni, qui hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare potuerit quin una rem publicam vosque servaret. Si id jure fieri
20 non potuit, nihil habeo quod defendam; sin hoc et ratio doctis et necessitas barbaris et mos gentibus et feris etiam beluis natura ipsa praescripsit, ut omnem semper vim, quacumque ope possent, a corpore, a capite, a vita sua propulsarent, non potestis
25 hoc facinus improbum judicare quin simul judicetis omnibus, qui in latrones inciderint, aut illorum telis aut vestris sententiis esse pereundum. Quod si ita putasset, certe optabilius Miloni fuit dare jugulum P. Clodio, non semel ab illo neque tum primum
30 petitem, quam jugulari a vobis, quia se non jugulandum illi tradidisset; sin hoc nemo vestrum ita sentit, non illud jam in judicium venit, occisusne sit, quod fatemur, sed jure an injuria, quod multis in causis saepe quaesitum est. Insidias factas esse
35 constat, et id est, quod senatus contra rem publicam factum judicavit; ab utro factae sint incertum est: de hoc igitur latum est ut quaereretur. Ita et senatus rem, non hominem notavit et Pompeius de jure, non de facto quaestionem tulit. Num quid

igitur aliud in iudicium venit nisi uter utri insidias fecerit? Profecto nihil: si hic illi, ut ne sit impune; si ille huic, ut scelere solvamur.

12. Quonam igitur pacto probari potest insidias Miloni fecisse Clodium? Satis est in illa quidem 5 tam audaci, tam nefaria belua docere, magnam ei causam, magnam spem in Milonis morte propositam, magnas utilitates fuisse. Itaque illud Cassianum, 'cui bono fuerit,' in his personis valeat, etsi boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, improbi 10 saepe parvo. Atqui Milone interfecto Clodius haec adsequebatur, non modo ut praetor esset non eo consule, quo sceleris nihil facere posset, sed etiam ut eis consulibus praetor esset, quibus si non adjuvantibus, at conniventibus certe speraret posse se eludere 15 in illis suis cogitatis furoribus: cujus illi conatus, ut ipse ratiocinabatur, nec cuperent reprimere, si posset, cum tantum beneficium ei se debere arbitrantur, et, si vellent, fortasse vix possent frangere hominis sceleratissimi corroboratam jam vetustate 20 audaciam. An vero, iudices, vos soli ignoratis, vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, vestrae peregrinantur aures neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, quas ille leges, si leges nominandae sunt ac non faces urbis, pestes rei publicae, fuerit imposi- 25 turus nobis omnibus atque inustus? Exhibe, quaeso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librum illud legum vestrarum, quod te aiunt eripuisse e domo et ex mediis armis turbaque nocturna tamquam Palladium sustulisse, ut praeclarum videlicet munus atque in- 30 strumentum tribunatus ad aliquem, si nactus esses, qui tuo arbitrio tribunatum gereret, deferre posses. Atque per * * * An huius ille legis, quam Clodius a se inventam gloriatur, mentionem facere ausus esset vivo Milone, non dicam consule? De nostrum 35 enim omnium — non audeo totum dicere. Videte quid ea vitii lex habitura fuerit, cujus periculosa etiam reprehensio est. Et aspexit me illis quidem oculis, quibus tum solebat, cum omnibus omnia mi-
uabatur. Movet me quippe lumen curiae.

13. Quid? Tu me tibi iratum, Sexte, putas, cujus
inimicissimum multo crudelius etiam punitus es,
quam erat humanitatis meae postulare? Tu P.
Clodii cruentum cadaver ejecisti domo, tu in publi-
5 cum abjecisti, tu spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis,
pompa, laudatione, infelicissimis lignis semiustila-
tum nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. Qua-
re, etsi nefarie fecisti, tamen, quoniam in meo inimi-
co crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, laudare non pos-
10 sum, irasci certe non debeo. *Audistis, iudices,*
quantum Clodii interfuerit occidi Milonem: con-
vertite animos nunc vicissim ad Milonem. Quid
Milonis intererat interfici Clodium? Quid erat cur
Milo non dicam admitteret, sed optaret? Obstabat
15 in spe consulatus Miloni Clodius. At eo repugnante
fiebat, immo vero eo fiebat magis, nec me suffraga-
tore meliore utebatur quam Clodio. Valebat apud
vos, iudices, Milonis erga me remque publicam meri-
torum memoria, valebant preces et lacrimae nostrae,
20 quibus ego tum vos mirifice moveri sentiebam, sed
plus multo valebat periculorum impendentium timor.
Quis enim erat civium qui sibi solutam P. Clodii
praeturam sine maximo rerum novarum metu pro-
poneret? Solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset
25 is consul, qui eam auderet possetque constringere:
eum Milonem unum esse cum sentiret universus
populus Romanus, quis dubitaret suffragio suo se
metu, periculo rem publicam liberare? At nunc,
Clodio remoto, usitatis jam rebus enitendum est
30 Miloni, ut tueatur dignitatem suam; singularis illa
et huic uni concessa gloria, quae quotidie augebatur
frangendis furoribus Clodianis, jam Clodii morte
cecidit. Vos adepti estis, ne quem civem metuere-
tis; hic exercitationem virtutis, suffragationem con-
35 sulatus, fontem perennem gloriae suae perdidit:
itaque Milonis consulatus, qui vivo Clodio labefac-
tari non poterat, mortuo denique temptari coeptus
est. Non modo igitur nihil prodest, sed obest etiam
Clodii mors Miloni. At valuit odium, fecit iratus,

fecit inimicus, fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris sui. Quid? Si haec non dico majora fuerunt in Clodio quam in Milone, sed in illo maxima, nulla in hoc, quid vultis amplius? Quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiem suae gloriae, praeter hoc civile odium, quo omnes improbos odimus? Ille erat ut odisset primum defensorem salutis meae, deinde vexatorem furoris, domitorem armorum suorum, postremo etiam accusatorem suum; reus enim Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius, quoad vixit. Quo tandem animo hoc tyrannum illum tulisse creditis? Quantum odium illius et in homine injusto quam etiam justum fuisse?

14. Reliquum est ut jam illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coar-
 15 guant: nihil per vim umquam Clodius, omnia per vim Milo. Quid? Ego, iudices, cum maerentibus vobis urbe cessi, iudiciumne timui? Non servos, non arma, non vim? Quae fuisset igitur justa causa restituendi mei, nisi fuisset injusta ejiciendi? Diem
 20 mihi, credo, dixerat, multam irrogarat, actionem perduellionis intenderat, et mihi videlicet in causa aut mala aut mea, non et praeclarissima et vestra, iudicium timendum fuit: servorum et egentium civium et facinorosorum armis meos cives, meis con-
 25 siliis periculisque servatos, pro me objici nolui. Vidi enim, vidi hunc ipsum Q. Hortensium, lumen et ornamentum rei publicae, paene interfici servorum manu, cum mihi adesset; qua in turba C. Vibienus senator, vir optimus, cum hoc cum esset una, ita est
 30 mulcatus, ut vitam amiserit. Itaque quando illius postea sica illa, quam a Catilina acceperat, conquievit? Haec intentata nobis, huic ego vos objici pro me non sum passus, haec insidiata Pompeio est, haec istam Appiam, monumentum sui nominis, nece
 35 Papirii cruentavit, haec eadem longo intervallo conversa rursus est in me; nuper quidem, ut scitis, me ad regiam paene confecit. Quid simile Milonis? Cujus *vis omnis haec semper fuit*, ne P. Clodius

- cum in iudicium detrahi non posset, vi oppressam civitatem teneret; quem si interficere voluisset, quantae quoties occasiones, quam praeclaræ fuerunt! Potuitne, cum domum ac deos penates suos
- 5 illo oppugnante defenderet, jure se ulcisci? Potuitne civi egregio et viro fortissimo, P. Sestio, collega suo, vulnerato? Potuitne Q. Fabricio, viro optimo, cum de reditu meo legem ferret, pulso, crudelissima in foro caede facta? Potuitne L. Caecilii, justissimi
- 10 fortissimique praetoris, oppugnata domo? Potuitne illo die, cum est lata lex de me, cum totius Italiae concursus, quem mea salus concitarat, facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset, ut, etiam si id Milo fecisset, cuncta civitas eam laudem pro sua vindicaret?
- 15 15. At quod erat tempus? Clarissimus et fortissimus consul, inimicus Clodio P. Lentulus, ultor sceleris illius, propugnator senatus, defensor vestrae voluntatis, patronus publici consensus, restitutor salutis meae; septem praetores, octo tribuni ple-
- 20 bei, illius adversarii, defensores mei; Cn. Pompeius, auctor et dux mei reditus, illius hostis, cujus sententiam senatus omnis de salute mea gravissimam et ornatissimam secutus est, qui populum Romanum est cohortatus; qui cum de me decretum Capuae
- 25 fecisset, ipse cunctae Italiae cupienti et ejus fidem imploranti signum dedit, ut ad me restituendum Romam concurrerent; omnium denique in illum odia civium ardebant desiderio mei, quem qui tum interemisset, non de impunitate ejus, sed de praemiis cogitaretur. Tamen se Milo continuit et P.
- 30 Clodium in iudicium bis, ad vim numquam vocavit. Quid? Privato Milone et reo ad populum, accusante P. Clodio, cum in Cn. Pompeium pro Milone dicentem impetus factus est, quae tum non modo
- 35 occasio, sed etiam causa illius opprimendi fuit? Nuper vero cum M. Antonius summam spem salutis bonis omnibus attulisset gravissimamque adolescens nobilissimus rei publicae partem fortissime suscepisset, atque illam beluam, iudicii laqueos decli-

nantem, jam irretitam teneret, qui locus, quod tempus illud, di immortales, fuit! Cum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebris abdidisset, magnum Miloni fuit conficere illam pestem nulla sua invidia, M. vero Antonii maxima gloria? Quid? Comitii in campo quoties potestas fuit? Cum ille in saepta ruisset, gladios destringendos, lapides jaciendos curavisset, dein subito vultu Milonis perterritus fugeret ad Tiberim, vos et omnes boni vota faceretis, ut Miloni uti virtute sua liberet. 10

16. Quem igitur cum omnium gratia noluit, hunc voluit cum aliquorum querela? Quem jure, quem loco, quem tempore, quem impune non est ausus, hunc injuria, iniquo loco, alieno tempore, periculo capitis non dubitavit occidere? Praesertim, iudices, cum honoris amplissimi contentio et dies comitiorum subesset, quo quidem tempore (scio enim quam timida sit ambitio quantaque et quam sollicita sit cupiditas consulatus), omnia, non modo quae reprehendi palam, sed etiam obscure quae cogitari possunt, timemus, rumorem, fabulam fictam, levem perhorrescimus, ora omnium atque oculos intuemur. Nihil est enim tam molle, tam tenerum, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, qui non modo improbitati irascuntur candidatorum, sed etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt. Hunc igitur diem campi speratum atque exoptatum sibi proponens Milo, cruentis manibus scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens ad illa augusta centuriarum auspicia veniebat? Quam hoc non credibile in hoc! quam idem in Clodio non dubitandum, cum se ille interfecto Milone regnaturum putaret! Quid? Quod caput est [audaciae], iudices, quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? In utro igitur haec fuit? In Milone, qui etiam nunc reus est facti aut praeclari aut certe necessarii, an in Clodio, qui ita iudicia poenamque contempserat, ut eum nihil delectaret quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges 25 30

- liceret? Sed quid ego argumentor? Quid plura disputo? Te, Q. Petili, appello, optimum et fortissimum civem; te, M. Cato, testor, quos mihi divina quaedam sors dedit iudices: vos ex M. Favonio audistis Clodium sibi dixisse et audistis vivo Clodio perituro Milonem triduo: post diem tertium gesta res est quam dixerat. Cum ille non dubitarit aperire quid cogitaret, vos potestis dubitare quid fecerit?
- 10 17. Quem ad modum igitur eum dies non fefellit? Dixi equidem modo: dictatoris Lanuvini stata sacrificia nosse negotii nihil erat; vidit necesse esse Miloni proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso quo est profectus die: itaque antevertit. At quo die? Quo, ut ante
- 15 dixi, fuit insanissima concio ab ipsius mercenario tribuno plebis concitata: quem diem ille, quam concionem, quos clamores, nisi ad cogitatum facinus appropinquaret, numquam reliquisset. Ergo illi ne causa quidem itineris, etiam causa manendi; Miloni manendi nulla facultas, exeundi non causa solum, sed etiam necessitas fuit. Quid? Si, ut ille scivit, Milonem fore eo die in via, sic Clodium Milone suspicari quidem potuit? Primum quaero qui id scire potuerit? Quod vos idem in Clodio quaerere non potestis. Ut enim neminem alium nisi T.
- 20 Patinam, familiarissimum suum, rogasset, scire potuit illo ipso die Lanuvii a dictatore Milone prodi flaminem necesse esse; sed erant permulti alii, ex quibus id facillime scire posset. [Omnes scilicet
- 30 Lanuvini.] Milo de Clodii reditu unde quaesivit? Quaesierit sane — videte quid vobis largiar —, servum etiam, ut Q. Arrius, meus amicus, dixit, corruperit. Legite testimonia testium vestrorum: dixit C. Causinius Schola, Interamnas, familiarissimus
- 35 et idem comes Clodii, cujus jam pridem testimonio Clodius eadem hora Interamnae fuerat et Romae, P. Clodium illo die in Albano mansurum fuisse, sed subito ei esse nuntiatum Cyrum architectum *esse mortuum*, itaque repente Romam constituisse

proficisci. Dixit hoc comes item P. Clodii, C. Clodius.

18. Videte, iudices, quantae res his testimoniis sint confectae. Primum certe liberatur Milo non eo consilio profectus esse, ut insidiaretur in via Clodio: 5 quippe; si ille obuius ei futurus omnino non erat. Deinde—non enim video cur non meum quoque agam negotium—scitis, iudices, fuisse qui in hac rogatione suadenda dicerent Milonis manu caedem esse factam, consilio vero maioris alicujus: me vide- 10 licet latronem ac sicarium abjecti homines et perditum describebant. Jacent suis testibus ii qui Clodium negant eo die Romam, nisi de Cyro audisset, fuisse rediturum: respiravi, liberatus sum; non vereor ne, quod ne suspicari quidem potuerim, videar 15 id cogitasse. Nunc persequar cetera. Nam occurrit illud: igitur ne Clodius quidem de insidiis cogitavit, quoniam fuit in Albano mansurus. Si quidem exiturus ad caedem e villa non fuisset. Video enim illum, qui dicatur de Cyri morte nuntiasset, non id 20 nuntiasset, sed Milonem appropinquare. Nam quid de Cyro nuntiaret, quem Clodius Roma proficiscens reliquerat morientem? Una fui, testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio; testamentum autem palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scripserat. Quem pridie 25 hora tertia animam efflantem reliquisset, eum mortuum postridie hora decima denique ei nuntiabatur?

19. Age, sit ita factum: quae causa cur Romam properaret? Cur in noctem se conjiceret? Ecquid adferebat festinationis quod heres erat? Primum 30 erat nihil cur properato opus esset; deinde si quid esset, quid tandem erat quod ea nocte consequi posset, amitteret autem, si postridie Romam mane venisset? Atque ut illi nocturnus ad urbem aduentus vitandus potius quam expetendus fuit, sic 35 Miloni, cum insidiator esset, si illum ad urbem nocte accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque expectandum fuit: nemo ei neganti non credidisset, quem esse omnes saluum etiam confitentem volunt.

Sustinuisset hoc crimen primum ipse ille latro^{nur} occultator et receptor locus, cum neque muta^{soli} tudo indicasset neque caeca nox ostendisset^{Mi} lonem; deinde ibi multi ab illo violati, spol^{ati,} 5 bonis expulsi, multi haec etiam timentes in su^{spi-} cionem caderent, tota denique rea citaretur Etru^{ria,} Atque illo die certe Aricia rediens devertit Clod^{ius} ad Albanum: quod ut sciret Milo illum Ari^{ciae} fuisse, suspicari tamen debuit eum, etiam si Rom^{am} 10 illo die reverti vellet, ad villam suam, quae vi^{am} tangeret, deversurum. Cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villa resideret, nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset?

Video adhuc constare, iudices, omnia, Miloni 15 etiam utile fuisse Clodium vivere, illi ad ea, quae concupierat, optatissimum interitum Milonis; odium fuisse illius in hunc acerbissimum, nullum hujus in illum; consuetudinem illius perpetuam in vi inferenda, hujus tantum in repellenda; mortem ab illo 20 denuntiatam Miloni et praedicatam palam, nihil umquam auditum ex Milone; profectionis hujus diem illi notum, reditus illius huic ignotum fuisse; hujus iter necessarium, illius etiam potius alienum; hunc prae se tulisse illo die Roma exiturum, illum eo die 25 se dissimulasse rediturum; hunc nullius rei mutasse consilium, illum causam mutandi consilii finxisse; huic, si insidiaretur, noctem prope urbem expectandam, illi, etiam si hunc non timeret, tamen accessum ad urbem nocturnum fuisse metuendum.

30 20. Videamus nunc id, quod caput est, locus ad insidias ille ipse, ubi congressi sunt, utri tandem fuerit aptior. Id vero, iudices, etiam dubitandum et diutius cogitandum est? Ante fundum Clodii, quo in fundo propter insanas illas substructiones facile 35 hominum mille versabantur valentium, edito adversarii atque excelso loco superiorem se fore putarat Milo, et ob eam rem eum locum ad pugnam potissimum elegerat? An in eo loco est potius expectatus ab eo, qui ipsius loci spe facere impetum cogitaret?

Res loquitur ipsa, judices, quae semper valet plurimum. Si haec non gesta audiretis, sed picta videretis, tamen appareret uter esset insidiator, uter nihil cogitaret mali, cum alter veheretur in rheda paenulatus, una sederet uxor. Quid horum non impediti-
 5
 tissimum? Vestitus an vehiculum an comes? Quid minus promptum ad pugnam, cum paenula irretitus, rheda impeditus, uxore paene constrictus esset? Videte nunc illum, primum egredientem e villa, subito: cur? Vesperi: quid necesse est? Tarde: qui con-
 10
 venit, praesertim id temporis? Devertit in villam Pompeii: Pompeium ut videret? Sciebat in Alsiensi esse: villam ut perspiceret? Millies in ea fuerat. Quid ergo erat? morae et tergiversationes: dum hic veniret, locum relinquere noluit. 15

21. Age nunc iter expediti latronis cum Milonis impedimentis compare. Semper ille antea cum uxore, tum sine ea; numquam nisi in rheda, tum in equo; comites Graeculi, quocumque ibat, etiam cum in castra Etrusca properabat, tum nugarum in comi-
 20
 tatu nihil: Milo, qui numquam, tum casu pueros symphoniacos uxoris ducebat et ancillarum greges; ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres. Cur igitur victus est? 25
 Quia non semper viator a latrone, nonnumquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur; quia, quamquam paratus in imparatos Clodius, tamen mulier inciderat in viros. Nec vero sic erat umquam non paratus Milo contra illum, ut non satis fere esset paratus. 30
 Semper ille et quantum interesset P. Clodii se perire et quanto illi odio esset et quantum ille auderet cogitabat; quamobrem vitam suam, quam maximis praemiis propositam et paene addictam sciebat, numquam in periculum sine praesidio et sine custodia 35
 projiciebat. Adde casus, adde incertos exitus pugnarum Martemque communem, qui saepe spoliantem jam et exultantem evertit et perculit ab abjecto; *adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, qui cum*

- a tergo hostem interclusum reliquisset, nihil de ejus extremis comitibus cogitavit, in quos incensos iramque domini desperantes cum incidisset, haesit in eis poenis, quas ab eo servi fideles pro domini
- 5 vita expetiverunt. Cur igitur eos manumisit? Metuebat scilicet ne indicaretur, ne dolorem perferre non possent, ne tormentis cogerentur occisum esse a servis Milonis in Appia via P. Clodium confiteri. Quid opus est tortore? Quid quaeris? Occideritne?
- 10 Occidit. Jure an injuria? Nihil ad tortorem: facti enim in eculeo quaestio est, juris in judicio.
22. Quod igitur in causa quaerendum est, indagamus hic; quod tormentis invenire vis, id fatemur. Manu vero cur miserit, si id potius quaeris, quam
- 15 cur parum amplis affecerit praemiis, nescis inimici factum reprehendere. Dixit enim hic idem, qui omnia semper constanter et fortiter, M. Cato, et dixit in turbulenta concione, quae tamen hujus auctoritate placata est, non libertate solum, sed etiam omnibus
- 20 praemiis dignissimos fuisse, qui domini caput defendissent. Quod enim praemium satis magnum est tam benevolis, tam bonis, tam fidelibus servis, propter quos vivit? Etsi id quidem non tanti est, quam quod propter eosdem non sanguine et vulne-
- 25 ribus suis crudelissimi inimici mentem oculosque satiavit: quos nisi manumisisset, tormentis etiam dedendi fuerunt conservatores domini, ultores sceleris, defensores necis. Hic vero nihil habet in his malis quod minus moleste ferat, quam, etiam si quid
- 30 ipsi accadat, esse tamen illis meritum praemium persolutum. Sed quaestiones urgent Milonem, quae sunt habitae nunc in atrio Libertatis. Quibusnam de servis? Rogas? De P. Clodii. Quis eos postulavit? Appius. Quis produxit? Appius. Unde?
- 35 Ab Appio. Di boni! Quid potest agi severius? De servis nulla lege quaestio est in dominum nisi de incestu, ut fuit in Clodium. Proxime deos accessit Clodius, propius quam tum, cum ad ipsos penetrarat, cujus de morte tamquam de caerimoniis vi-

latis quaeritur. Sed tamen majores nostri in dominum de servo quaeri noluerunt, non quin posset verum inveniri, sed quia videbatur indignum esse et domini morte ipsa tristius: in reum de servo accusatoris cum quaeritur, verum inveniri potest? 5 Age vero, quae erat aut qualis quaestio? "Heus tu, Rufio," verbi causa, "cave sis mentiaris: Clodius insidias fecit Miloni?" "Fecit." "Certa crux." "Nullas fecit." "Sperata libertas." Quid hac quaestione certius? Subito abrepti in quaestio- 10 nem tamen separantur a ceteris et in arcas conjiciuntur, ne quis cum eis colloqui possit: hi centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent, ab eo ipso accusatore producti sunt. Quid hac quaestione dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius? 15

23. Quod si nondum satis cernitis, cum res ipsa tot tam claris argumentis signisque luceat, pura mente atque integra Milonem, nullo scelere imbutum, nullo metu perterritum, nulla conscientia exanimatum Romam revertisse, recordamini, per deos 20 immortales, quae fuerit celeritas reditus ejus, qui ingressus in forum ardente curia, quae magnitudo animi, qui vultus, quae oratio. Neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, 25 neque his tantum, verum etiam ejus potestati, cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat: cui numquam se hic profecto tradidisset, nisi causae suae confideret, praesertim omnia audienti, magna 30 metuenti, multa suspicanti, nonnulla credenti. Magna vis est conscientiae, iudices, et magna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint. Neque vero sine ratione certa 35 causa Milonis semper a senatu probata est; videbant enim sapientissimi homines facti rationem, praesentiam animi, defensionis constantiam. An vero oblitus estis, iudices, recenti illo nuntio necis 9 Cic.

- Clodianae non modo inimicorum Milonis sermones et opinionones, sed nonnullorum etiam imperitorum? Negabant eum Romam esse rediturum. Sive enim illud animo irato ac percito fecisset, ut incensus
- 5 odio trucidaret inimicum, arbitrabantur, eum tanti mortem P. Clodii putasse, ut aequo animo patria careret, cum sanguine inimici explesset odium suum; sive etiam illius morte patriam liberare voluisset, non dubitaturum fortem virum quin, cum suo periculo salutem populo Romano attulisset, cederet
- 10 aequo animo legibus, secum auferret gloriam sempiternam, nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset. Multi etiam Catilinam atque illa portenta loquebantur: "Erumpet, occupabit aliquem locum,
- 15 bellum patriae faciet." Miseros interdum cives optime de re publica meritos, in quibus homines non modo res praeclarissimas obliviscuntur, sed etiam nefarias suspicantur! Ergo illa falsa fuerunt, quae certe vera exstitissent, si Milo admisisset ali-
- 20 quid, quod non posset honeste vereque defendere.
24. Quid? Quae postea sunt in eum congesta, quae quemvis etiam mediocrium delictorum conscientia perculissent, ut sustinuit, di immortales! Sustinuit? Immo vero ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit, quae neque maximo animo nocens neque innocens nisi fortissimus vir negligere potuisset. Scutorum, gladiatorum, frenorum pilorumque etiam multitudo deprehendi posse indicabatur; nullum in urbe vicum, nullum angiportum esse dicebant, in quo
- 30 Miloni conducta non esset domus; arma in villam Oericulanam devecta Tiberi, domus in clivo Capitolino scutis referta, plena omnia malleolorum ad urbis incendia comparatorum: haec non delata solum, sed paene credita, nec ante repudiata sunt quam quae-
- 35 sita.

Laudabam equidem incredibilem diligentiam Cn. Pompeii, sed dicam, ut sentio, iudices: nimis multa audire coguntur neque aliter facere possunt ii, quibus *tota commissa est res publica*. Quia etiam fuit

audiendus popa Licinius, nescio qui de circo maximo, servos Milonis apud se ebrios factos sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Pompeio conjurasse, dein postea se gladio percussum esse ab uno de illis, ne indicaret: Pompeio in hortos nuntiavit; arcessor in primis; de amicorum sententia rem defert ad senatum. Non poteram in illius mei patriaeque custodis tanta suspicione non metu exanimari, sed mirabar tamen credi popae, confessionem servorum audiri, vulnus in latere, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris probari. Verum, ut intelligo, cavebat magis Pompeius quam timebat, non ea solum, quae timenda erant, sed omnia, ne vos aliquid timeretis. Oppugnata domus C. Caesaris, clarissimi et fortissimi viri, per multas noctis horas nuntiabatur: nemo audierat tam celebri loco, nemo senserat; tamen audiebatur. Non poteram Cn. Pompeium, praestantissima virtute virum, timidum suspicari; diligentiam tota re publica suscepta nimiam nullam putabam. Frequentissimo senatu nuper in Capitolio senator inventus est qui Milonem cum telo esse diceret: nudavit se in sanctissimo templo, quoniam vita talis et civis et viri fidem non faciebat, ut eo tacente res ipsa loqueretur.

25. Omnia falsa atque insidiose ficta comperta sunt. Cum tamen si metuitur etiam nunc Milo, non jam hoc Clodianum crimen timemus, sed tuas, Cn. Pompei — te enim jam appello et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis — tuas, tuas, inquam, suspiciones perhorrescimus; si Milonem times, si hunc de tua vita nefarie aut nunc cogitare aut molitum aliquando aliquid putas, si Italiae delectus, ut nonnulli conquisitores tui dictitarunt, si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, si delecta juvenus, quae tuum corpus domumque custodit, contra Milonis impetum armata est, atque illa omnia in hunc unum instituta, parata, intenta sunt, magna in hoc certe vis et incredibilis animus et non unius viri vires atque opes judicantur, si quidem in

- hunc unum et praestantissimus dux electus et tota res publica armata est. Sed quis non intelligit omnes tibi rei publicae partes aegras et labantes, ut eas his armis sanares et confirmares, esse commissas? Quod si locus Miloni datus esset, probasset profecto tibi ipsi, neminem umquam hominem homini cariorum fuisse quam te sibi; nullum se umquam periculum pro tua dignitate fugisse, cum ipsa illa taeterrima peste se saepissime pro tua
- 10 gloria contendisse; tribunatum suum ad salutem meam, quae tibi carissima fuisset, consiliis tuis gubernatum; se a te postea defensum in periculo capitis, adjutum in petitione praeturae; duos se habere semper amicissimos sperasse, te tuo beneficio, me suo Quae si non probaret, si tibi ita penitus inhaesisset ista suspicio, nullo ut evelli modo posset, si denique Italia a delectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, nae ille haud dubitans cessisset patria, is qui ita natus
- 20 est et ita consuevit; te, Magne, tamen antestaretur, quod nunc etiam facit.

26. Vide quam sit varia vitae commutabilisque ratio, quam vaga volubilisque fortuna, quantae infidelitates in amicis, quam ad tempus aptae simulationes, quantae in periculis fugae proximorum, quantae timiditates. Erit, erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies, cum tu salutaribus, ut spero, rebus tuis, sed fortasse motu aliquo communium temporum, qui quam crebro accidat experti
- 30 scire debemus, et amicissimi benevolentiam et gravissimi hominis fidem et unius post homines natos fortissimi viri magnitudinem animi desideres. Quamquam quis hoc credat, Cn. Pompeium, juris publici, moris majorum, rei denique publicae peritissimum,
- 35 cum senatus ei commiserit ut videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet, quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt etiam nullis armis datis, hunc exercitu, hunc delectu dato, iudicium expectaturum fuisse in ejus consilii vindicandis, qui

vi judicia ipsa tolleret? Satis judicatum est a Pompeio, satis, falso ista conferri in Milonem, qui legem tulit qua, ut ego sentio, Milonem absolvi a vobis oporteret, ut omnes confitentur, liceret. Quod vero in illo loco atque illis publicorum praesidiorum 5 copiis circumfusus sedet, satis declarat se non terrorem inferre vobis — quid enim minus illo dignum quam cogere, ut vos eum condemnetis, in quem animadvertere ipse et more majorum et suo jure posset? —, sed praesidio esse, ut intelligatis contra 10 hesternam illam concionem licere vobis quod sentiat is libere judicare.

27. Nec vero me, iudices, Clodianum crimen movet, nec tam sum demens tamque vestri sensus ignarus atque expers, ut nesciam quid de morte 15 Clodii sentiat is; de qua, si jam nollem ita diluere crimen, ut dilui, tamen impune Miloni palam clamare ac mentiri gloriose liceret: ‘Occidi, occidi, non Sp. Maelium, qui annona levanda jacturisque rei familiaris, quia nimis amplecti plebem vide- 20 batur, in suspicionem incidit regni appetendi, non Ti. Gracchum, qui collegae magistratum per seditionem abrogavit, quorum interfectores impleverunt orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria, sed eum (auderet enim dicere, cum patriam periculo suo libe- 25 rasset), cujus nefandum adulterium in pulvinaribus sanctissimis nobilissimae feminae comprehenderunt; eum, cujus supplicio senatus sollemnes religiones expiandas saepe censuit; eum, quem cum sorore germana nefarium stuprum fecisse L. Lucul- 30 lus juratus se quaestionibus habitis dixit comperisse; eum, qui civem, quem senatus, quem populus Romanus, quem omnes gentes urbis ac vitae civium conservatorem judicarent, servorum armis exterminavit; eum, qui regna dedit, ademit, orbem terra- 35 rum quibuscum voluit partitus est; eum, qui plurimis caedibus in foro factis singulari virtute et gloria civem domum vi et armis compulit; eum, cui *nihil unquam nefas fuit nec in facinore nec in libi-*

- dine; eum, qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensitionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingueret; eum denique, cui jam nulla lex erat, nullum civile ius, nulli possessionum termini, qui non calumnia litium, non injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat; qui non solum Etruscos (eos enim penitus contempserat), sed hunc P. Varrum, fortissimum atque optimum civem, iudicem nostrum, pellere possessionibus armis castrisque conatus est, qui cum architectis et decempedis villas multorum hortosque peragrabat, qui Janiculo et Alpibus spem possessionum terminarat suarum, qui cum ab equite Romano splendido et forti, M. Pacornio, non impetrasset ut sibi insulam in lacu Prilio venderet, repente lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit dominoque trans ripam inspectante non dubitavit extruere aedificium in alieno; qui huic T. Furfanio, cui viro! di immortales! — quid enim ego de muliercula Scantia, quid de adolescente P. Apinio dicam? Quorum utrique mortem est minitatus, nisi sibi horum possessione cessissent —; sed ausum esse Furfanio dicere, si sibi pecuniam, quantam poposcerat, non dedisset, mortuum se in domum ejus illaturum, qua invidia huic esset tali viro conflandum; qui Appium fratrem, hominem mihi conjunctum fidissima gratia, absentem de possessione fundi dejecit; qui parietem sic per vestibulum sororis instituit ducere, sic agere fundamenta, ut sororem non modo vestibulo privaret, sed omni aditu et limine.'

28. Quamquam haec quidem jam tolerabilia videbantur, etsi aequabiliter in rem publicam, in pri-
 35 vatos, in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruerat, sed nescio quo modo jam usu obdurerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia: quae vero aderant jam et impendebant, quonam modo ea aut depellere potuissetis aut ferre? Imperium

Ille si nactus esset, omitto socios, exterarum nationes, reges, tetrarchas; vota enim faceretis, ut in eos se potius immitteret quam in vestras possessiones, vestra tecta, vestras pecunias: pecunias dico? A liberis, me dius fidius, et a conjugibus vestris numquam ille effrenatas suas libidines cohibuisset. Fingi haec putatis, quae patent, quae nota sunt omnibus, quae tenentur? Servorum exercitus illum in urbe conscripturum fuisse, per quos totam rem publicam resque privatas omnium possideret? Quamobrem si cruentum gladium tenens clamaret T. Annius: 'Adeste, quaeso, atque audite, cives: P. Clodium interfeci; ejus furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, hoc ferro et hac dextera a cervicibus vestris reppuli, per me ut unum jus, aequitas, leges, libertas, pudor, pudicitia in civitate maneret,' esset vero timendum, quonam modo id ferret civitas! Nunc enim quis est qui non probet, qui non laudet, qui non unum post hominum memoriam T. Annium plurimum rei publicae profuisse, maxima laetitia populum Romanum, cunctam Italiam, nationes omnes affecisse et dicat et sentiat? Non queo vetera illa populi Romani gaudia quanta fuerint judicare: multas tamen jam summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias aetas nostra vidit, quarum nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit laetitiam nec tantam. Mandate hoc memoriae, judices. Spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse viuros: in eis singulis ita semper existimabitis, vivo P. Clodio nihil eorum vos visuros fuisse. In spem maximam et, quem ad modum confido, verissimam sumus adducti, hunc ipsum annum, hoc ipso summo viro consule, compressa hominum licentia, cupiditatibus fractis, legibus et judiciis constitutis, salutarem civitati fore. Num quis est igitur tam demens qui hoc P. Clodio vivo contingere potuisset arbitretur? Quid? Ea, quae tenetis privata atque vestra, dominante homine furioso quod jus perpetuae possessionis habere potuissent?

29. Non timeo, iudices, ne odio inimicitiarum
meorum inflammatus libentius hæc in illum evocare
videar quam verius. Etenim si præcipuum
esse debebat, tamen ita communis erat omnium illi
5 hostis, ut in communi odio pæne aequaliter versaretur
odium meum. Non potest dici satis, ne cogitari
quidem, quantum in illo sceleris, quantum exiti
fuerit. Quin sic attendite, iudices: nempe hæc est
quaestio de interitu P. Clodii. Fingite animis
10 liberae sunt enim nostrae cogitationes et quae volunt
sic intuentur, ut ea cernimus, quae videmus,
fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius condicionis
meae, si possim efficere ut Milonem absolvatis, sed
ita, si P. Clodius revixerit. Quid vultu extimistis
15 Quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, quos mortuus
inani cogitatione percussit? Quid? Si ipse Cn.
Pompeius, qui ea virtute ac fortuna est, ut ea potuerit
semper, quae nemo præter illum, si is, inquam,
potuisset aut quaestionem de morte P. Clodii ferre
20 aut ipsum ab inferis excitare, utrum putatis potius
facturum fuisse? Etiam si propter amicitiam vellet
illum ab inferis evocare, propter rem publicam non
fecisset. Ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, cuius
vitam si putetis per vos restitui posse, nolitis, et de
25 ejus nece lata quaestio est, qui si lege eadem reviviscere
posset, lata lex numquam esset. Hujus ergo
interfector si esset, in confitendo ab eis poenam
timeret, quos liberavisset? Graeci homines deorum
honores tribuunt eis viris, qui tyrannos necaverunt:
30 quae ego vidi Athenis, quae aliis in urbibus Graeciae!
quas res divinas talibus institutas viris, quos
cantus, quae carmina! prope ad immortalitatis et
religionem et memoriam consecrantur: vos tanti
conservatorem populi, tanti sceleris ultorem non
35 modo honoribus nullis afficietis, sed etiam ad supplicium
rapi patiemini? Confiteretur confiteretur, inquam,
si fecisset, et magno animo et libenter, fecisse
se libertatis omnium causa, quod esset ei non
confitendum modo, verum etiam praedicandum.

30. Etenim si id non negat, ex quo nihil petit nisi ut ignoscatur, dubitaret id fateri, ex quo etiam praeamia laudis essent petenda? Nisi vero gratius putat esse vobis sui se capitis quam vestri defensoris fuisse, cum praesertim in ea confessione, si 5 grati esse velletis, honores adsequeretur amplissimos. Si factum vobis non probaretur (quamquam qui poterat salus sua cuiquam non probari?), sed tamen si minus fortissimi viri virtus civibus grata cecidisset, magno animo constantique cederet ex 10 ingrata civitate; nam quid esset ingratus quam laetari ceteros, lugere eum solum, propter quem ceteri laetarentur? Quamquam hoc animo semper omnes fuimus in patriae proditoribus opprimendis, ut, quoniam nostra futura esset gloria, periculum 15 quoque et invidiam nostram putaremus; nam quae mihi ipsi tribuenda laus esset, cum tantum in consulatu meo pro vobis ac liberis vestris ausus essem, si id quod conabar sine maximis dimicationibus meis me esse ausurum arbitrarer? Quae mulier 20 sceleratum ac perniciosum civem interficere non auderet, si periculum non timeret? Proposita invidia, morte, poena qui nihilo segnus rem publicam defendit, is vir vere putandus est; populi grati est praemiis afficere bene meritos de re publica cives, 25 viri fortis ne suppliciis quidem moveri ut fortiter fecisse poeniteat. Quamobrem uteretur eadem confessione T. Annii, qua Ahala, qua Nasica, qua Opimius, qua Marius, qua nosmet ipsi, et si grata res publica esset, laetaretur; si ingrata, tamen in gravi 30 fortuna conscientia sua niteretur.

Sed hujus beneficii gratiam, iudices, fortuna populi Romani et vestra felicitas et di immortales sibi debere putant; nec vero quisquam aliter arbitrari potest, nisi qui nullam vim esse ducit numenve 35 divinum, quem neque imperii nostri magnitudo neque sol ille nec caeli signorumque motus nec vicissitudines rerum atque ordines movent neque, id quod maximum est, majorum sapientia, qui

sacra, qui caerimonias, qui auspicia et ipsi sanctissime coluerunt et nobis, suis posteris, prodiderunt.

31. Est, est profecto illa vis, neque in his corporibus atque in hac imbecillitate nostra inest quid-
5 dam quod vigeat et sentiat, et non inest in hoc tanto naturae tam praeclaro motu; nisi forte idcirco non putant, quia non apparet nec cernitur, proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem, qua sapimus, qua provide-
mus, qua haec ipsa agimus ac dicimus, videre aut
10 plane qualis aut ubi sit sentire possimus. Ea vis igitur ipsa, quae saepe incredibiles huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, illam perniciem exstinxit ac sustulit, cui primum mentem iniecit, ut vi irritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet vince-
15 returque ab eo, quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam. Non est humano consilio, ne mediocri quidem, iudices, deorum immortalium cura res illa perfecta: religiones me hercule ipsae, quae illam beluam cadere viderunt,
20 commovisse se videntur et jus in illo suum retinuisse. Vos enim jam, Albani, tumuli atque luci, vos, inquam, imploro atque obtestor, vosque, Albanorum obrutae arae, sacrorum populi Romani sociae et aequales, quas ille praeceps amentia caesis pro-
25 tratisque sanctissimis lucis substructionum insanis molibus oppresserat; vestrae tum [arae], vestrae religiones viguerunt, vestra vis valuit, quam ille omni scelere polluerat; tuque ex tuo edito monte, Latiaris sancte Juppiter, cujus ille lacus, nemora
30 finesque saepe omni nefario stupro et scelere macularat, aliquando ad eum puniendum oculos aperuisti: vobis illae, vobis vestro in conspectu serae, sed justae tamen et debitae poenae solutae sunt: nisi forte hoc etiam casu factum esse dicemus, ut ante
35 ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, quod est in fundo T. Sergii Galli, in primis honesti et ornati adolescentis, ante ipsam, inquam, Bonam Deam, cum proelium commisisset, primum illud vulnus acciperet, quo *taeterrimam* mortem obiret, ut non absolutus iudicio

illo nefario videretur, sed ad hanc insignem poenam reservatus.

32. Nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus iniecit amentiam, ut sine imaginibus, sine cantu atque ludis, sine exsequiis, sine lamentis, 5 sine laudationibus, sine funere, oblitus cruore et luto, spoliatus illius supremi diei celebritate, cui cedere inimici etiam solent, ambureretur abjectus. Non fuisse credo fas clarissimorum virorum formas illi taeterrimo parricidae aliquid decoris adferre, 10 neque ullo in loco potius mortem ejus lacerari quam in quo vita esset damnata. Dura, me dius fidius, mihi jam Fortuna populi Romani et crudelis videbatur, quae tot annos illum in hanc rem publicam insultare pateretur: polluerat stupro sanctissimas 15 religiones, senatus gravissima decreta perfregerat, pecunia se a iudicibus palam redemerat, vexarat in tribunatu senatum, omnium ordinum consensu pro salute rei publicae gesta resciderat, me patria expulerat, bona diripuerat, domum incenderat, liberos, 20 conjugem meam vexarat, Cn. Pompeio nefarium bellum indixerat, magistratum privatorumque caedes effecerat, domum mei fratris incenderat, vastarat Etruriam, multos sedibus ac fortunis ejecerat; instabat, urgebat; capere ejus amentiam civitas, 25 Italia, provinciae, regna non poterant; incidebantur jam domi leges, quae nos servis nostris addicerent; nihil erat cuiusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret: obstabat ejus cogitationibus nemo praeter Milonem; 30 illum ipsum, qui obstare poterat, novo reditu in gratiam quasi devinctum arbitrabatur; Caesaris potentiam suam esse dicebat; bonorum animos in meo casu contempserat: Milo unus urgebat.

33. Hic di immortales, ut supra dixi, mentem illi 35 perditio ac furioso dederunt, ut huic faceret insidias: aliter perire pestis illa non potuit; numquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta. Senatus, credo, praetorem eum circumscripsisset: ne cum solebat

quidem id facere, in privato eodem hoc aliquid profecerat. An consules in praetore coërcendo fortes fuissent? Primum Milone occiso habuisset suos consules; deinde quis in eo praetore consul fortis 5 esset, per quem tribunum virtutem consularem crudelissime vexatam esse meminisset? Oppressisset omnia, possideret, teneret; lege nova, quae est inventa apud eum cum reliquis legibus Clodanis, servos nostros libertos suos fecisset; postremo, nisi 10 eum di immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut homo effeminatus fortissimum virum conaretur occidere, hodie rem publicam nullam haberetis. An ille praetor, ille vero consul, si modo haec templa atque ipsa moenia stare eo vivo tam diu et consulatum 15 ejus exspectare potuissent, ille denique vivus mali nihil fecisset, qui mortuus uno ex suis satellitibus [Sex Clodio] duce curiam incenderit? Quo quid miserius, quid acerbius, quid luctuosius vidimus? Templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii 20 publici, caput urbis, aram sociorum, portum omnium gentium, sedem ab universo populo concessam uni ordini, inflammari, exscindi, funestari, neque id fieri a multitudine imperita, quamquam esset miserum id ipsum, sed ab uno? Qui cum tantum ausus sit 25 ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abiecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat. Et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia, et qui ab eo spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus 30 non restiterit cadaveri curia! Excitate, excitate ipsum, si potestis, a mortuis: frangetis impetum vivi, cujus vix sustinetis furias insepulti? Nisi vero sustinuistis eos, qui cum facibus ad curiam cucurrerunt, cum falcibus ad Castoris, cum gladiis toto foro 35 volitarunt. Caedi vidistis populum Romanum, concionem gladiis disturbari, cum audiretur silentio M. Caelius, tribunus plebis, vir et in re publica fortissimus et in suscepta causa firmissimus et bonorum *voluntati* et auctoritati senatus deditus et in hac

Milonis sive invidia sive fortuna singulari divina et incredibili fide.

34. Sed jam satis multa de causa, extra causam etiam nimis fortasse multa. Quid restat nisi ut orem obtesterque vos, iudices, ut eam misericordiam 5 tribuatis fortissimo viro, quam ipse non implorat, ego etiam repugnante hoc et imploro et exposco? Nolite, si in nostro omnium fletu nullam lacrimam aspexistis Milonis, si vultum semper eundem, si vocem, si orationem stabilem ac non mutatam videtis, 10 hoc minus ei parcere: haud scio an multo sit etiam adiuvandus magis: etenim si in gladiatoris pugnis et infimi generis hominum condicione atque fortuna timidos atque supplices et ut vivere liceat obsecrantes etiam odisse solemus, fortes atque animosos 15 et se acriter ipsos morti offerentes servare cupimus, eorumque nos magis miseret, qui nostram misericordiam non requirunt, quam qui illam efflagitant, quanto hoc magis in fortissimis civibus facere debemus? Me quidem, iudices, exanimant et interimunt 20 hae voces Milonis, quas audio assidue et quibus intersum quotidie: 'Valeant,' inquit, 'valeant cives mei; sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati; stet haec urbs praeclara mihiq[ue] patria carissima, quoquo modo erit merita de me; tranquilla re publica 25 mei cives, quoniam mihi cum illis non licet, sine me ipsi, sed propter me tamen perfruantur; ego cedam atque abibo: si mihi bona re publica frui non licuerit, at carebo mala, et quam primum tetigero bene moratam et liberam civitatem, in ea conquiescam. 30 O frustra,' inquit, 'mihi suscepti labores! O spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! Ego cum tribunus plebis re publica oppressa me senatui dedissem, quem extinctum acceperam, equitibus Romanis, quorum vires erant debiles, bonis viris, qui 35 omnem auctoritatem Clodianis armis abjecerant, mihi umquam bonorum praesidium defuturum putarem? Ego cum te' (mecum enim saepissime loquitur) 'patriae reddidissem, mihi putarem in patria

non futurum locum? Ubi nunc senatus est, quem secuti sumus? Ubi equites Romani illi, illi' inquit 'tui? Ubi studia municipiorum? Ubi Italiae voces? Ubi denique tua illa, M. Tulli, quae plurimis
 5 fuit auxilio, vox atque defensio? Mihine ea soli, qui pro te toties morti me obtuli, nihil potest opitulari?'

35. Nec vero haec, iudices, ut ego nunc, flens, sed
 hoc eodem loquitur vultu quo videtis. Negat enim,
 10 negat ingratissimis civibus fecisse se quae fecerit, timidis
 et omnia circumspicientibus pericula non negat.
 Plebem et infamam multitudinem, quae P. Clodio
 duce fortunis vestris imminebat, eam, quo tutior
 esset vestra vita, se fecisse commemorat ut non
 15 modo virtute flecteret, sed etiam tribus suis patri-
 moniis deleniret, nec timet ne, cum plebem muneri-
 bus placarit, vos non conciliarit meritis in rem
 publicam singularibus. Senatus erga se benevo-
 lentiam temporibus his ipsis saepe esse perspectam,
 20 vestras vero et vestrorum ordinum occurrence, studia,
 sermones, quemcumque cursum fortuna de-
 derit, se secum ablaturum esse dicit. Meminit etiam
 sibi vocem praeconis modo defuisse, quam minime
 desiderarit, populi vero cunctis suffragiis, quod unum
 25 cupierit, se consulem declaratum; nunc denique, si
 haec contra se sint futura, sibi facinoris suspicionem,
 non facti crimen ob stare. Addit haec, quae certe
 vera sunt, fortes et sapientes viros non tam praemia
 sequi solere recte factorum quam ipsa recte facta;
 30 se nihil in vita nisi praeclarissime fecisse, si quidem
 nihil sit praestabilius viro quam periculis patriam
 liberare; beatos esse, quibus ea res honori fuerit a
 suis civibus, nec tamen eos miseros, qui beneficio
 cives suos vicerint; sed tamen ex omnibus praemiis
 35 virtutis, si esset habenda ratio praemiorum, ampli-
 simum esse praemium gloriam; esse hanc unam,
 quae brevitatem vitae posteritatis memoria consolaretur,
 quae efficere ut absentes adessemus, mortui
 viveremus; hanc denique esse cuius gradibus etiam

In caelum homines viderentur ascendere. 'De me' inquit, 'semper populus Romanus, semper omnes gentes loquentur, nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas : quin hoc tempore ipso, cum omnes a meis inimicis faces invidiae meae subjiciantur, tamen omni in hominum coetu gratiis agendis et gratulationibus habendis et omni sermone celebramur. Omitto Etruriae festos et actos et institutos dies ; centesima lux est haec ab interitu P. Clodii et, opinor, altera : qua fines imperii populi Romani sunt, ea non solum fama jam de illo, sed etiam laetitia peragravit. Quamobrem ubi corpus hoc sit non' inquit, 'laboro, quoniam omnibus in terris et jam versatur et semper habitabit nominis mei gloria.'

36. Haec tu mecum saepe his absentibus, sed 15
isdem audientibus haec ego tecum, Milo : Te quidem, cum isto animo es, satis laudare non possum, sed, quo est ista magis divina virtus, eo majore a te dolore divellor ; nec vero, si mihi eriperis, reliqua est illa tamen ad consolandum querela, ut eis irasci 20
possim, a quibus tantum vulnus accepero : non enim inimici mei te mihi eripient, sed amicissimi, non male aliquando de me meriti, sed semper optime. Nullum umquam, iudices, mihi tantum dolorem inuritis (etsi quis potest esse tantus?), sed ne hunc 25
quidem ipsum, ut obliviscar quanti me semper feceritis : quae si vos cepit oblivio aut si in me aliquid offendistis, cur non id meo capite potius luitur quam Milonis ? Praeclare enim vixero, si quid mihi acciderit prius quam hoc tantum mali videro. Nunc 30
me una consolatio sustentat, quod tibi, T. Anni, nullum a me amoris, nullum studii, nullum pietatis officium defuit : ego inimicitias potentium pro te appetivi ; ego meum saepe corpus et vitam objeci armis inimicorum tuorum ; ego me plurimis pro te 35
supplicem abjeci ; bona, fortunas meas ac liberorum meorum in communionem tuorum temporum contuli ; hoc denique ipso die, si quae vis est parata, si quae dimicatio capitis futura, depono. Quid jam

- restat? Quid habeo quod faciam pro tuis in mea meritis nisi ut eam fortunam, quaecumque erit tua ducam meam? Non recuso, non abnuo, vosque obsecro, iudices, ut vestra beneficia, quae in me contulistis, aut in hujus salute augeatis aut in ejusdem exitio occasura esse videatis.
37. His lacrimis non movetur Milo; est quodam incredibile robore animi: exsilium ibi esse putat, ubi virtuti non sit locus; mortem naturae finem esse, non poenam. Sed hic ea mente, qua natus est: quid vos, iudices? Quo tandem animo eritis? Memoriam Milonis retinebitis, ipsum ejicietis? Et erit dignior locus in terris ullus qui hanc virtutem excipiat quam hic, qui procreavit? Vos, vos ap-
15 pello, fortissimi viri, qui multum pro re publica sanguinem effudistis; vos in viri et in civis invicti appello periculo, centuriones, vosque, milites: vobis non modo inspectantibus, sed etiam armatis et huic
20 expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? O me miserum, O me infelicem! Revocare tu me in patriam, Milo, potuisti per hos, ego te in patria per eosdem retinere non potero? Quid respondebo liberis meis, qui te parentem alterum putant? Quid tibi, Quinte
25 frater, qui nunc abes, consorti mecum temporum illorum? Mene non potuisse Milonis salutem tueri per eosdem, per quos nostram ille servasset? At in qua causa non potuisse? Quae est grata gentibus * * non potuisse? Eis, qui maxime P. Clodii
30 morte acquirunt. Quo deprecante? Me. Quodnam ego concepi tantum scelus aut quod in me tantum facinus admisi, iudices, cum illa indicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, extinxim? Omnes in me meosque redundant ex fonte illo dolores. Quid me reducem esse voluistis? An ut
35 inspectante me expellerentur ii, per quos essem restitutus? Nolite, obsecro vos, acerbiores mihi pati reditum esse, quam fuerit ille ipse discessus: nam qui possum putare me restitutum esse, si distrahar
40 ab his, per quos restitutus sum?

38. Utinam di immortales fecissent — pace tua, patria, dixerim: metuo enim ne scelerate dicam in te quod pro Milone dicam pie — utinam P. Clodius non modo viveret, sed etiam praetor, consul, dictator esset potius quam hoc spectaculum viderem! 5
O di immortales! fortem et a vobis, iudices, conservandum virum! 'Minime, minime,' inquit: 'immo vero poenas ille debitas luerit: nos subeamus, si ita necesse est, non debitas.' Hicine vir patriae natus usquam nisi in patria morietur, aut, si forte, 10 pro patria? Hujus vos animi monumenta retinebitis, corporis in Italia nullum sepulcrum esse patiemini? Hunc sua quisquam sententia ex hac urbe expellet, quem omnes urbes expulsum a vobis ad se vocabunt? O terram illam beatam, quae hunc vi- 15 rum exceperit, hanc ingratam, si ejecerit, miseram, si amiserit! Sed finis sit; neque enim prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, et hic se lacrimis defendi vetat. Vos oro obtestorque, iudices, ut in sententiis ferendis, quod sentietis, id audeatis. Vestram vir- 20 tutem, justitiam, fidem, mihi credite, is maxime probabit, qui in iudiciis legendis optimum et sapientissimum et fortissimum quemque elegit.

10 Cic.



M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO REGE DEIOTARO AD C. CAESAREM ORATIO.

1. CUM in omnibus causis gravioribus, C. Caesar initio dicendi commoveri soleam vehementius, quam videtur vel usus vel aetas mea postulare, tum in hac causa ita me multa perturbant, ut, quantum me-
5 fides studii mihi adferat ad salutem regis Deiotari defendendam, tantum facultatis timor detrahat. Primum dico pro capite fortunisque regis, quod ipsum, etsi non iniquum est in tuo dumtaxat periculo, tamen est ita inusitatum, regem reum capituli
10 esse, ut ante hoc tempus non sit auditum; deinde eum regem, quem ornare antea cuncto cum senatu solebam pro perpetuis ejus in nostram rem publicam meritis, nunc contra atrocissimum crimen cogor defendere. Accedit ut accusatorum alterius crudeli-
15 tate, alterius indignitate conturber: crudelem Castorem, ne dicam sceleratum et impium, qui nepos avum in capitis discrimen adduxerit adolescentiaeque suae terrorem intulerit ei, cujus senectutem tueri et tegere debebat, commendationemque ine-
20 untis aetatis ab impietate et scelere duxerit; avum servum corruptum praemiis ad accusandum dominum impulerit, a legatorum pedibus abduxerit. Fugitivi autem dominum accusantis et dominum
absentem et dominum amicissimum nostrae rei
25 publicae cum os videbam, cum verba audiebam, non

tam afflictam regiam condicionem dolebam quam de fortunis communibus extimescebam. Nam cum more majorum de servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quaeri liceat, in qua quaestione dolor elicere veram vocem possit etiam ab invito, exortus est servus qui, quem in eculeo appellare non posset, eum accuset solutus. 5

2. Perturbat me, C. Caesar, etiam illud interdum, quod tamen cum te penitus recognovi, timere desino: re enim iniquum est, sed tua sapientia fit aequissimum: nam dicere apud eum de facinore, contra cuius vitam consilium facinoris inisse arguare, cum per se ipsum consideres, grave est; nemo enim fere est qui sui periculi iudex non sibi se aequiorem quam reo praebeat: sed tua, C. Caesar, praestans singularisque natura hunc mihi metum minuit. Non enim tam timeo quid tu de rege Deiotaro, quam intelligo quid de te ceteros velis iudicare. Moveor etiam loci ipsius insolentia, quod tantam causam, quanta nulla unquam in disceptatione versata est, dico intra domesticos parietes, dico extra conventum et eam frequentiam, in qua oratorum studia niti solent: in tuis oculis, in tuo ore vultuque acquiesco, te unum intueor, ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio: quae mihi ad spem obtinendae veritatis gravissima sunt, ad motum animi et ad omnem impetum dicendi contentionemque leviora: hanc enim, C. Caesar, causam si in foro dicerem eodem audiente et disceptante te, quantam mihi alacritatem populi Romani concursus adferret! Quis enim civis ei regi non faveret, cuius omnem aetatem in populi Romani bellis consumptam esse meminisset? Spectarem curiam, intuerer forum, caelum denique testarer ipsum. Sic, cum et deorum immortalium et populi Romani et senatus beneficia in regem Deiotarum recorderar, nullo modo mihi deesse posset oratio. Quae quoniam angustiora parietes faciunt actioque maximae causae debilitatur loco, tuum est, Caesar, qui pro multis saepe dixisti,

quid mihi nunc animi sit, ad te ipsum referre, quo facilius cum aequitas tua tum audiendi diligentia minuat hanc perturbationem meam.

Sed ante quam de accusatione ipsa dico, de accusatorum spe pauca dicam; qui cum videantur nec ingenio nec usu atque exercitatione rerum valere, tamen ad hanc causam non sine aliqua spe et cogitatione venerunt.

3. Iratum te regi Deiotaro fuisse non erant nescii; affectum illum quibusdam incommodis et detrimentis propter offensionem animi tui meminuerant [teque cum huic iratum, tum sibi amicum esse cognoverant,] cumque apud ipsum te de tuo periculo dicerent, fore putabant ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret. Quamobrem hoc nos primum metu, Caesar, per fidem et constantiam et clementiam tuam libera, ne residere in te ullam partem iracundiae suspicemur. Per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro hospes hospiti porrexisti, istam, inquam, dexteram non tam in bellis neque in proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmiorem Tu illius domum inire, tu vetus hospitium renovare voluisti; te ejus di penates acceperunt, te amicum et placatum Deiotari regis arae focique viderunt. Cum facile orari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles. Nemo unquam te placavit inimicus, qui ullas resedissee in te simultatis reliquias senserit. Quamquam cui sunt inauditae cum Deiotaro querelae tuae? Numquam tu illum accusavisti ut hostem, sed ut amicum officio parum functum, quod propensior in Cn. Pompeii amicitiam fuisset quam in tuam: cui tamen ipsi rei veniam te daturum fuisse dicebas, si tantum auxilia Pompeio, vel si etiam filium misisset, ipse aetatis excusatione usus esset. Ita cum maximis cum rebus liberares, perparvam amicitiae culpam relinquebas; itaque non solum in eum non animadvertisti, sed omni metu liberavisti, hospitem agnovisti, regem reliquisti. Neque enim ille odio tui progressus, sed errore communi lapsus est. 1a

rex, quem senatus hoc nomine saepe honorificentissimis decretis appellavisset, quique illum ordinem ab adolescentia gravissimum sanctissimumque duxisset, isdem rebus est perturbatus, homo longinquus et alienigena, quibus nos in media re publica nati 5 semperque versati.

4. Cum audiret senatus consentientis auctoritate arma sumpta, consulibus, praetoribus, tribunis plebis, nobis imperatoribus rem publicam defendendam datam, movebatur animo et vir huic imperio amississimus de salute populi Romani extimescebat, in qua etiam suam esse inclusam videbat: in summo tamen timore quiescendum esse arbitrabatur. Maxime vero perturbatus est, ut audivit, consules ex Italia profugisse omnesque consulares (sic enim ei 15 nuntiabatur), cunctum senatum, totam Italiam effusam: talibus enim nuntiis et rumoribus patebat ad orientem via nec ulli veri subsequebantur. Nihil ille de condicionibus tuis, nihil de studio concordiae et pacis, nihil de conspiratione audiebat certorum 20 hominum contra dignitatem tuam. Quae cum ita essent, tamen usque eo se tenuit, quoad a Cn. Pompeio ad eum legati litteraeque venerunt. Ignosce, ignosce, Caesar, si ejus viri auctoritati rex Deiotarus cessit, quem nos omnes secuti sumus; ad 25 quem cum di atque homines omnia ornamenta congestissent, tum tu ipse plurima et maxima. Neque enim, si tuae res gestae ceterorum laudibus obscuritatem attulerunt, idcirco Cn. Pompeii memoriam amisimus. Quantum nomen illius fuerit, quantae 30 opes, quanta in omni genere bellorum gloria, quanti honores populi Romani, quanti senatus, quanti tui, quis ignorat? Tanto ille superiores vicerat gloria, quanto tu omnibus praestitisti; itaque Cn. Pompeii bella, victorias, triumphos, consulatus admirantes 35 numerabamus: tuos enumerare non possumus.

5. Ad eum igitur rex Deiotarus venit hoc misero fatalique bello, quem antea justis hostilibusque bellis *adjuverat, quocum erat non hospitio solum, verum*

etiam familiaritate conjunctus, et venit vel rogatus ut amicus, vel arcessitus ut socius, vel evocatus ut is, qui senatui parere didicisset: postremo venit ut ad fugientem, non ut ad insequentem, id est ad
 5 periculi, non ad victoriae societatem. Itaque Pharsalico proelio facto a Pompeio discessit; spem infinitam persequi noluit; vel officio, si quid debuerat, vel errori, si quid nescierat, satis factum esse duxit; domum se contulit, teque Alexandrinum bellum ge-
 10 rente utilitatibus tuis paruit. Ille exercitum Cn. Domitii, amplissimi viri, suis tectis et copiis sustentavit; ille Ephesum ad eum, quem tu ex tuis fidelissimum et probatissimum omnibus delegisti, pecuniam misit; ille iterum, ille tertio auctionibus
 15 factis pecuniam dedit, qua ad bellum uterere; ille corpus suum periculo objecit, tecumque in acie contra Pharnacem fuit tuumque hostem esse duxit suum. Quae quidem a te in eam partem accepta sunt, Caesar, ut eum amplissimo regis honore et
 20 nomine affeceris.

Is igitur non modo a te periculo liberatus, sed etiam honore amplissimo ornatus, arguitur domi te suae interficere voluisse: quod tu, nisi eum furiosissimum judicas, suspicari profecto non potes. Ut
 25 enim omittam cujus tanti sceleris fuerit in conspectu deorum penatium necare hospitem, cujus tantae importunitatis omnium gentium atque omnis memoriae clarissimum lumen exstinguere, cujus tantae ferocitatis victorem orbis terrarum non extimescere,
 30 cujus tam inhumani et ingrati animi, a quo rex appellatus esset, in eo tyrannum inveniri — ut haec omittam, cujus tanti furoris fuit, omnes reges, quorum multi erant finitimi, omnes liberos populos, omnes socios, omnes provincias, omnia denique
 35 omnium arma contra se unum excitare? Quonam ille modo cum regno, cum domo, cum conjuge, cum carissimo filio distractus esset, tanto scelere non modo perfecto, sed etiam cogitato?

6. At, credo, haec homo inconsultus et temera-

rius non videbat. Quis consideratio illo? Quis tectior? Quis prudentior? Quamquam hoc loco Deiotarum non tam ingenio et prudentia quam fide et religione vitae defendendum puto. Nota tibi est hominis probitas, C. Caesar, noti mores, nota constantia. Cui porro, qui modo populi Romani nomen audivit, Deiotari integritas, gravitas, virtus, fides non audita est? Quod igitur facinus nec in hominem imprudentem caderet propter metum praesentis exitii, nec in facinorosum, nisi esset idem amentissimus, id vos et a viro optimo et ab homine minime stulto cogitatum esse confingitis? At quam non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose quidem! Cum, inquit, in castellum Blucium venisses et domum regis, hospitis tui, devertisses, locus erat quidam, in quo erant ea composita, quibus te rex munerari constituerat: huc te e balneo, prius quam accumberes, ducere volebat; erant enim armati, qui te interficerent, in eo ipso loco collocati. En crimen, en causa, cur regem fugitivus, dominum servus accuset. Ego me hercules, Caesar, initio, cum est ad me ista causa delata, Phidippum medicum, servum regium, qui cum legatis missus esset, ab isto adolescente esse corruptum, hac sum suspitione percussus: medicum indicem subornavit; finget videlicet aliquod crimen veneni. Etsi a veritate longe, tamen a consuetudine criminandi non multum res abhorrebat. Quid ait medicus? Nihil de veneno. At id fieri potuit primum occultius in potione, in cibo; deinde etiam impunius fit, quod cum est factum, negari potest. Si palam te interemisset, omnium in se gentium non solum odia, sed etiam arma convertisset: si veneno, Jovis ille quidem hospitalis numen numquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celasset. Quod igitur et conari occultius et efficere cautius potuit, id tibi et medico callido et servo, ut putabat, fideli, non credidit: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? At quam festivo crimine contextitur! Tua te, inquit,

eadem, quae saepe, fortuna servavit: negavisti tum te inspicere velle.

7. Quid postea? An Deiotarus, re illo tempore non perfecta, continuo dimisit exercitum? Nullus erat alius insidiandi locus? At eodem te, cum cenavisses, rediturum dixeras, itaque fecisti. Horam unam aut duas eodem loco armatos, ut collocati fuerant, retinere magnum fuit? Cum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses, tum illuc isti, ut dixeras: 10 quo in loco Deiotarum talem erga te cognovisti, qualis rex Attalus in P. Africanum fuit, cui magnificentissima dona, ut scriptum legimus, usque ad Numantiam misit ex Asia, quae Africanus inspectante exercitu accepit; quod cum praesens Deiotarus regio et animo et more fecisset, tu in cubiculum discessisti. Obsecro, Caesar, repete illius temporis memoriam, pone illum ante oculos diem, vultus hominum te intuentium atque admirantium recordare. Num quae trepidatio? Num qui tumultus? Num quid nisi modeste, nisi quiete, nisi ex hominis gravissimi et sanctissimi disciplina? Quid igitur causae excogitari potest cur te lautum voluerit, cenatum noluerit occidere? In posterum, inquit, diem distulit, ut, cum in castellum Peium 25 ventum esset, ibi cogitata perficeret. Non video causam mutandi loci, sed tamen actae res criminose est. Cum, inquit, vomere post cenam te velle dixisses, in balneum te ducere coeperunt: ibi enim erant insidiae. At te eadem tua fortuna servavit: 30 in cubiculo malle dixisti. Di te perduint, fugitive! Ita non modo nequam et improbus, sed fatuus et amens es. Quid? Ille signa aenea in insidiis posuerat, quae e balneo in cubiculum transferri non possent? Habes crimina insidiarum: nihil enim 35 dixit amplius. Horum, inquit, eram conscius. Quid tum? Ita ille demens erat, ut eum, quem conscius tanti sceleris haberet, a se dimitteret? Romam etiam mitteret, ubi et inimicissimum sciret esse nepotem suum et C. Caesarem, cui fecisset in

sidias, praesertim cum is unus esset qui posset de absente se indicare? Et fratres meos, inquit, quod erant conscii, in vincula coniecit. Cum igitur eos vinciret, quos secum habebat, te solum Romam mittebat, qui eadem scires, quae illos scire dicis? 5

8. Reliqua pars accusationis duplex fuit: una, regem semper in speculis fuisse, cum a te esset animo alieno; altera exercitum eum contra te magnum comparasse. De exercitu dicam breviter, ut cetera. Numquam eas copias rex Deiotarus habuit, quibus 10 inferre bellum populo Romano posset, sed quibus fines suos ab excursionibus et latrociniiis tueretur et imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret. Atque antea quidem majores copias alere poterat; nunc exiguas vix tueri potest. At misit ad Caecilium nescio 15 quem: sed eos, quos misit, quod ire noluerunt, in vincula coniecit. Non quaero quam veri simile sit aut habuisse regem quos mitteret aut eos, quos misisset, non paruisse, aut, qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, eos vinctos potius quam neca- 20 tos. Sed tamen cum ad Caecilium mittebat, utrum causam illam victam esse nesciebat an Caecilium istum magnum hominem putabat? Quem profecto is, qui optime nostros homines novit, vel quia non nosset vel si nosset, contemneret. Addit etiam 25 illud, equites non optimos misisse. Credo, Caesar, nihil ad tuum equitatum, sed misit ex eis, quos habuit, electos. At nescio quem ex eo numero servum judicatum. Non arbitror, non audivi: sed in eo, etiam si accidisset, culpam regis nullam fuisse arbi- 30 trarer.

9. Alieno autem a te animo fuit quo modo? Speravit, credo, difficiles tibi Alexandriae fore exitus propter regionis naturam et fluminis. At eo tempore ipso pecuniam dedit, exercitum aluit, ei, quem 35 Asiae praefecerat, in nulla re defuit; tibi victori non solum ad hospitium, sed ad periculum etiam atque ad aciem praesto fuit. Secutum est bellum Africanum: graves de te rumores, qui etiam furio-

sum illum Caecilium excitaverunt. Quo tum rex animo fuit? Qui auctionatus sit seseque spoliare maluerit quam tibi pecuniam non subministrare. At eo, inquit, tempore ipso Nicaeam Ephesumque mit-
 5 tebat qui rumores Africanos exciperent et celeriter ad se referrent: itaque cum esset ei nuntiatum Domitium naufragio perisse, te in castello circumse-
 deri, de Domitio dixit verum Graecum eadem sen-
 tentia, qua etiam nos habemus Latinum:

- 10 Pereant amici, dum inimici una intercendant.
 Quod ille, si esset tibi inimicissimus, numquam ta-
 men dixisset: ipse enim mansuetus, versus imma-
 nis. Qui autem Domitio poterat esse amicus, qui
 tibi esset inimicus? Tibi porro inimicus cur esset,
 15 a quo cum vel interfici belli lege potuisset, regem et
 se et filium suum constitutos esse meminisset?
 Quid deinde? Furcifer quo progreditur? Ait hac
 laetitiam Deiotarum elatum vino se obruisse in con-
 vivioque nudum saltavisse. Quae crux huic fugi-
 20 tivo potest satis supplicii adferre? Deiotarum
 saltantem quisquam aut ebrium vidit umquam?
 Omnes in illo sunt rege virtutes, quod te, Caesar,
 ignorare non arbitror, sed praecipue singularis et
 admiranda frugalitas: etsi hoc verbo scio laudari
 25 regem non solere; frugi hominem dici non multum
 habet laudis in rege: fortem, justum, severum, gra-
 vem, magnanimum, largum, beneficum, liberalem,
 hae sunt regiae laudes, illa privata est. Ut volet
 quisque, accipiat: ego tamen frugalitatem, id est
 30 modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam
 judico. Haec in illo est ab ineunte aetate cum a
 cuncta Asia, cum a magistratibus legatisque nostris,
 tum ab equitibus Romanis, qui in Asia negotiati
 sunt, perspecta et cognita. Multis ille quidem gra-
 35 dibus officiorum erga rem publicam nostram ad hoc
 regium nomen ascendit; sed tamen quicquid a bellis
 populi Romani vacabat, cum hominibus nostris con-
 suetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat, ut
 non solum tetrarches nobilis, sed etiam optimus

pater familias et diligentissimus agricola et pecu-
arius haberetur. Qui igitur adolescens, nondum
tanta gloria praeditus, nihil umquam nisi severissi-
me et gravissime fecerit, is ea existimatione eaque
aetate saltavit?

5

10. Imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinam-
que debebas quam optimo et clarissimo viro fugi-
tivi ore male dicere. Quod si saltatorem avum
habuisses neque eum virum, unde pudoris pudicitia-
aeque exempla peterentur, tamen hoc maledictum 10
minime in illam aetatem conveniret. Quibus ille
studiis ab ineunte aetate se imbuerat, non saltandi,
sed bene ut armis, optime ut equis uteretur, ea
tamen illum cuncta jam exacta aetate defecerant.
Itaque Deiotarum cum plures in equum sustulis 15
sent, quod haerere in eo senex posset, admirari so-
lebamus: hic vero adolescens, qui meus in Cilicia
miles, in Graecia commilito fuit, cum in illo nostro
exercitu equitaret cum suis delectis equitibus, quos
una cum eo ad Pompeium pater miserat, quos con- 20
cursus facere solebat, quam se jactare, quam osten-
tare, quam nemini in illa causa studio et cupiditate
concedere! Cum vero exercitu amisso ego, qui
pacis semper auctor fui, [post Pharsalicum proe-
lium,] suasor fuissem armorum non deponendorum, 25
sed abjiciendorum, hunc ad meam auctoritatem non
potui adducere, quod et ipse ardebat studio illius
belli et patri satis faciendum esse arbitrabatur.
Felix ista domus quae non impunitatem solum
adepta sit, sed etiam accusandi licentiam: calami- 30
tosus Deiotarus qui, quod in eisdem castris fuerit,
non modo apud te, sed etiam a suis accusetur! Vos
vestra secunda fortuna, Castor, non potestis sine
propinquorum calamitate esse contenti?

11. Sint sane inimicitiae, quae esse non debe- 35
bant; rex enim Deiotarus vestram familiam ab-
jectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit:
quis tuum patrem antea, quis esset, quam cujus
genus esset, audivit? Sed quamvis ingratis et im-

- pie necessitudinis nomen repudiaretis, tamen inimicitias hominum more gerere poteratis, non ficto crimine insectari, non expetere vitam, non capitis arcessere. Esto: concedatur haec quoque acerbitas
- 5 et odii magnitudo: adeone, ut omnia vitae salutisque communis atque etiam humanitatis jura violentur? Servum sollicitare verbis, spe promissisque corrumpere, abducere domum, contra dominum armare, hoc est non uni propinquo, sed omnibus familiis nefarium bellum indicere; nam ista corruptela servi si non modo impunita fuerit, sed etiam a tanta auctoritate approbata, nulli parietes nostram salutem, nullae leges, nulla jura custodient. Ubi enim id, quod intus est atque nostrum, impune evolare
- 15 potest contraque nos pugnare, fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus. O tempora, O mores! Cn. Domitius ille, quem nos pueri consulem, censorem, pontificem maximum vidimus, cum tribunus plebis M. Scaurum principem civitatis in iudicium
- 20 populi vocavisset Scaurique servus ad eum clam domum venisset et crimina in dominum delaturum se esse dixisset, prehendi hominem jussit ad Scaurumque deduci. Vide quid intersit, etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparo: sed tamen ille
- 25 inimico servum remisit, tu ab avo abduxisti; ille incorruptum audire noluit, tu corrupisti; ille adiutorem servum contra dominum repudiavit, tu etiam accusatorem adhibuisti. At semel iste est corruptus a vobis. Nonne, cum esset productus et cum tecum
- 30 fuisset, refugit ad legatos? Nonne ad hunc Cn. Domitium venit? Nonne audiente hoc Servio Sulpicio, clarissimo viro, qui tum casu apud Domitium cenabat, et hoc Tito Torquato, optimo adolescente, se a te corruptum, tuis promissis in fraudem impulsum esse confessus est?
- 35 12. Quae est ista tam impotens, tam crudelis, tam immoderata inhumanitas? Idcirco in hanc urbem venisti, ut hujus urbis jura et exempla corrumperes domesticaque immanitate nostrae civitatis
- 40 *humanitatem* inquinares?

At quam acute collecta criminal Blesamius, inquit, (ejus enim nomine, optimi viri nec tibi ignoti, male dicebat tibi), ad regem scribere solebat te in invidia esse, tyrannum existimari, statua inter reges posita animos hominum vehementer offensos, plaudere tibi non solere. Nonne intelligis, Caesar, ex urbanis malevolorum sermunculis haec ab istis esse collecta? Blesamius tyrannum Caesarem scriberet? Multorum enim capita civium viderat, multos jussu Caesaris vexatos, verberatos, necatos, multas afflictas et eversas domos, armatis militibus refertum forum. Quae semper in civili victoria sensimus, ea te victore non vidimus. Solus, inquam, es, C. Caesar, cujus in victoria ceciderit nemo nisi armatus. Et quem nos liberi, in summa populi Romani libertate nati, non modo non tyrannum, sed clementissimum in victoria ducem vidimus, is Blesamio, qui vivit in regno, tyrannus videri potest? Nam de statua quis queritur, una praesertim, cum tam multas videat? Valde enim invidendum est ejus statu, cujus tropaeis non invidemus. Nam si locus adfert invidiam, nullus locus est ad statuam quidem rostris clarior. De plausu autem quid respondeam? Qui nec desideratus umquam a te est et nonnumquam obstupefactis hominibus ipsa admiratione compressus est et fortasse eo praetermissus, quia nihil vulgare te dignum videri potest.

13. Nihil a me arbitror praeteritum, sed aliquid ad extremum causae reservatum. Id autem quid est? Te ut plane Deiotaro reconciliet oratio mea. Non enim jam metuo ne tu illi succenseas; illud vereor, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere: quod abest longissime, mihi crede, Caesar. Quid enim retineat per te meminit, non quid amiserit; neque se a te multatum arbitratur, sed, cum existimares multis tibi multa esse tribuenda, quo minus a se, qui in altera parte fuisset, ea sumeres non recusavit. Etenim si Antiochus Magnus ille, rex Asiae, cum, postea quam a L. Scipione devictus

- est, Tauro tenus regnare jussus esset, omnemque hanc Asiam, quae est nunc nostra provincia, amisisset, dicere est solitus benigne sibi a populo Romano esse factum, quod nimis magna procuratione
- 5 liberatus modicis regni terminis uteretur, potest multo facilius se Deiotarus consolari: ille enim furoris multam sustulerat, hic erroris. Omnia tu Deiotaro, Caesar, tribuisti, cum et ipsi et filio nomen regium concessisti: hoc nomine retento atque
- 10 servato nullum beneficium populi Romani, nullum iudicium de se senatus imminutum putat. Magno animo et erecto est, nec umquam succumbet inimicis, ne fortunae quidem. Multa se arbitratur et peperisse ante factis et habere in animo atque virtute,
- 15 quae nullo modo possit amittere. Quae enim fortuna aut quis casus aut quae tanta possit injuria omnium imperatorum de Deiotaro decreta delere? Ab omnibus enim est ornatus, qui, postea quam in castris esse potuit per aetatem, in Asia, Cappadocia,
- 20 Ponto, Cilicia, Syria bella gesserunt: senatus vero iudicia de illo tam multa tamque honorifica, quae publicis populi Romani litteris monumentisque consignata sunt, quae umquam vetustas obruet aut quae tanta delebit oblivio? Quid de virtute ejus
- 25 dicam? De magnitudine animi, gravitate, constantia? Quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, hisque non modo ad bene, sed etiam ad beate vivendum contentam esse virtutem. Haec ille reputans et dies
- 30 noctesque cogitans non modo tibi non succenset (esset enim non solum ingratus, sed etiam amens), verum omnem tranquillitatem et quietem senectutis acceptam refert clementiae tuae.
14. Quo quidem animo cum antea fuit, tum non
- 35 dubito quin tuis litteris, quarum exemplum legi, quas ad eum Tarracone huic Blesamio dedisti, se magis etiam erexerit ab omnique sollicitudine abstraxerit; jubes enim eum bene sperare et bono *esse animo*, quod scio te non frustra scribere solere.

Memini enim isdem fere verbis ad me te scribere meque tuis litteris bene sperare non frustra esse jussum. Laboro equidem regis Deiotari causa, quocum mihi amicitiam res publica conciliavit, hospitium voluntas utriusque conjunxit, familiaritatem 5 consuetudo attulit, summam vero necessitudinem magna ejus officia in me et in exercitum meum effecerunt: sed cum de illo laboro tum de multis amplissimis viris, quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet, nec beneficium tuum in dubium vocari, nec 10 haerere in animis hominum sollicitudinem sempiternam, nec accidere ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui sint semel a te liberati timore. Non debeo, C. Caesar, quod fieri solet in tantis periculis, temptare ecquonam modo dicendo misericordiam 15 tuam commovere possim; nihil opus est: occurrere solet ipsa supplicibus et calamitosis, nullius oratione evocata. Propone tibi duos reges et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes: dabis profecto id misericordiae quod iracundiae denegavisti. Multa 20 sunt monumenta clementiae tuae, sed maxima eorum incolumitates, quibus salutem dedisti; quae si in privatis gloriosa sunt, multo magis commemorabuntur in regibus. Semper regium nomen in hac civitate sanctum fuit, sociorum vero regum et amicorum sanctissimum.

15. Quod nomen hi reges ne amitterent te victore timuerunt, retentum vero et a te confirmatum posteris etiam suis tradituros se esse confidunt. Corpora sua pro salute regum suorum hi legati tibi regii 30 tradunt, Hieras et Blesamius et Antigonus, tibi nobisque omnibus jam diu noti, eademque fide et virtute praeditus Dorylaeus, qui nuper cum Hiera legatus est ad te missus, cum regum amicissimi, tum tibi etiam, ut spero, probati. Exquire de Blesamio num quid ad regem contra dignitatem tuam scripserit. Hieras quidem causam omnem suscipit et criminibus illis pro rege se supponit reum; memoriam tuam implorat, qua vales plurimum; negat

umquam se a te in Deiotari tetrarchia pedem dis-
cessisse; in primis finibus tibi se praesto fuisse
dicit, usque ad ultimos prosecutum; cum e balneo
exisses, tecum se fuisse, cum illa munera inspexisses
5 cenatus, cum in cubiculo recubuisses; eandemque
assiduitatem tibi se prae buisse postridie: quam-
obrem si quid eorum, quae objecta sunt, cogitatum
sit, non recusat quin id suum facinus iudices. Quo-
circa, C. Caesar, velim existimes hodierno die sen-
10 tentiam tuam aut cum summo dedecore miserrimam
pestem importaturam esse regibus aut incolumem
famam cum salute: quorum alterum optare illorum
crudelitatis est, alterum conservare clementiae tuae.



M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO Q. LIGARIO ORATIO.



1. NOVUM crimen, C. Caesar, et ante hunc diem non auditum propinquus meus ad te Q. Tubero detulit, Q. Ligarium in Africa fuisse, idque C. Pansa, praestanti vir ingenio, fretus fortasse familiaritate ea, quae est ei tecum, ausus est confiteri: itaque 5 quo me vertam nescio. Paratus enim veneram, cum tu id neque per te scires neque audire aliunde potuisses, ut ignoratione tua ad hominis miseri salutem abuterer; sed quoniam diligentia inimici investigatum est quod latebat, confitendum est, opinor, praesertim cum meus necessarius Pansa fecerit, ut id integrum jam non esset, omisssaque controversia omnis oratio ad misericordiam tuam conferenda est, qua plurimi sunt conservati, cum a te non liberationem culpae, sed errati veniam impetra- 15 vissent. Habes igitur, Tubero, quod est accusatori maxime optandum, confitentem reum, sed tamen hoc confitentem, se in ea parte fuisse, qua te, qua virum omni laude dignum, patrem tuum. Itaque prius de vestro delicto confiteamini necesse est, 20 quam Ligarii ullam culpam reprehendatis.

Q. enim Ligarius, cum esset nulla belli suspicio, legatus in Africam cum C. Considio profectus est, qua in legatione et civibus et sociis ita se probavit, ut decedens Considius provincia satis facere hominibus non posset, si quemquam alium provinciae praefecisset. Itaque Ligarius, cum diu recusans nihil

profecisset, provinciam accepit invitus; cui sic praefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus integritas ac fides. Bellum subito exarsit, quod qui erant in Africa ante audierunt geri quam parari:
 5 quo audito partim cupiditate inconsiderata, partim caeco quodam timore primo salutis, post etiam studii sui quaerebant aliquem ducem, cum Ligarius domum spectans, ad suos redire cupiens, nullo se implicari negotio passus est. Interim P. Attius
 10 Varus, qui praetor Africam obtinuerat, Uticam venit: ad eum statim concursum est; atque ille non mediocri cupiditate arripuit imperium, si illud imperium esse potuit, quod ad privatum clamore multitudinis imperitae, nullo publico consilio deferebatur. Itaque Ligarius, qui omne tale negotium
 15 cuperet effugere, paulum adventu Vari conquievit.

2. Adhuc, C. Caesar, Q. Ligarius omni culpa vacat: domo est egressus non modo nullum ad bellum, sed ne ad minimam quidem suspicionem
 20 belli; legatus in pace profectus est; in provincia pacatissima ita se gessit, ut ei pacem esse expediret. Profectio certe animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur remansio? Multo minus; nam profectio voluntatem habuit non turpem, remansio
 25 necessitatem etiam honestam. Ergo haec duo tempora carent crimine: unum, cum est legatus profectus, alterum, cum efflagitatus a provincia praepositus Africae est. Tertium tempus est, quod post adventum Vari in Africa restitit, quod si est
 30 criminis, necessitatis crimen est, non voluntatis. An ille, si potuisset ullo modo evadere, Uticae quam Romae, cum P. Attio quam cum concordissimis fratribus, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? Cum ipsa legatio plena desiderii ac sollicitudinis
 35 fuisset propter incredibilem quandam fratrum amorem, hic aequo animo esse potuit belli discidio distractus a fratribus?

Nullum igitur habes, Caesar, adhuc in Q. Ligario *signum* alienae a te voluntatis; cujus ego causam

animadvertite, quaeso, qua fide defendam: prodo meam. O clementiam admirabilem atque omnium laude, praedicatione, litteris monumentisque decorandam! Cum M. Cicero apud te defendit alium in ea voluntate non fuisse, in qua se ipsum confite-
tur fuisse, nec tuas tacitas cogitationes extimescit
nec quid tibi de alio audienti de se ipso occurrat re-
formidat. 5

3. Vide quam non reformidem; vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti 10 oboritur: quantum potero voce contendam, ut hoc populus Romanus exaudiat: suscepto bello, Caesar, gesto etiam ex parte magna, nulla vi coactus, iudicio ac voluntate ad ea arma profectus sum, quae erant sumpta contra te. Apud quem igitur hoc 15 dico? Nempe apud eum, qui cum hoc sciret, tamen me, ante quam vidit, rei publicae reddidit; qui ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, ut essem idem qui fuisset; qui, cum ipse imperator in toto imperio populi Romani unus esset, esse me alterum passus 20 est; a quo hoc ipso C. Pansa mihi hunc nuntium perferente concessos fasces laureatos tenui, quoad tenendos putavi; qui mihi tum denique se salutem putavit reddere, si eam nullis spoliatae ornamentis dedisset. Vide, quaeso, Tubero, ut, qui de meo 25 facto non dubitem, de Ligarii non audeam confiteri. Atque haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero, cum de se eadem dicerem, ignosceret; cujus ego industriae gloriaeque faveo vel propter propinquam cognationem, vel quod ejus ingenio studiisque de-
lector, vel quod laudem adolescentis propinqui ex-
istimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare. Sed hoc quaero: quis putat esse crimen fuisse in Africa? Nempe is, qui et ipse in eadem Africa esse
voluit et prohibitum se a Ligario queritur et certe 35
contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus. Quid enim tuus ille, Tubero, dstrictus in acie Pharsalica gladius agebat? Cujus latus ille mucro
petebat? Qui sensus erat armorum tuorum? Quae

tua mens, oculi, manus, ardor animi? Quid cupiebas? Quid optabas? Nimis urgeo; commoveri videtur adolescens; ad me revertar: isdem in armis fui.

- 5 4. Quid autem aliud egimus, Tubero, nisi ut quod hic potest nos possemus? Quorum igitur impunitas, Caesar, tuae clementiae laus est, eorum ipsorum ad crudelitatem te acuit oratio. Atque in hac causa non nihil equidem, Tubero, etiam tuam, sed
- 10 multo magis patris tui prudentiam desidero, quod homo cum ingenio tum etiam doctrina excellens genus hoc causae quod esset non viderit; nam si vidisset, quovis profecto quam isto modo a te agi maluisset. Arguis fatentem; non est satis: accusas
- 15 eum, qui causam habet aut, ut ego dico, meliorem quam tu aut, ut tu vis, parem. Haec admirabilia, sed prodigii simile est quod dicam: non habet eam vim ista accusatio, ut Q. Ligarius condemnetur, sed ut necetur. Hoc egit civis Romanus ante te nemo:
- 20 externi isti mores, usque ad sanguinem incitari odio, aut levium Graecorum aut immanium barbarorum. Nam quid agis aliud? Romae ne sit? Ut domo careat? Ne cum optimis fratribus, ne cum hoc T. Broccho, avunculo, ne cum ejus filio, consobрино suo,
- 25 ne nobiscum vivat? Ne sit in patria? Num est? Num potest magis carere his omnibus quam caret? Italia prohibetur, exsulat. Non tu ergo eum patria privare, qua caret, sed vita vis. At istud ne apud eum quidem dictatorem, qui omnes quos oderat
- 30 morte multabat, quisquam egit isto modo: ipse jubebat occidi nullo postulante, praemiis etiam invitabat; quae tamen crudelitas ab hoc eodem aliquot annis post, quem tu nunc crudelem esse vis, vindicata est.
- 35 5. Ego vero istud non postulo, inquires. Ita me hercule existimo, Tubero. Novi enim te, novi patrem, novi domum nomenque vestrum; studia generis ac familiae vestrae virtutis, humanitatis, doctrinae, plurimarum artium atque optimarum

nota mihi sunt. Itaque certo scio vos non petere sanguinem, sed parum attenditis: res enim eo spectat, ut ea poena, in qua adhuc Q. Ligarius ~~est~~, non videamini esse contenti. Quae est igitur alia praeter mortem? Si enim est in exsilio, sicuti est, 5 quid amplius postulatis? An, ne ignoscatur? Hoc vero multo acerbius multoque est durius: quod nos [domi] petimus precibus, lacrimis, strati ad pedes, non tam nostrae causae fidentes quam hujus humanitati, id ne impetremus oppugnabis, et in nostrum 10 fletum irrumpes, et nos jacentes ad pedes supplicum voce prohibebis? Si, cum hoc domi faceremus, quod et fecimus et, ut spero, non frustra fecimus, tu repente irruisses et clamare coepisses, 'C. Caesar, cave ignoscas, cave te fratrum pro fratris salute 15 obsecrantium misereat,' nonne omnem humanitatem exuisses? Quanto hoc durius, quod nos domi petimus, id te in foro oppugnare et in tali miseria multorum perfugium misericordiae tollere? Dicam plane, Caesar, quod sentio: si in hac tanta tua 20 fortuna lenitas tanta non esset, quam tu per te, per te, inquam, obtines (intelligo quid loquar), acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria: quam multi enim essent de victoribus qui te crudelem esse vel- lent, cum etiam de victis reperiantur! quam multi 25 qui cum a te ignosci nemini vellent, impedirent clementiam tuam, cum etiam hi, quibus ipse ignovisti, nolint te esse in alios misericordem! Quod si probare Caesar possemus in Africa Ligarium omnino non fuisse, si honesto et misericordii mendacio saluti 30 civi calamitoso esse vellemus, tamen hominis non esset, in tanto discrimine et periculo civis refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium, et, si esset al- cujus, ejus certe non esset, qui in eadem causa et fortuna fuisset; sed tamen aliud est errare Caesarem 35 nolle, aliud nolle misereri: tunc diceres: 'Caesar, cave credas: fuit in Africa, tulit arma contra te.' Nunc quid dicis? 'Cave ignoscas.' Haec nec *hominis nec ad hominem* vox est: qua qui apud te,

C. Caesar, utitur, suam citius abjiciet humanitatem quam extorquebit tuam.

6. Ac primus aditus et postulatio Tuberonis haec, ut opinor, fuit, velle se de Q. Ligarii scelere dicere.
- 5 Non dubito quin admiratus sis, vel quod de nullo alio quisquam, vel quod is, qui in eadem causa fuisset, vel quidnam novi sceleris adferret. Scelus tu illud vocas, Tubero? Cur? Isto enim nomine illa adhuc causa caruit: alii errorem appellant, alii
- 10 timorem; qui durius, spem, cupiditatem, odium, pertinaciam; qui gravissime, temeritatem: scelus praeter te adhuc nemo. Ac mihi quidem, si proprium et verum nomen nostri mali quaeritur, fatalis quaedam calamitas incidisse videtur et improvidas
- 15 hominum mentes occupavisse, ut nemo mirari debeat humana consilia divina necessitate esse superata. Liceat esse miseros: quamquam hoc victore esse non possumus. Sed non loquor de nobis: de illis loquor, qui occiderunt. Fuerint cupidi, fuerint irati,
- 20 fuerint pertinaces: sceleris vero crimine, furoris, patricidii liceat Cn. Pompeio mortuo, liceat multis aliis carere. Quando hoc quisquam ex te, Caesar, audivit, aut tua quid aliud arma voluerunt nisi a te contumeliam propulsare? Quid egit tuus invictus
- 25 exercitus, nisi ut suum jus tueretur et dignitatem tuam? Quid? Tu, cum pacem esse cupiebas, idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? Mihi vero, Caesar, tua in me maxima merita tanta certe non viderentur, si me ut
- 30 sceleratum a te conservatum putarem. Quo modo autem tu de re publica bene meritus esses, cum tot sceleratos incolumi dignitate esse voluisses? Secessionem tu illam existimavisti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, neque hostile odium, sed civile discidium,
- 35 utrisque cupientibus rem publicam salvam, sed partim consiliis, partim studiis a communi utilitate aberrantibus. Principum dignitas erat paene par, non par fortasse eorum, qui sequebantur; causa tum *dubia*, quod erat aliquid in utraque parte, quod pro-

bari posset; nunc melior ea iudicanda est, quam etiam di adjuverunt; cognita vero clementia tua quis non eam victoriam probet, in qua occiderit nemo nisi armatus?

7. Sed, ut omittam communem causam, veniamus. 5
ad nostram, utrum tandem existimas facilius fuisse, Tubero, Ligarium ex Africa exire an vos in Africam non venire? 'Poteramusne,' inquires, 'cum senatus censuisset?' Si me consulis, nullo modo. Sed tamen Ligarium senatus idem legaverat; atque 10
ille eo tempore paruit, cum parere senatui necesse erat; vos tunc paruistis, cum paruit nemo, qui noluit. Reprehendo igitur? Minime vero; neque enim licuit aliter vestro generi, nomini, familiae, disciplinae: sed hoc non concedo, ut, quibus rebus 15
glorietur in vobis, easdem in aliis reprehendatis. Tuberonis sors conjecta est ex senatus consulto, cum ipse non adisset, morbo etiam impediretur: statuerat excusare. Haec ego novi propter omnes necessitudines, quae mihi sunt cum L. Tuberone: domi 20
una cruditi, militiae contubernales, post affines, in omni denique vita familiares; magnum etiam vinculum, quod isdem studiis semper usi sumus. Scio igitur Tuberonem domi manere voluisse: sed ita quidem agebat, ita rei publicae sanctissimum nomen 25
opponerebat, ut, etiam si aliter sentiret, verborum tamen ipsorum pondus sustinere non posset. Cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit: una est profectus cum eis, quorum erat una causa; tardius iter fecit; itaque in Africam venit jam occupatam. Hinc in Ligarium crimen oritur vel ira potius: nam si crimen est [illum] voluisse, non minus magnum est vos Africam, arcem omnium provinciarum, natam ad bellum contra hanc urbem gerendum, obtinere voluisse quam aliquem se maluisse. 35
Atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit: Varus imperium se habere dicebat; fasces certe habebat. Sed quoquo modo se illud habet, haec querela, Tubero, vestra quid valet? 'Recepti in pro-

vinciam non sumus.' Quid, si essetis? Caesarine eam tradituri fuistis an contra Caesarem retenturi?

8. Vide quid licentiae, Caesar, nobis tua liberalitas det vel potius audaciae: si responderit Tubero, 5 Africam, quo senatus eum sorsque miserat, tibi patrem suum traditurum fuisse, non dubitabo apud ipsum te, cujus id eum facere interfuit, gravissimis verbis ejus consilium reprehendere. Non enim, si tibi ea res grata fuisset, esset etiam probata. Sed 10 jam hoc totum onitto, non tam ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures, quam ne Tubero quod numquam cogitavit facturum fuisse videatur. Veniebatis igitur in Africam, provinciam unam ex omnibus huic victoriae maxime infestam, in qua erat rex 15 potentissimus inimicus huic causae, aliena voluntas, conventus firmi atque magni. (Quaero, quid facturi fuistis? Quamquam quid facturi fueritis dubitem, cum videam quid feceritis? Prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere et prohibiti summa injuria. Quo modo id tulistis? Acceptae injuriae querelam ad quem detulistis? Nempe ad eum, 20 cujus auctoritatem secuti in societatem belli veneratis. Quod si Caesaris causa in provinciam veniebatis, ad eum profecto exclusi provincia venissetis: 25 venistis ad Pompeium. Quae est ergo apud Caesarem querela, cum eum accusetis, a quo queramini prohibitos esse vos contra Caesarem gerere bellum? Atque in hoc quidem vel cum mendacio, si vultis, gloriemini per me licet, vos provinciam fuisse Caesari tradituros. Etiam si a Varo et a quibusdam aliis prohibiti estis, ego tamen confiteor culpam esse Ligarii, qui vos tantae laudis occasione privaverit.

9. Sed vide, quaeso, Caesar, constantiam ornatissimi viri [Tuberonis], quam ego, quamvis ipse 25 probarem, ut probo, tamen non commemorarem, nisi a te cognovissem in primis eam virtutem solere laudari. Quae fuit igitur umquam in ullo homine tanta constantia? Constantiam dico? Nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere. Quotus enim

istud quisque fecisset, ut, a quibus partibus in dis-
sensione civili non esset receptus, esset etiam cum
crudelitate rejectus, ad eos ipsos rediret? Magni
cujusdam animi atque ejus viri est, quem de suscepta
causa propositaque sententia nulla contumelia, nulla
vis, nullum periculum possit depellere. Ut enim
cetera paria Tuberoni cum Varo fuissent, honos,
nobilitas, splendor, ingenium, quae nequaquam fue-
runt, hoc certe praecipuum Tuberonis, quod justo
cum imperio ex senatus consulto in provinciam
suam venerat. Hinc prohibitus non ad Caesarem,
ne iratus, non domum, ne iners, non in aliquam
regionem, ne condemnare causam illam, quam se-
cutus erat, videretur: in Macedoniam ad Cn. Pom-
peii castra venit, in eam ipsam causam, a qua erat
rejectus injuria. Quid? Cum ista res nihil commo-
visset ejus animum, ad quem veneratis, languidiore,
credo, studio in causa fuistis; tantummodo in prae-
sidiis eratis, animi vero a causa abhorrebant: an,
ut fit in civilibus bellis, ** nec in vobis magis quam
in reliquis; omnes enim vincendi studio tenebamur.
Pacis equidem semper auctor fui, sed tum sero; erat
enim amentis, cum aciem videres, pacem cogitare.
Omnes, inquam, vincere volebamus; tu certe prae-
cipue, qui in eum locum veneras, ubi tibi esset pere-
undum, nisi vicisses; quamquam, ut nunc se res
habet, non dubito quin hanc salutem anteponas illi
victoriae.

10. Haec ego non dicerem, Tubero, si aut vos
constantiae vestrae aut Caesarem beneficii sui poe-
niteret. Nunc quaero utrum vestras injurias an rei
publicae persequamini. Si rei publicae, quid de
vestra in illa causa perseverantia respondebitis?
Si vestras, videte ne erretis, qui Caesarem vestris
inimicis iratum fore putetis, cum ignoverit suis.
Itaque num tibi videor in causa Ligarii esse occu-
patus? Num de ejus facto dicere? Quicquid dixi,
ad unam summam referri volo vel humanitatis vel
clementiae vel misericordiae tuae. Causas, Caesar,

- egi multas equidem tecum, dum te in foro tenuit ratio honorum tuorum, certe numquam hoc modo: Ignoscite, iudices; erravit, lapsus est, non putavit; si umquam posthac. Ad parentem sic agi solet: ad
5 iudices, Non fecit, non cogitavit; falsi testes, fictum crimen. Dic te, Caesar, de facto Ligarii iudicem esse; quibus in praesidiis fuerit quare: taceo, ne haec quidem colligo, quae fortasse valerent etiam apud iudicem: Legatus ante bellum profectus, re-
10 lictus in pace, bello oppressus in eo ipso non acerbus, jam est totus animo ac studio tuus. Ad iudicem sic agi solet; sed ego apud parentem loquor: Erravit, temere fecit, poenitet; ad clementiam tuam confugio, delicti veniam peto, ut ignoscatur oro.
15 Si nemo impetravit, arroganter: si plurimi, tu idem fer opem, qui spem dedisti. An sperandi Ligario causa non sit, cum mihi apud te locus sit etiam pro altero deprecandi? Quamquam nec in hac oratione spes est posita causae nec in eorum studiis, qui a te
20 pro Ligario petunt, tui necessarii.

11. Vidi enim et cognovi quid maxime spectares, cum pro alicujus salute multi laborarent: causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, neque te spectare quam tuus esset necessarius is,
25 qui te oraret, sed quam illius, pro quo laboraret. Itaque tribuis tu quidem tuis ita multa, ut mihi beatiore illi videantur interdum, qui tua liberalitate fruuntur, quam tu ipse, qui illis tam multa concedas; sed video tamen apud te causas, ut dixi, valere plus
30 quam preces, ab eisque te moveri maxime, quorum justissimum videas dolorem in petendo. In Q. Ligario conservando multis tu quidem gratum facies necessariis tuis, sed hoc, quaeso, considera, quod soles: possum fortissimos viros, Sabinos, tibi pro-
35 batissimos, totumque agrum Sabinum, florem Italiae ac robur rei publicae, proponere; nosti optimos homines: animadvertite horum omnium, maestitiam et dolorem; hujus T. Brocchi, de quo non dubito *quid existimes*, lacrimas squaloremque ipsius et

filii vides. Quid de fratribus dicam? Noli, Caesar putare de unius capite nos agere: aut tres tibi Ligarii retinendi in civitate sunt aut tres ex civitate exterminandi; nam quodvis exsilium his est optatius quam patria, quam domus, quam di penates, uno illo exsulante. Si fraterne, si pie, si cum dolore faciunt, moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas; valeat tua vox illa, quae vicit: te enim dicere audiebamur nos omnes adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent; te omnes, qui 10 contra te non essent, tuos. Videsne igitur hunc splendorem omnium, hanc Brocchorum domum, hunc L. Marcium, C. Cacesetium, L. Corfidium, hos omnes equites Romanos, qui adsunt veste mutata, non solum notos tibi, verum etiam probatos viros, 15 qui tecum fuerunt? Atque his irascebamur, hos requirebamus, his nonnulli etiam minabamur. Conserva igitur tuis suos, ut, quem ad modum cetera, quae dicta sunt a te, sic hoc verissimum reperiat.

12. Quod si penitus perspicere posses concordiam 20 Ligariorum, omnes fratres tecum judicares fuisse. An potest quisquam dubitare quin, si Q. Ligarius in Italia esse potuisset, in eadem sententia fuerit futurus, in qua fratres fuerunt? Quis est qui horum consensum conspirantem et paene conflatum in hac 25 prope aequalitate fraterna non noverit, qui hoc non sentiat, quidvis prius futurum fuisse, quam ut hi fratres diversas sententias fortunasque sequerentur? Voluntate igitur omnes tecum fuerunt: tempestâte abreptus est unus, qui si consilio id fecisset, esset 30 eorum similis, quos tu tamen salvos esse voluisti. Sed ierit ad bellum, dissenserit non a te solum, verum etiam a fratribus: hi te orant tui. Equidem, cum tuis omnibus negotiis interessem, memoria teneo qualis T. Ligarius quaestor urbanus fuerit 35 erga te et dignitatem tuam. Sed parum est me hoc meminisse: spero etiam te, qui oblivisci nihil soles nisi injurias, quoniam hoc est animi, quoniam etiam ingenii tui, te aliquid de hujus illo quaestorio officio,

- etiam de aliis quibusdam quaestoribus reminiscen-
tem recordari. Hic igitur T. Ligarius, qui tum nihil
egit aliud (neque enim haec divinabat), nisi ut tui
cum studiosum et bonum virum judicares, nunc a
5 te supplex fratris salutem petit: quam hujus admo-
nitus officio cum utrisque his dederis, tres fratres
optimos et integerrimos non solum sibi ipsos neque
his tot ac talibus viris neque nobis necessariis tuis,
sed etiam rei publicae condonaveris. Fac igitur,
10 quod de homine nobilissimo et clarissimo fecisti
nuper in curia, nunc idem in foro de optimis et huic
omni frequentiae probatissimis fratribus. Ut con-
cessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, cujus vo-
luntatem carissimam semper habuisti, et, si ille dies
15 tibi gloriosissimus, populo Romano gratissimus fuit,
noli, obsecro, dubitare, C. Caesar, similem ihi glo-
riae laudem quam saepissime quaerere. Nihil est
tam populare quam bonitas, nulla de virtutibus tuis
plurimis nec admirabilior nec gratior misericordia
20 est. Homines enim ad deos nulla re propius acce-
dunt quam salutem hominibus dando; nihil habet
nec fortuna tua majus quam ut possis, nec natura
melius quam ut velis servare quam plurimos. Longi-
orem orationem causa forsitan postulet, tua certe
25 natura brevior. Quare cum utilius esse arbitrer
te ipsam quam me aut quemquam loqui tecum,
finem jam faciam: tantum te admonebo, si illi
absenti salutem dederis, praesentibus his omnibus
te daturum.



M. TULLII CICERONIS
IN M. ANTONIUM ORATIO PHILIP-
PICA PRIMA.

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1. ANTE quam de re publica, patres conscripti, dicam ea, quae dicenda hoc tempore arbitror, exponam vobis breviter consilium et protectionis et eversionis meae. Ego cum sperarem aliquando ad vestrum consilium auctoritatemque rem publicam esse revocatam, manendum mihi statuebam quasi in vigilia quadam consulari ac senatoria; nec vero usquam discedebam nec a re publica deiciebam oculos ex eo die, quo in aedem Telluris convocati sumus: in quo templo, quantum in me fuit, jeci 10 fundamenta pacis Atheniensiumque renovavi vetus exemplum; Graecum etiam verbum usurpavi, quo tum in sedandis discordiis usa erat civitas illa, atque omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna delendam censui. Praeclara tum oratio M. 15 Antonii, egregia etiam voluntas; pax denique per cum et per liberos ejus cum praestantissimis civibus confirmata est. Atque his principiis reliqua consentiebant: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de re publica, principes civitatis adhibebat; ad hunc 20 ordinem res optimas deferbat; nihil tum nisi quod erat notum omnibus in C. Caesaris commentariis reperiebatur; summa constantia ad ea, quae quaesita erant, respondebat. Num qui exsules restituti? Unum aiebat, praeterea neminem. Num immunitates datae? Nullae, respondebat. Adsentiri etiam

- nos Ser. Sulpicio, clarissimo viro, voluit, ne quæ tabula post Idus Martias ullius decreti Caesaris aut beneficii figeretur. Multa prætereo eaque præclara; ad singulare enim M. Antonii factum festinat
- 5 oratio: dictaturam, quæ jam vim regiae potestatis obsederat, funditus ex re publica sustulit; de qua ne sententias quidem diximus: scriptum senatus consultum quod fieri vellet attulit, quo recitato auctoritatem ejus summo studio secuti sumus eique
- 10 amplissimis verbis per senatus consultum gratias egimus.

2. Lux quaedam videbatur oblata non modo regno, quod pertuleramus, sed etiam regni timore sublato, magnumque pignus ab eo rei publicæ datum, se liberam civitatem esse velle, cum dictatoris
- 15 nomen, quod sæpe justum fuisset, propter perpetuæ dictaturæ recentem memoriam funditus ex re publica sustulisset. Liberatus periculo caedis paucis post diebus senatus; uncus impactus est fugitivo
- 20 illi, qui in Marii nomen invaserat. Atque hæc omnia communiter cum collega; alia porro propria Dolabellæ, quæ, nisi collega afuisset, credo eis futura fuisse communia. Nam cum serperet in urbem infinitum malum idque manaret in dies
- 25 latius, idemque bustum in foro facerent, qui illam insepultam sepulturam effecerant, et quotidie magis magisque perdit homines cum sui similibus servis tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, talis animaversio fuit Dolabellæ cum in audaces sceleratosque
- 30 servos, tum in impuros et nefarios liberos, talisque eversio illius exsecratae columnæ, ut mihi mirum videatur tam valde reliquum tempus ab illo uno die dissensisse. Ecce enim Kalendis Junii, quibus ut adessemus edixerat, mutata omnia: nihil per senatum, multa et magna per populum et absente populo
- 35 et invito. Consules designati negabant se audere in senatum venire; patriæ liberatores urbe carebant ea, cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, quos *tamen ipsi consules et in concionibus et in omni*

sermone laudabant; veterani qui appellabantur, quibus hic ordo diligentissime caverat, non ad conservationem earum rerum, quas habebant, sed ad spem novarum praedarum incitabantur. Quae cum audire malletm quam videre haberemque jus legationis liberum, ea mente discessi, ut adessem Kalendis Januariis, quod initium senatus cogendi fore videbatur. 5

3. Exposui, patres conscripti, profectionis consilium: nunc reversionis, quae plus admirationis habet, breviter exponam. Cum Brundisium iterque illud, 10 quod tritum in Graeciam est, non sine causa vitavissem, Kalendis Sextilibus veni Syracusas, quod ab ea urbe transmissio in Graeciam laudabatur: quae tamen urbs mihi conjunctissima plus una me nocte cupiens retinere non potuit: veritus sum ne 15 meus repentinus ad meos necessarios adventus suspicionis aliquid adferret, si essem commoratus. Cum autem me ex Sicilia ad Leucopetram, quod est promontorium agri Regini, venti detulissent, ab eo loco conscendi, ut transmitterem; nec ita multum pro- 20 vectus rejectus austro sum in eum ipsum locum, unde conscenderam; cumque intempesta nox esset mansissemque in villa P. Valerii, comitis et familiaris mei, postridieque apud eundem ventum expectans manerem, municipales Regini complures ad me 25 venerunt, ex eis quidam Roma recentes: a quibus primum accipio M. Antonii concionem, quae mihi ita placuit, ut ea lecta de reversione primum coeperim cogitare. Nec ita multo post edictum Bruti adfertur et Cassii, quod quidem mihi, fortasse quod 30 eos plus etiam rei publicae quam familiaritatis gratia diligo, plenum aequitatis videbatur. Addebant praeterea—fit enim plerumque ut ii, qui boni quid volunt adferre, adfingant aliquid quo faciant id, quod nuntiant, laetius—rem conventuram: Kalendis senatum frequentem fore; Antonium, repudiatis malis suasoribus, remissis provinciis Galliis ad auctoritatem senatus esse rediturum.

4. Tum vero tanta sum cupiditate incensus ad

- reditum, ut mihi nulli neque remi neque venti satis facerent, non quo me ad tempus occursum non putarem, sed ne tardius quam cuperem rei publicae gratularer. Atque ego celeriter Veliam devectus
- 5 Brutum vidi: quanto meo dolore non dico: turpe mihi ipsi videbatur in eam urbem me audere reverti, ex qua Brutus cederet, et ibi velle tuto esse, ubi ille non posset. Neque vero illum similiter atque ipse eram commotum esse vidi: erectus enim maximi ac
- 10 pulcherrimi facti sui conscientia nihil de suo casu, multa de vestro querebatur. Exque eo primum cognovi quae Kalendis Sextilibus in senatu fuisset L. Pisonis oratio: qui quamquam parum erat (id enim ipsum a Bruto audieram), a quibus debuerat
- 15 adjutus, tamen et Bruti testimonio — quo quid potest esse gravius? — et omnium praedicatione, quos postea vidi, magnam mihi videbatur gloriam consecutus. Hunc igitur ut sequeretur properavi, quem praesentes non sunt secuti, non ut proficerem aliquid (nec enim
- 20 sperabam id nec praestare poteram), sed ut, si quid mihi humanitus accidisset — multa autem impendere videntur praeter naturam etiam praeterque factum —, hujus tamen diei vocem testem rei publicae relinquerem meae perpetuae erga se voluntatis.
- 25 Quoniam utriusque consilii causam, patres conscripti, probatam vobis esse confido, prius quam de re publica dicere incipio, pauca querar de hesterna Antonii injuria: cui sum amicus, idque me non nullo ejus officio debere esse praec me semper tuli.
- 30 5. Quid tandem erat causae cur in senatum hesterno die tam acerbe cogerer? Solusne aberam? An non saepe minus frequentes fuistis? An ea res agebatur, ut etiam aegrotos deferri oporteret? Hannibal, credo, erat ad portas aut de Pyrrhi pace
- 35 agebatur, ad quam causam etiam Appium illum et caecum et senem delatum esse memoriae proditum est: de supplicationibus referebatur, quo in genere senatores deesse non solent: coguntur enim non *pignoribus*, sed eorum, de quorum honore agitur,

gratia; quod idem fit, cum de triumpho refertur: ita sine cura consules sunt, ut paene liberum sit senatori non adesse. Qui cum mihi mos notus esset cumque e via languerem et mihimet displicerem, misi pro amicitia qui hoc ei diceret. At ille 5 vobis audientibus cum fabris se domum meam venturum esse dixit. Nimis iracunde hoc quidem et valde intemperanter: cujus enim maleficii tanta ista poena est, ut dicere in hoc ordine auderet se publicis operis disturbaturum publice ex senatus 10 sententia aedificatam domum? Quis autem umquam tanto damno senatorem coëgit? Aut quid est ultra pignus aut multam? Quod si scisset quam sententiam dicturus essem, remisisset aliquid profecto de severitate cogendi. 15

6. An me censetis, patres conscripti, quod vos inviti secuti estis, decreturum fuisse, ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur? Ut inexpiabiles religiones in rem publicam inducerentur? Ut decernerentur supplicationes mortuo? Nihil dico cui: 20 fuerit ille Brutus, qui et ipse dominatu regio rem publicam liberavit et ad similem virtutem et simile factum stirpem jam prope in quingentesimum annum propagavit: adduci tamen non possem ut quemquam mortuum conjungerem cum immortalium religione; 25 ut, cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet ubi parentetur, ei publice supplicetur. Ego vero eam sententiam dixissem, ut me adversus populum Romanum, si qui accidisset gravior rei publicae casus, si bellum, si morbus, si fames, facile possem defendere; quae 30 partim jam sunt, partim timeo ne impendeant. Sed hoc ignoscant di immortales velim et populo Romano, qui id non probat, et huic ordini, qui decrevit invitus. Quid? De reliquis rei publicae malis licetne dicere? Mihi vero licet et semper licebit 35 dignitatem tueri, mortem contemnere. Potestas modo veniendi in hunc locum sit: dicendi periculum non recuso. Atque utinam, patres conscripti, *Kalendis Sextilibus* adesse potuissem! non quo

- profici potuerit aliquid, sed ne unus modo consularis, quod tum accidit, dignus illo honore, dignus re publica inveniretur. Qua quidem ex re magnum accipio dolorem, homines amplissimis populi Romani beneficiis usos L. Pisonem ducem optimae sententiae non secutos. Idcircone nos populus Romanus consules fecit, ut in altissimo gradu dignitatis locati rem publicam pro nihilo haberemus? Non modo voce nemo L. Pisoni consularis, sed ne vultu quidem adsensus est. Quae, malum! est ista voluntaria servitus? Fuerit quaedam necessaria; neque ego hoc ab omnibus eis desidero, qui sententiam consulari loco dicunt: alia causa est eorum, quorum silentio ignosco; alia eorum, quorum vocem requiro: quos quidem doleo in suspicionem populo Romano venire non modo metus, quod ipsum esset turpe, sed alium alia de causa deesse dignitati suae.
7. Quare primum maximas gratias et ago et habeo Pisoni, qui non quid efficere posset in re publica cogitavit, sed quid facere ipse deberet: deinde a vobis, patres conscripti, peto, ut, etiam si sequi minus audebitis orationem atque auctoritatem meam, benigne me tamen, ut adhuc fecistis, audiat.
- Primum igitur acta Caesaris servanda censeo,
- 25 non quo probem — quis enim id quidem potest? — sed quia rationem habendam maxime arbitror pacis atque otii. Vellem adesset M. Antonius, modo sine advocatis. Sed, ut opinor, licet ei minus valere, quod mihi heri per illum non licuit: doceret me vel
- 30 potius vos, patres conscripti, quem ad modum ipse Caesaris acta defenderet. An in commentariolis et chirographis et libellis se uno auctore prolatis, ne prolatis quidem, sed tantummodo dictis acta Caesaris firma erunt; quae ille in aes incidit, in quo
- 35 populi iussa perpetuasque leges esse voluit, pro nihilo habebuntur? Equidem existimo nihil tam esse in actis Caesaris quam leges Caesaris. An, si cui quid ille promisit, id erit fixum, quod idem non *facere potuit*? Ut multis multa promissa non fecit:

quae tamen multo plura illo mortuo reperta sunt quam a vivo beneficia per omnes annos tributa et data. Sed ea non muto, non moveo: summo studio illius praeclara acta defendo. Pecunia utinam ad Opis maneret! cruenta illa quidem, sed his temporibus, quoniam eis, quorum est, non redditur, necessaria. Quamquam ea quoque sit effusa, si ita in actis fuit. Ecquid est quod tam proprie dici possit actum ejus, qui togatus in re publica cum potestate imperioque versatus sit, quam lex? Quaere Gracchi: leges Semproniae proferentur; quaere Sullae: Corneliae. Quid? Pompeii tertius consulatus in quibus actis constitit? Nempe in legibus. De Caesare ipso si quaereres quidnam egisset in urbe et in toga, leges multas responderet se et praeclaras tulisse, chirographa vero aut mutaret aut non daret, aut, si dedisset, non istas res in actis suis duceret. Sed haec ipsa concedo; quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo; in maximis vero rebus, id est legibus, acta Caesaris dissolvi ferendum non puto.

8. Quae lex melior, utilior, optima etiam re publica saepius flagitata quam ne praetoriae provinciae plus quam annum neve plus quam biennium consulares obtinerentur? Hac lege sublata videnturne vobis posse Caesaris acta servari? Quid? Lege, quae promulgata est de tertia decuria nonne omnes judicariae leges Caesaris dissolvuntur? Et vos acta Caesaris defenditis, qui leges ejus evertitis? Nisi forte, si quid memoriae causa rettulit in libellum, id numerabitur in actis et, quamvis iniquum et inutile sit, defendetur: quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, id in actis Caesaris non habebitur. At quae est ista tertia decuria? 'Centurionum,' inquit. Quid? Isti ordini judicatus lege Julia, etiam ante Pompeia, Aurelia non patebat? 'Census prae finiebatur,' inquit. Non centurioni quidem solum, sed, equiti etiam Romano; itaque viri fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, res et judicant et judicaverunt. 'Non quaero' inquit 'istos: quicumque

- ordinem duxit, iudicet.' At si ferretis, quicumque equo meruisset, quod est lautius, nemini probaretis in iudice enim spectari et fortuna debet et dignitas. 'Non quaero' inquit 'ista: addo etiam iudice'
- 5 manipulares ex legione Alaudarum; aliter enim nostri negant posse se salvos esse.' O contumeliosum honorem eis, quos ad iudicandum necopinante vocatis! Hic enim est legis index, ut ii res in tertia decuria iudicent, qui libere iudicare non audeant: in
- 10 quo quantus error est, di immortales! eorum, qui istam legem excogitaverunt! Ut enim quisque sordidissimus videbitur, ita libentissime severitate iudicandis sordes suas eluet laborabitque ut honestis decuriis potius dignus videatur quam in turpem iure coniectus.
- 15 9. Altera promulgata lex est, ut et de vi et maiestatis damnati ad populum provocent, si velint. Haec utrum tandem lex est an legum omnium dissolutio? Quis est enim hodie cuius intersit istam legem manere? Nemo reus est legibus
- 20 illis, nemo quem futurum putemus; armis enim gesta numquam profecto in iudicium vocabuntur. At res popularis. Utinam quidem aliquid velletis esse popolare! Omnes enim jam cives de rei publicae salute una et mente et voce consentiunt. Quae
- 25 est igitur ista cupiditas legis ejus ferendae, quae turpitudinem summam habeat, gratiam nullam? Quid enim turpius quam qui maiestatem populi Romani minuerit per vim, eum damnatum iudicio ad eam ipsam vim reverti, propter quam sit iure
- 30 damnatus? Sed quid plura de lege disputo? Quasi vero id agatur ut quisquam provocet: id agitur, id fertur, ne quis omnino umquam istis legibus reus fiat: quis enim aut accusator tam amens reperietur, qui reo condemnato objicere se multitudini conductae velit, aut iudex qui reum damnare audeat, ut ipse ad operas mercenarias statim protrahatur? Non igitur provocatio ista lege datur, sed duae maxime salutares leges quaestionesque tolluntur. Quid est aliud hortari adolescentes, ut turbulenti, ut seditiosi,

ut perniciosi cives velint esse? Quam autem ad pestem furor tribunicius impelli non poterit his duabus quæstionibus de vi et maiestate sublati? Quid, quod obrogatur legibus Caesaris, quæ jubent ei, qui de vi, itemque ei, qui maiestatis damnatus sit, aqua 5 et igni interdici? Quibus cum provocatio datur, nonne acta Caesaris rescinduntur? Quæ quidem ego, patres conscripti, qui illa numquam probavi, tamen ita conservanda concordiae causa arbitratus sum, ut non modo, quas vivus leges Caesar tulisset, 10 infirmandas hoc tempore non putarem, sed ne illas quidem, quas post mortem Caesaris prolatas esse et fixas videtis:

10. De exsilio reducti a mortuo; civitas data non solum singulis, sed nationibus et provinciis univer- 15 sis a mortuo; immunitatibus infinitis sublata vectigalia a mortuo: ergo hæc uno, verum optimo auctore domo prolata defendimus: eas leges, quas ipse nobis inspectantibus recitavit, pronuntiavit, tulit, quibus latis gloriabatur eisque legibus rem publicam 20 contineri putabat, de provinciis, de judiciis, eas, inquam, Caesaris leges nos, qui defendimus acta Caesaris, evertendas putamus? Ac de his tamen legibus, quæ promulgatae sunt, saltem queri possumus: de eis, quæ jam latae dicuntur, ne illud quidem 25 licuit; illae enim sine ulla promulgatione latae sunt ante quam scriptae. Quaero autem quid sit cur aut ego aut quisquam vestrum, patres conscripti, bonis tribunis plebis leges malas metuat: paratos habemus qui intercedant; paratos qui rem publicam reli- 30 gione defendant: vacui metu esse debemus. 'Quas tu mihi' inquit, 'intercessionem, quas religionem?' Eas scilicet, quibus rei publicae salus continetur. 'Negligimus ista et nimis antiqua ac stulta ducimus: forum saepietur; omnes clauduntur aditus; armati 35 in praesidiis multis locis collocabuntur.' Quid tum? Quod ita erit gestum, id lex erit? Et in aes incidi jubebitis, credo, illa legitima: CONSULES POPULUM JURE ROGAVERUNT — hocine a majoribus accipi-

mus jus rogandi? — POPULUSQUE JURE SCIVIT. Quis
 populus? Isne, qui exclusus est? Quo jure? Ad
 eo, quod vi et armis omne sublatum est? Atque
 haec dico de futuris, quod est amicorum ante dicerem
 5 ea, quae vitari possint: quae si facta non erunt,
 refelletur oratio mea. Loquor de legibus promul-
 gatis, de quibus est integrum vobis; demonstrare
 vitia: tollite! Denuntio vim, arma: removete!

11. Irasci quidem vos mihi, Dolabella, pro re
 10 publica dicenti non oportebit. Quamquam te qui-
 dem id facturum non arbitror; novi facilitatem tuam
 collegam tuum aiunt in hac sua fortuna, quae bona
 ipsi videtur — mihi, ne gravius quippiam dicam,
 avorum et avunculi sui consulatum si imitaretur,
 15 fortunatior videretur — sed cum iracundum audio
 esse factum. Video autem quam sit odiosum habere
 eundem iratum et armatum, cum tanta praesertim
 gladiatorum sit impunitas: sed proponam jus, ut
 opinor, aequum, quod M. Antonium non arbitror
 20 repudiaturum. Ego, si quid in vitam ejus aut in
 mores cum contumelia dixerō, quo minus mihi inimi-
 cissimus sit non recusabo; sin consuetudinem meam
 [quam in re publica semper habui,] tenuero, id est,
 si libere quae sentiam de re publica dixerō, primum
 25 deprecor ne irascatur; deinde, si hoc non inpetro,
 peto ut sic irascatur, ut civi: armis utatur, si ita
 necesse est, ut dicit, sui defendendi causa: eis, qui
 pro re publica quae ipsis visa erunt dixerint, ista
 arma ne noceant. Quid hac postulatione dici potest
 30 aequius? Quod si, ut mihi a quibusdam ejus famil-
 iaribus dictum est, omnis cum, quae habetur contra
 voluntatem ejus, oratio graviter offendit, etiam si
 nulla inest contumelia, feremus amici naturam. Sed
 idem illi ita mecum loquuntur: 'Non idem tibi
 35 adversario Caesaris licebit quod Pisoni socero,' et
 simul admonent quiddam, quod cavebimus: 'nec
 erit justior in senatum non veniendi morbi causa
 quam mortis.

12. Sed per deos immortales! — te enim intuens,

Dolabella, [qui es mihi carissimus,] non possum utriusque vestrum errorem reticere: credo enim vos, nobiles homines, magna quaedam spectantes, non pecuniam, ut quidam nimis creduli suspicantur, quae semper ab amplissimo quoque clarissimoque contempta est, non opes violentas et populo Romano minime ferendam potentiam, sed caritatem civium et gloriam concupivisse. Est autem gloria laus recte factorum magnorumque in rem publicam meritum, quae cum optimi cujusque tum etiam multitudinis testimonio comprobatur. Dicerem, Dolabella, qui recte factorum fructus esset, nisi te praeter ceteros paulisper esse expertum viderem: quem potes recordari in vita illuxisse tibi diem laetiores quam cum expiato foro, dissipato concursu impiorum, principibus sceleris poena affectis, urbe incendio et caedis metu liberata te domum recepisti? Cujus ordinis, cujus generis, cujus denique fortunae studia tum laudi et gratulationi tuae se non obtulerunt? Quin mihi etiam, quo auctore te in his rebus uti arbitrabantur, et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur. Recordare, quae, Dolabella, consensum illum theatri, cum omnes earum rerum obliti, propter quas fuerant tibi offensi, significarent se beneficio novo memoriam veteris doloris abjecisse. Hanc tu, P. Dolabella, — magno loquor cum dolore — hanc tu, inquam, potuisti aequo animo tantam dignitatem deponere?

13. Tu autem, M. Antoni, — absentem enim appello —, unum illum diem, quo in aede Telluris senatus fuit, non omnibus his mensibus, quibus te quidam multum a me dissentientes beatum putant, anteponis? Quae fuit oratio de concordia? Quanto metu [veterani], quanta sollicitudine civitas tum a te liberata est, cum collegam tuum depositis inimicitiis, oblitus auspiorum a te ipso augure populi Romani nuntiatorum, illo primum die collegam tibi esse voluisti; tuus parvus filius in Capitolium a te missus pacis obses fuit. Quo senatus die laetior?

- Quo populus Romanus? Qui quidem nulla in concione umquam frequentior fuit. Tum denique liberati per viros fortissimos videbamur, quia, ut illi voluerant, libertatem pax consequeretur. Proximo, altero, tertio, denique reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas quasi donum aliquod quotidie adferre rei publicae; maximum autem illud, quod dictaturae nomen sustulisti. Haec iniusta est a te, a te, inquam, mortuo Caesari nota ad ignominiam sempiternam. Ut enim propter unius M. Manlii scelus decreto gentis Manliae neminem patricium Manlium Marcum vocari licet, sic tu propter unius dictatoris odium nomen dictatoris funditus sustulisti. Num te, cum hac pro salute rei publicae tanta gessisses, fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, [num gloriae] poenitebat? Unde igitur subito tanta ista mutatio? Non possum adduci ut suspicer te pecunia captum. Licet quod cuique libet loquatur, credere non est necesse: nihil enim umquam in te sordidum, nihil humile cognovi. Quamquam solent domestici depravare nonnumquam; sed novi firmitatem tuam. Atque utinam ut culpam, sic etiam suspicionem vitare potuisses!
14. Illud magis vereor, ne ignorans verum iter gloriae gloriosum putes plus te unum posse quam omnes et metui a civibus tuis: quod si ita putas, totam ignoras viam gloriae: carum esse civem, bene de re publica mereri, laudari, coli, diligi gloriosum est; metui vero et in odio esse invidiosum, detestabile, imbecillum, caducum. Quod videmus etiam in fabula illi ipsi, qui 'oderint, dum metuant' dixerit, perniciosum fuisse. Utinam, Antoni, avum tuum meminisses! de quo tamen audisti multa ex me eaque saepissime. Putasne illum immortalitatem mereri voluisse, ut propter armorum habendorum licentiam metueretur? Illa erat vita, illa secunda fortuna, libertate esse parem ceteris, principem dignitate. Itaque, ut omittam res avi tui prosperas, acerbissimum ejus supremum diem malim

quam L. Cinnæ dominatum, a quo ille crudelissime est interfectus. Sed quid oratione te flectam? Si enim exitus C. Caesaris efficere non potest ut malis carus esse quam metui, nihil cujusquam proficiet nec valebit oratio: quem qui beatum fuisse putant, 5 miseri ipsi sunt: beatus est nemo, qui ea lege vivit, ut non modo impune, sed etiam cum summa interfectoris gloria interfici possit. Quare flecte te, quaeso, et majores tuos respice atque ita gubernare rem publicam, ut natum esse te cives tui gaudeant: sine 10 quo nec beatus nec clarus nec tutus quisquam esse omnino potest.

15. Populi quidem Romani judicia multa ambo habetis, quibus vos non satis moveri permoleste fero. Quid enim gladiatoribus clamores innu- 15 merabilem civium? Quid populi versus? Quid Pompeii statuæ plausus infiniti? Quid duobus tribunis plebis, qui vobis adversantur? Parumne hæc significant incredibiliter consentientem populi Romani universi voluntatem? Quid? Apollinari- 20 um ludorum plausus vel testimonia potius et judicia populi Romani parum magna vobis videbantur? O beatos illos, qui, cum adesse ipsi propter vim armorum non licebat, aderant tamen et in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus hærebant! 25 Nisi forte Accio tum plaudire et sexagesimo post anno palmam dari, non Bruto putabatis, qui ludis suis ita caruit, ut in illo apparatissimo spectaculo studium populus Romanus tribueret absentī, desiderium liberatoris sui perpetuo plausu et clamore 30 leniret. Equidem is sum, qui istos plausus, cum popularibus civibus tribuerentur, semper contempserim; idemque cum a summis, mediis, infimis, cum denique ab universis hoc idem fit cumque illi, qui ante sequi populi consensum solebant, fugiunt, non 35 plausum illum, sed iudicium puto. Sin hæc leviora vobis videntur, quæ sunt gravissima, num etiam hoc contemnitis, quod sensistis tam caram populo Romano vitam A. Hirtii fuisse? Satis erat enim

probatum illum esse populo Romano, ut est; jucundum amicis, in quo vincit omnes; carum suis, quibus est ipse carissimus: tantam tamen sollicitudinem bonorum, tantum timorem omnium in quo meminimus? Certe in nullo. Quid igitur? Hoc vos, per deos immortales, quale sit non interpretamini? Quid? Eos de vestra vita cogitare non censetis, quibus eorum, quos sperant rei publicae consulturos, vita tam cara sit?

- 10 Cepi fructum, patres conscripti, reversionis meae, quoniam et ea dixi, ut quicumque casus consecutus esset, exstaret constantiae meae testimonium, et sum a vobis benigne ac diligenter auditus; quae potestas si mihi saepius sine meo vestroque periculo
15 fiet, utar: si minus, quantum potero, non tam mihi me quam rei publicae reservabo. Mihi fere satis est quod vixi vel ad aetatem vel ad gloriam: huc si quid accesserit, non tam mihi quam vobis rei publicae accesserit.



M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN M. ANTONIUM ORATIO PHILIP-
PICA QUARTA.

1. **FREQUENTIA** vestrum incredibilis, Quirites, con-
cioque tanta, quantam meminisse non video, et alacri-
tatem mihi summam defendendae rei publicae adfert
et spem recuperandae. Quamquam animus mihi
quidem numquam defuit: tempora defuerunt, quae 5
simul ac primum aliquid lucis ostendere visa sunt,
princeps vestrae libertatis defendendae fui: quod
si id ante facere conatus essem, nunc facere non pos-
sem. Hodierno enim die, Quirites, ne mediocre
rem actam arbitremini; fundamenta jacta sunt reli- 10
quarum actionum; nam est hostis a senatu nondum
verbo appellatus, sed re jam judicatus Antonius.
Nunc vero multo sum erectior, quod vos quoque
illum hostem esse tanto consensu tantoque clamore
approbavistis. Neque enim, Quirites, fieri potest 15
ut non aut ii sint impii, qui contra consulem exer-
citus comparaverunt, aut ille hostis, contra quem
jure arma sumpta sunt. Hanc igitur dubitationem,
quamquam nulla erat, tamen ne qua posset esse,
senatus hodierno die sustulit: C. Caesar, qui rem 20
publicam libertatemque vestram suo studio, con-
silio, patrimonio denique tutatus est et tutatur,
maximis senatus laudibus ornatus est. Laudo,
laudo vos, Quirites, quod gratissimis animis prose-
quimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis vel pueri po- 25
tius; *sunt enim facta ejus immortalitatis, nomen*

aetatis. Multa memini, multa audivi, multa legi, Quirites: nihil ex omnium saeculorum memoria tale cognovi: qui cum servitute premeremur, in dies malum cresceret, praesidii nihil haberemus, 5 capitale et pestiferum a Brundisio tum M. Antonii reditum timeremus, hoc insperatum omnibus consilium, incognitum certe ceperit, ut exercitum invictum ex paternis militibus conficeret Antoniique furem crudelissimis consiliis incitatum a pernicie 10 rei publicae averteret.

2. Quis est enim qui hoc non intelligat, nisi Caesar exercitum paravisset, non sine exitio nostro futurum Antonii reditum fuisse? Ita enim se recipiebat ardens odio vestri, cruentus sanguine 15 civium Romanorum, quos Suessae, quos Brundisii occiderat, ut nihil nisi de pernicie populi Romani cogitaret. Quod autem praesidium erat salutis libertatisque vestrae, si C. Caesaris fortissimorum sui patris militum exercitus non fuisset? Cujus de 20 laudibus et honoribus, qui ei pro divinis et immortalibus meritis divini immortalesque debentur, mihi senatus adsensus paulo ante decrevit, ut primo quoque tempore referretur. Quo decreto quis non perspicit hostem esse Antonium judicatum? Quem 25 enim possumus appellare eum, contra quem qui exercitus ducunt, eis senatus arbitratur singulares exquirendos honores? Quid? Legio Martia, quae mihi videtur divinitus ab eo deo traxisse nomen, a quo populum Romanum generatum accepimus, non 30 ipsa suis decretis prius quam senatus hostem judicavit Antonium? Nam si ille non hostis, hos, qui consulem reliquerunt, hostes necesse est judicemus. Praeclare et loco, Quirites, reclamazione vestra factum pulcherrimum Martialium comprobavistis: qui 35 se ad senatus auctoritatem, ad libertatem vestram, ad universam rem publicam contulerunt, hostem illum et latronem et parricidam patriae reliquerunt. Nec solum id animose et fortiter, sed considerate *etiam sapienterque fecerunt: Albae constiterunt,*

in urbe opportuna, munita, propinqua, fortissimorum virorum, fidelissimorum civium atque optimorum. Hujus [Martiae] legionis legio quarta imitata virtutem, duce L. Egnatuleio, quem senatus merito paulo ante laudavit, C. Caesaris exercitum persecuta 5 est.

3. Quae exspectas, M. Antoni, judicia graviora? Caesar fertur in caelum, qui contra te exercitum comparavit; laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, quae te reliquerunt, quae a te arcessitae sunt, 10 quae essent, si te consulem quam hostem maluisses, tuae: quarum legionum fortissimum verissimumque iudicium confirmat senatus, comprobatur universus populus Romanus, nisi forte vos, Quirites, consulem, non hostem judicatis Antonium. Sic arbitrabar, Quirites, vos judicare, ut ostenditis. Quid? 15 Municipia, colonias, praefecturas num aliter judicare censetis? Omnes mortales una mente consentiunt; omnia arma eorum, qui haec salva velint, contra illam pestem esse capienda. Quid? D. Brutum iudicium, Quirites, quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potuistis, num cui tandem contemnendum videtur? Recte et vere negatis, Quirites. Est enim quasi deorum immortalium beneficio et munere datum rei publicae Brutorum genus et nomen 25 ad libertatem populi Romani vel constituendam vel recipiendam. Quid igitur D. Brutus de M. Antonio judicavit? Excludit provincia; exercitu obsistit; Galliam totam hortatur ad bellum, ipsam sua sponte suoque iudicio excitatam. Si consul Antonius, Brutus hostis: si conservator rei publicae Brutus, 30 hostis Antonius. Num igitur, utrum horum sit, dubitare possumus?

4. Atque ut vos una mente unaque voce dubitare vos negatis, sic modo decrevit senatus, D. Brutum 35 optime de re publica mereri, cum senatus auctoritatem populi Romani libertatem imperiumque defenderet. A quo defenderet? Nempe ab hoste: quae est enim alia laudanda defensio? Deinceps

- laudatur provincia Gallia meritoque ornatur verbis amplissimis ab senatu, quod resistat Antonio; quem si consulem illa provincia putaret neque eum reciperet, magno scelere se astringeret: omnes enim in consulis jure et imperio debent esse provinciae. Negat hoc D. Brutus imperator, consul designatus, natus rei publicae civis; negat Gallia, negat cuncta Italia, negat senatus, negatis vos. Quis illum igitur consulem nisi latrones putant? Quamquam ne ii quidem ipsi, quod loquuntur, id sentiunt, nec ab judicio omnium mortalium, quamvis impii nefariiue sint, sicut sunt, dissentire possunt; sed spes rapiendi atque praedandi occaecat animos eorum, quos non bonorum donatio, non agrorum adsignatio, non illa infinita hasta satiavit; qui sibi urbem, qui bona et fortunas civium ad praedam proposuerunt; qui, dum hic sit quod rapiant, quod auferant, nihil sibi defuturum arbitrantur; quibus M. Antonius — O di immortales, avertite et detestamini, quaeso, hoc omen! — urbem se divisurum esse promisit. Ita vero, Quirites, ut precamini, eveniat atque hujus amentiae poena in ipsum familiamque ejus recidat! quod ita futurum esse confido. Jam enim non solum homines, sed etiam deos immortales ad rem publicam conservandam arbitror consensisse. Sive enim prodigiis atque portentis di immortales nobis futura praedicunt, ita sunt aperte pronuntiata, ut et illi poena et nobis libertas appropinquet; sive tantus consensus omnium sine impulsu deorum esse non potuit, quid est quod de voluntate caelestium dubitare possimus?
5. Reliquum est, Quirites, ut vos in ista sententia, quam prae vobis fertis, perseveretis. Faciam igitur, ut imperatores instructa acie solent, quamquam paratissimos milites ad proeliandum videant, ut eos tamen adhortentur, sic ego vos ardentis et erectos ad libertatem recuperandam cohortabor. Non est vobis, Quirites, cum eo hoste certamen, cum quo aliqua pacis condicio esse possit: neque enim ille

servitutem vestram, ut antea, sed jam iratus sanguinem concupiscit. Nullus ei ludus videtur esse jucundior quam cruor, quam caedes, quam ante oculos trucidatio civium. Non est vobis res, Quirites, cum scelerato homine atque nefario, sed cum 5 immmani taelraque belua, quae quoniam in foveam incidit, obruatur; si enim illum emergerit, nullius supplicii crudelitas erit recusanda: sed tenetur, premitur, urguetur nunc eis copiis, quas jam habemus, mox eis, quas paucis diebus novi consules 10 comparabunt. Incumbite in causam, Quirites, ut facitis. Numquam major consensus vester in ulla causa fuit; numquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis; nec mirum: agitur enim non qua condicione victuri, sed victurine simus an cum sup- 15 plicio ignominiaque perituri. Quamquam mortem quidem natura omnibus proposuit; crudelitatem mortis et dedecus virtus propulsare solet, quae propria est Romani generis et seminis. Hanc retinete, quaeso, quam vobis tamquam hereditatem majores 20 vestri reliquerunt; [quamquam] alia omnia falsa, incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, quae numquam vi ulla labefactari potest, numquam demoveri loco; hac [virtute] majores vestri primum universam Italiam devicerunt, deinde Karthaginem exciderunt, Numantiam 25 everterunt, potentissimos reges, bellicosissimas gentes in dicionem hujus imperii redegerunt.

6. Ac majoribus quidem vestris, Quirites, cum eo hoste res erat, qui haberet rem publicam, curiam, 30 aerarium, consensum et concordiam civium, rationem aliquam, si ita res tulisset, pacis et foederis: hic vester hostis vestram rem publicam oppugnat, ipse habet nullam; senatum, id est orbis terrae consilium, delere gestit, ipse consilium publicum nullum 35 habet; aerarium vestrum exhaustit, suum non habet. Nam concordiam civium qui habere potest, nullam cum habet civitatem? Pacis vero quae potest esse cum eo ratio, in quo est incredibilis crudelitas, fides nulla?

Est igitur, Quirites, populo Romano, victori omnium gentium, omne certamen cum percussore, cum latrone, cum Spartaco; nam quod se similem esse Catilinae gloriari solet, scelere par est illi, industria
 5 inferior: ille cum exercitum nullum habuisset, repente conflavit: hic eum exercitum, quem accepit, amisit. Ut igitur Catilinam diligentia mea, senatus auctoritate, vestro studio et virtute fregistis, sic Antonii nefarium latrocinium vestra cum senatu
 10 concordia tanta, quanta numquam fuit, felicitate et virtute exercituum ducumque vestrorum brevi tempore oppressum audietis. Equidem, quantum cura, labore, vigiliis, auctoritate, consilio niti atque efficere potero, nihil praetermittam, quod ad libertatem
 15 vestram pertinere arbitrabor; neque enim id pro vestris amplissimis in me beneficiis sine scelere facere possum. Hodierno autem die primum referente viro fortissimo vobisque amicissimo, hoc M. Servilio, collegisque ejus, ornatissimis viris, optimis
 20 civibus, longo intervallo me auctore et principe ad spem libertatis exarsimus.



M. TULLII CICERONIS
IN M. ANTONIUM ORATIO PHILIP-
PICA NONA.

1. VELLEM di immortales fecissent, patres con-
scripti, ut vivo potius Ser. Sulpicio gratias agere-
mus quam honores mortuo quaereremus. Nec vero
dubito quin, si ille vir legationem renunciare potu-
isset, reditus ejus et vobis gratus fuerit et rei pu- 5
blicae salutaris futurus, non quo L. Philippo et L.
Pisoni aut studium aut cura defuerit in tanto officio
tantoque munere, sed cum Ser. Sulpicius aetate illos
anteiret, sapientia omnes, subito ereptus e causa
totam legationem orbam et debilitatam reliquit. 10
Quod si cuiquam justus honos habitus est in morte
legato, in nullo justior [quam in Ser. Sulpicio] repe-
rietur: ceteri, qui in legatione mortem obierunt, ad
incertum vitae periculum sine ullo mortis metu pro-
fecti sunt: Ser. Sulpicius cum aliqua perveniendi 15
ad M. Antonium spe profectus est, nulla revertendi:
qui cum ita affectus esset, ut, si ad gravem valetu-
dinem labor accessisset, sibi ipse diffideret, non re-
cusavit quo minus vel extremo spiritu, si quam
opem rei publicae ferre posset, experiretur. Itaque 20
non illum vis hiemis, non nives, non longitudo
itineris, non asperitas viarum, non morbus ingrave-
scens retardavit, cumque jam ad congressum collo-
quiumque ejus pervenisset, ad quem erat missus, in
ipsa cura ac meditatione obeundi sui muneris ex- 25
cessit e vita.

Ut igitur alia, sic hoc, C. Pansa, praeclare, quod et nos ad honorandum Ser. Sulpicium cohortatus es et ipse multa copiose de illius laude dixisti: quibus a te dictis nihil praeter sententiam dicerem, nisi P.

- 5 Servilio, clarissimo viro, respondendum putarem, qui hunc honorem statuae nemini tribuendum censuit nisi ei, qui ferro esset in legatione interfectus: ego autem, patres conscripti, sic interpretor sensisse majores nostros, ut causam mortis censuerint, non
10 genus esse quaerendum. Etenim cui legatio ipsa causa mortis fuisset, ejus monumentum exstare voluerunt, ut in bellis periculosus obirent homines legationis munus audacius. Non igitur exempla majorum quaerenda, sed consilium est eorum, a quo
15 ipsa exempla nata sunt, explicandum.

2. Lars Tolumnius, rex Veientium, quattuor legatos populi Romani Fidenis interemit, quorum statuae steterunt usque ad meam memoriam in rostris: justus honos: eis enim majores nostri, qui ob
20 rem publicam mortem obierant, pro brevi vita diuturnam memoriam reddiderunt. Cn. Octavii, clari viri et magni, qui primus in eam familiam, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, attulit consulatum, statuam videmus in rostris. Nemo tum novitati
25 invidebat; nemo virtutem non honorabat: at ea fuit legatio Octavii, in qua periculi suspicio non subesset: nam cum esset missus a senatu ad animos regum perspiciendos liberorumque populorum, maximeque, ut nepotem regis Antiochi, ejus, qui
30 cum majoribus nostris bellum gesserat, classes habere, elephantos alere prohiberet, Laodiceae in gymnasio a quodam Leptine est interfectus. Reddita est ei tum a majoribus statua pro vita, quae multos per annos progeniem ejus honestaret, nunc
35 ad tantae familiae memoriam sola restat. Atqui et huic et Tullo Cluvio et L. Roscio et Sp. Antio et C. Fulcinio, qui a Veientium rege caesi sunt, non sanguis, qui est profusus in morte, sed ipsa mors ob rem publicam obita honori fuit.

3. Itaque, patres conscripti, si Ser. Sulpicio casus mortem attulisset, dolerem quidem tanto rei publicae vulnere, mortem vero ejus non monumento, sed luctu publico esse ornandam putarem. Nunc autem quis dubitat quin ei vitam abstulerit ipsa 5 legatio? Secum enim ille mortem extulit, quam, si nobiscum remansisset, sua cura, optimi filii fidelissimaeque conjugis diligentia vitare potuisset. At ille cum videret, si vestrae auctoritati non paruisset, dissimilem se futurum sui, sin paruisset, minus sibi illud pro re publica susceptum vitae finem fore, maluit in maximo rei publicae discrimine emori quam minus quam potuisset videri rei publicae profuisse. Multis illi in urbibus, iter qua faciebat, re- 15 ficiendi se et curandi potestas fuit. Aderat et hospitum invitatio liberalis pro dignitate summi viri et eorum hortatio, qui una erant missi, ad requiescendum et vitae suae consulendum: at ille properans, festinans, mandata vestra conficere cupiens, in hac constantia morbo adversante perseveravit; cujus 20 cum adventu maxime perturbatus esset Antonius, quod ea, quae sibi jussu vestro denuntiarentur, auctoritate erant et sententia Ser. Sulpicii constituta, declaravit quam odisset senatum, cum auctorem senatus extinctum laete atque insolenter tulit. Non 25 igitur magis Leptines Octavium nec Veientium rex eos, quos modo nominavi, quam Ser. Sulpicium occidit Antonius: is enim profecto mortem attulit, qui causa mortis fuit. Quocirca etiam ad posteritatis memoriam pertinere arbitror exstare quod 30 fuerit de hoc bello judicium senatus: erit enim statua ipsa testis bellum tam grave fuisse, ut legati interitus honoris memoriam consecutus sit.

4. Quod si excusationem Ser. Sulpicii, patres conscripti, legationis obeundae recordari volueritis, nulla 35 dubitatio relinquetur quin honore mortui, quam vivo injuriam fecimus, sarciamus. Vos enim, patres conscripti, — grave dictu est, sed dicendum tamen — *vos, inquam, Ser. Sulpicium vita privastis: quem*

cum videretis re magis morbum quam oratione excusantem, non vos quidem crudeles fuistis — quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit? — sed cum speraretis nihil esse quod non illius auctoritate et
5 sapientia effici posset, vehementius ejus excusationi obstitistis atque eum, qui semper vestrum consensum gravissimum judicavisset, de sententia dejecistis. Ut vero Pansae consulis accessit cohortatio gravior quam aures Ser. Sulpicii ferre didicissent, tum vero
10 denique filium meque seduxit atque ita locutus est, ut auctoritatem vestram vitae suae se diceret anteferre: cujus nos virtutem admirati non ausi sumus adversari voluntati. Movebatur singulari pietate filius; non multum ejus perturbationi meus dolor
15 concedebat: sed uterque nostrum cedere cogeatur magnitudini animi orationisque gravitati, cum quidem ille maxima laude et gratulatione omnium vestrum pollicitus est se quod velletis esse facturum, neque ejus sententiae periculum vitaturum, cujus
20 ipse auctor fuisset: quem exsequi mandata vestra properantem mane postridie prosecuti sumus. Qui quidem discedens mecum ita locutus est, ut ejus oratio omen fati videretur.

5. Reddite igitur, patres conscripti, ei vitam, cui
25 ademistis: vita enim mortuorum in memoria est posita vivorum; perficite ut is, quem vos inscii ad mortem misistis, immortalitatem habeat a vobis; cui si statuam in rostris decreto vestro statueritis, nulla ejus legationem posteritatis obscurabit oblivio.
30 Nam reliqua Ser. Sulpicii vita multis erit praeclarisque monumentis ad omnem memoriam commendata; semper illius gravitatem, constantiam, fidem, praestantem in re publica tuenda curam atque prudentiam omnium mortalium fama celebrabit: nec
35 vero silebitur admirabilis quaedam et incredibilis ac paene divina ejus in legibus interpretandis, aequitate explicanda, scientia. Omnes ex omni aetate qui in hac civitate intelligentiam juris habuerunt, si unum in locum conferentur, cum Ser. Sulpicio

non sint comparandi. Nec enim ille magis juris consultus quam justitiae fuit: ita ea, quae proficebantur a legibus et ab jure civili, semper ad facilitatem aequitatemque referebat, neque instituerelium actiones malebat quam controversias tollere. 5 Ergo hoc statuae monumento non eget; habet alia majora: haec enim statua mortis honestae testis erit, illa memoria vitae gloriosae, ut hoc magis monumentum grati senatus quam clari viri futurum sit. Multum etiam valuisse ad patris honorem pietas filii videbitur; qui quamquam afflictus luctu non adest, tamen sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset; est autem ita affectus, ut nemo umquam unci filii mortem magis doluerit quam ille maeret patris. Et quidem etiam ad famam Ser. Sulpicii 15 filii arbitror pertinere, ut videatur honorem debitum patri praestitisse. Quamquam nullum monumentum clarius Ser. Sulpicius relinquere potuit quam effigiem morum suorum, virtutis, constantiae, pietatis, ingenii filium, cujus luctus aut hoc honore 20 vestro aut nullo solatio levari potest.

6. Mihi autem recordanti Ser. Sulpicii multos in nostra familiaritate sermones gratior illi videtur, si qui est sensus in morte, aënea statua futura et ea pedestris quam inaurata equestris, qualis L. Sullae 25 primum statuta est; mirifice enim Servius majorum continentiam diligebat, hujus saeculi insolentiam vituperabat. Ut igitur si ipsum consulam quid velit, sic pedestrem ex aere statuam tamquam ex ejus auctoritate et voluntate decerno: quae quidem magni civium dolorem et desiderium honore monu- 30 menti minuet et leniet. Atque hanc meam sententiam, patres conscripti, P. Servilii sententia comprobari necesse est: qui sepulcrum publice decernendum Ser. Sulpicio censuit, statuam non censuit. 35 Nam si mors legati sine caede atque ferro nullum honorem desiderat, cur decernit honorem sepulturae, qui maximus haberi potest mortuo? Sin id tribuit Ser. Sulpicio, quod non est datum Cn. Octavio, cur

- quod illi datum est huic dandum esse non censet? Majores quidem nostri statuas multis decreverunt, sepulcra paucis. Sed statuae intereunt tempestate, vi, vetustate, sepulcrorum autem sanctitas in ipso
- 5 solo est, quod nulla vi moveri neque deleri potest, atque, ut cetera exstinguuntur, sic sepulcra sanctiora fiunt vetustate. Augeatur igitur isto honore etiam is vir, cui nullus honos tribui non debitus potest; grati simus in ejus morte decoranda, cui
- 10 nullam jam aliam gratiam referre possumus. Notetur etiam M. Antonii nefarium bellum gerentis scelerata audacia: his enim honoribus habitis Ser. Sulpicio repudiatae rejectaeque legationis ab Antonio manebit testificatio sempiterna.
- 15 7. Quas ob res ita censeo: cum Ser. Sulpicius Q. F. Lemonia Rufus difficillimo rei publicae tempore, gravi periculosoque morbo affectus, auctoritatem senatus, salutem rei publicae vitae suae praeposuerit contraque vim gravitatemque morbi contenderit, ut in castra M. Antonii, quo senatus eum
- 20 miserat, perveniret, isque, cum jam prope castra venisset, vi morbi oppressus vitam amiserit: maximo rei publicae tempore, ejusque mors consentanea vitae fuerit sanctissime honestissimeque actae, in
- 25 qua saepe magno usui rei publicae Ser. Sulpicius et privatus et in magistratibus fuerit: cum talis vir ob rem publicam in legatione mortem obierit, senatui placere Ser. Sulpicio statuam pedestrem aëneam in rostris ex hujus ordinis sententia statui circum-
- 30 que eam statuam locum ludis gladiatoribusque liberos posterosque ejus quoquoersus pedes quinque habere, [quod is ob rem publicam mortem obierit,] eamque causam in basi inscribi; utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules, alter ambove, si eis videatur,
- 35 quaestoribus urbis imperent, ut eam basim statuamque faciendam et in rostris statuendam locent, quantique locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori attribuendam solvendamque curent; cumque antea *senatus auctoritatem suam in virorum fortium fune-*

ribus ornamentisque ostenderit, placere eum quam
amplissime supremo suo die efferri. Et cum Ser.
Sulpicius Q. F. Lemonia Rufus ita de re publica
meritus sit, ut eis ornamentis decorari debeat, sena-
tum censere atque e re publica existimare aediles 5
curules edictum, quod de funeribus habeant, Ser.
Sulpicii Q. F. Lemonia Rufi funeri remittere: utique
locum sepulcro in campo Esquilino C. Pansa con-
sul, seu quo in loco videbitur, pedes xxx quoquo-
versus adsignet, quo Ser. Sulpicius inferatur; quod 10
sepulcrum ipsius, liberorum posterorumque ejus
esset, uti quod optimo jure publice sepulcrum da-
tum esset.



M. TULLII CICERONIS

IN C. VERREM ACTIO PRIMA.



1. Quod erat optandum maxime, iudices, et quod
unum ad invidiam vestri ordinis infamiamque judi-
ciorum sedandam maxime pertinebat, id non humano
consilio, sed prope divinitus datum atque oblatum
5 vobis summo rei publicae tempore videtur; invete-
ravim enim jam opinio perniciosa rei publicae nobis-
que periculosa, quae non modo *apud populum Ro-*
manum, sed etiam apud exterarum nationes omnium
sermone percrebruit, his iudiciis, quae nunc sunt,
10 pecuniosum hominem, quamvis sit nocens, neminem
posse damnari: nunc in ipso discrimine ordinis
iudiciorumque vestrorum cum sint parati qui con-
cionibus et legibus hanc invidiam senatus inflam-
mare conentur, [reus] in iudicium adductus est [C.
15 Verres] homo vita atque factis omnium jam opinione
damnatus, pecuniae magnitudine sua spe et prae-
dicatione absolutus. Huic ego causae, iudices, cum
summa voluntate et expectatione populi Romani
actor accessi, non ut augerem invidiam ordinis, sed
20 ut infamiae communi succurrerem; adduxi enim
hominem in quo reconciliare existimationem iudi-
ciorum amissam, redire in gratiam cum populo Ro-
mano, satis facere exteris nationibus possetis, de-
peculatorem aerarii, vexatorem Asiae atque Pam-
25 phyliae, praedonem juris urbani, labem atque per-
niciem provinciae Siciliae; de quo si vos vere ac
religiose iudicaveritis, auctoritas ea, quae in vobis

remanere debet, haerebit; sin istius ingentes divitiarum religionem veritatemque perfregerint, ego hoc tamen adsequar, ut iudicium potius rei publicae quam aut reus iudicibus aut accusator reo defuisse videatur.

5

2. Equidem ut de me confitear, iudices, cum mularum mihi a C. Verre insidiae terra marique factae sint, quas partim mea diligentia devitarim, partim amicorum studio officioque reppulerim, numquam tamen neque tantum periculum mihi adire visum 10 sum neque tanto opere pertimui, ut nunc in ipso iudicio; neque tantum me expectatio accusationis meae concursusque tantae multitudinis, quibus ego rebus vehementissime perturbor, commovet quantum istius insidiae nefariae, quas uno tempore mihi, 15 vobis, M.' Glabrioni, populo Romano, sociis, exteris nationibus, ordini, nomini denique senatorio facere conatur: qui ita dictitat, eis esse metuendum, qui quod ipsis solis satis esset surripuissent, se tantum eripuisse, ut id multis satis esse possit; nihil esse 20 tam sanctum quod non violari, nihil tam munitum quod non expugnari pecunia possit. Quod si quam audax est ad conandum, tam esset obscurus in agendo, fortasse aliqua in re nos aliquando fefellisset; verum hoc adhuc percommode cadit, quod 25 cum incredibili ejus audacia singularis stultitia conjuncta est. Nam ut apertus in corripiendis pecuniis fuit, sic in spe corrumpendi iudicii perspicua sua consilia conatusque omnibus fecit: semel ait se in vita pertimuisse, tum cum primum a me reus factus sit, quod cum e provincia recens esset invidiae et infamia non recenti, sed vetere ac diuturna flagraret, tum ad iudicium corrumpendum tempus alienum offenderet. Itaque cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam postulavissem, invenit 35 iste qui sibi in Achaia biduo breviorum diem postularet, non ut is idem conficeret diligentia et industria sua, quod ego meo labore et vigiliis consecutus sum. etenim ille Achaicus inquisitor ne

Brundisium quidem pervenit; ego Siciliam totam quinquaginta diebus sic obii, ut omnium populorum privatorumque litteras injuriasque cognoscerem; ut perspicuum cuivis esse posset hominem ab isto
5 quaesitum esse non qui reum suum adduceret, sed qui meum tempus obsideret.

3. Nunc homo audacissimus atque amentissimus hoc cogitat: intelligit me ita paratum atque instructum in iudicium venire, ut non modo in auribus
10 vestris, sed in oculis omnium sua furtiva atque flagitia defixurus sim; videt senatores multos esse testes audaciae suae, videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, quibus ipse insignes injurias fecerit, videt etiam tot tam graves
15 ab amicissimis civitatibus legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse: quae cum ita sint, usque eo de omnibus bonis male existimat, usque eo senatoria iudicia perditam profligataque esse arbitratur, ut hoc palam dictitet, non sine causa se cupidum
20 pecuniae fuisse, quoniam in pecunia tantum praesidium experiatur esse: sese, id quod difficillimum fuerit, tempus ipsum emisisse iudicii sui, quo cetera facilius emere postea posset; ut quoniam criminum vim subterfugere nullo modo poterat, procellam
25 temporis devitaret. Quod si non modo in causa, verum in aliquo honesto praesidio aut in alicujus eloquentia aut gratia spem aliquam collocasset, profecto non haec omnia colligeret atque aucuparetur, non usque eo despiceret contemneretque ordinem
30 senatorium, ut arbitrato ejus deligeretur ex senatu qui reus fieret, qui, dum hic quae opus essent compararet, causam interea ante eum diceret. Quibus ego rebus quid iste speret et quo animum intendat facile perspicio; quamobrem vero se confidat ali-
35 quid proficere posse hoc praetore et hoc consilio intelligere non possum: unum illud intelligo, quod populus Romanus in rejectione iudicium iudicavit, ea spe istum fuisse praeditum, ut omnem rationem salutis in pecunia constitueret; hoc erepto

praesidio, ut nullam sibi rem adjumento fore arbitraretur.

4. Etenim quod est ingenium tantum, quae tanta facultas dicendi aut copia, quae istius vitam tot vitiis flagitiisque convictam, jam pridem omnium 5 voluntate judicioque damnatam aliqua ex parte possit defendere? Cujus ut adolescentiae maculas ignominiasque praeteream, quaestura [primus gradus honoris] quid aliud habet in se nisi [Cn. Carbonem spoliatum] a quaestore suo pecunia publica 10 nudatum et proditum consulem, desertum exercitum, relictam provinciam, sortis necessitudinem religionemque violatam? Cujus legatio exitium fuit Asiae totius et Pamphylicae; quibus in provinciis multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana depopu- 15 latus est tum, cum [in Cn. Dolabellam] suum scelus illud pristinum renovavit et instauravit quaestorium, cum eum, cui et legatus et pro quaestore fuisset, et in invidiam suis maleficiis adduxit et in ipsis periculis non solum deseruit, sed etiam oppugnavit ac 20 prodidit; cujus praetura urbana aedium sacrarum fuit publicorumque operum depopulatio, simul in jure dicendo bonorum possessionumque contra omnium instituta addictio et condonatio. Jam vero omnium vitiorum suorum plurima et maxima con- 25 stituit monumenta et indicia in provincia Sicilia, quam iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit, ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, vix autem per multos annos innocentesque praetores aliqua ex parte recreari aliquando posse videatur. 30 Hoc praetore Siculi neque suas leges neque nostra senatus consulta neque communia jura tenuerunt: tantum quisque habet in Sicilia, quantum hominis avarissimi et libidinosissimi aut imprudentiam subterfugit aut satietati superfuit. 5. Nulla res per 35 triennium nisi ad nutum istius judicata est, nulla res cujusquam tam patria atque avita fuit quae non ab eo imperio istius abjudicaretur. Innumerabiles pecuniae ex aratorum bonis novo nefarioque in-

stituto coactae, socii fidelissimi in hostium numero existimati, cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati, homines nocentissimi propter pecunias iudicio liberati, honestissimi atque integerrimi ab-
5 sentes rei facti indicta causa damnati et ejecti, portus munitissimi, maximae tutissimaeque urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, nautae militesque Siculorum socii nostri atque amici fame necati, classes optimae atque opportunissimae cum magna
10 ignominia populi Romani amissae et perditae. Idem iste praetor monumenta antiquissima partim regum locupletissimorum, quae illi ornamento urbibus esse voluerunt, partim etiam nostrorum imperatorum, quae victores civitatibus Siculis aut
15 dederunt aut reddiderunt, spoliavit nudavitque omnia; neque hoc solum in statu is ornamentisque publicis fecit, sed etiam delubra omnia sanctissimis religionibus consecrata depeculatus est, deum denique nullum Siculis qui ei paulo magis affabre atque
20 antiquo artificio factus videretur reliquit. In stupris vero et flagitiis nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreo; simul illorum calamitatem commemorando augere nolo, quibus liberos conjugesque suas integras ab istius petulantia conservare non
25 licitum est. At enim haec ita commissae sunt ab isto, ut non cognita sint ab hominibus: hominem arbitror esse neminem qui nomen istius audierit quin facta quoque ejus nefaria commemorare possit, ut mihi magis timendum sit ne multa crimina prae-
30 termittere quam ne qua in istum fingere existimer; neque enim mihi videtur haec multitudo, quae ad audiendum convenit, cognoscere ex me causam voluisse, sed ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere.

6. Quae cum ita sint, iste homo amens ac per-
35 ditus alia mecum ratione pugnat: non id agit ut
alicujus eloquentiam mihi opponat, non gratia, non
auctoritate ejusquam, non potentia nititur. Simu-
lat his se rebus confidere, sed video quid agat, neque
enim agit occultissime: proponit inania mihi nobi-

litatis, hoc est, hominum arrogantium nomina, qui non tam me impediunt, quod nobiles sunt, quam adjuvant, quod noti sunt. Simulat se eorum praebidio confidere, cum interea aliud quiddam jam diu machinetur. Quam spem nunc habeat in manibus 5 et quid moliat, breviter jam, iudices, vobis exponam; sed prius ut ab initio res ab eo constituta sit, quaeso, cognoscite: ut primum e provincia rediit, redemptio est huius iudicii facta grandi pecunia. Mansit in condicione atque pacto usque ad eum 10 finem, dum iudices rejecti sunt; postea quam rejectio iudicum facta est, quod et in sortitione istius spem fortuna populi Romani et in rejiciendis iudicibus mea diligentia istorum impudentiam vicerat, renuntiata est tota condicio. Praeclare se res habebat: libelli nominum vestrorum consilii huius 15 in manibus erant omnium, nulla nota, nullus color, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis adlini posse, cum iste repente ex alacri atque laeto sic erat humilis atque demissus, ut non modo populo Romano, 20 sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur. Ecce autem repente, his diebus paucis, comitiis consularibus factis, eadem illa vetera consilia pecunia majore repetuntur eademque vestrae famae fortunisque omnium insidiae per eosdem homines compa- 25 rantur. Quae res primo, iudices, pertenui nobis argumento indicioque patefacta est; post aperto suspicionis introitu ad omnia intima istorum consilia sine ullo errore pervenimus.

7. Nam ut Hortensius consul designatus domum 30 reducebatur e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, fit obviam casu ei multitudini C. Curio, quem ego hominem honoris [potius quam contumeliae] causa nominatum volo: etenim ea dicam, quae ille si commemorari noluisset, non tanto in con- 35 ventu tam aperte palamque dixisset, quae tamen a me pedetemptim cauteque dicuntur, ut et amicitiae nostrae et dignitatis illius habita ratio esse intelligatur. *Videt ad ipsum fornicem Fabianum in turba*

Verrem ; appellat hominem et ei voce maxima gratulatur ; ipsi Hortensio, qui consul erat factus, propinquis necessariisque ejus, qui tum aderant, verbum nullum facit ; cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur, 5 hunc jubet sine cura esse : 'renuntio' inquit 'tibi te hodiernis comitiis esse absolutum.' Quod cum tam multi homines honestissimi audissent, statim ad me defertur : immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat. Aliis illud indignum, aliis ridiculum videbatur : 10 tur : ridiculum eis, qui istius causam in testium fide, in criminum ratione, in judicum potestate, non in comitiis consularibus positam arbitrabantur ; indignum eis, qui altius aspiciebant et hanc gratulationem ad judicium corrumpendum spectare videbant. 15 Etenim sic ratiocinabantur, sic honestissimi homines inter se et mecum loquebantur : aperte jam et perspicue nulla esse judicia ; qui reus pridie jam ipse se condemnatum putabat, is, postea quam defensor ejus consul est factus, absolvitur. Quid igitur ? 20 Quod tota Sicilia, quod omnes Siculi, omnes negotiatores, omnes publicae privataeque litterae Romae sunt, nihilne id valebit ? Nihil invito consule designato. Quid, judices non crimina, non testes, non existimationem populi Romani sequentur ? 25 Non : omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur.

8. Vere loquar, judices : vehementer me haec res commovebat. Optimus enim quisque ita loquebatur : 'Iste quidem tibi eripietur, sed nos non tenebimus 30 judicia diutius ; etenim quis poterit Verre absoluto de transferendis judiciis recusare ?' Erat omnibus molestum : neque eos tam istius hominis perditum subita laetitia quam hominis amplissimi nova gratulatio commovebat. Cupiebam dissimulare me id moleste ferre ; cupiebam animi dolorem 35 vultu tegere et taciturnitate celare. Ecce autem illis ipsis diebus, cum praetores designati sortirentur et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis repetundis quaereret, nuntiatur mihi tantam isti gratu-

lationem esse factam, ut is domum quoque pueros mitteret qui uxori suae nuntiarent. Sane ne haec quidem mihi res placebat: neque tamen tanto opere quid in hac sorte metuendum mihi esset intelligebam. Unum illud ex hominibus certis, ex quibus omnia comperi, reperiebam: fiscos complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos; ex his quasi decem fiscos ad senatorem illum relictos esse comitiorum meorum nomine; divisores omnium tribuum noctu ad istum vocatos. Ex quibus quidam, qui se omnia mea causa debere arbitrabatur, eadem illa nocte ad me venit; demonstrat qua iste oratione usus esset; commemorasse istum quam liberaliter eos tractasset etiam antea, cum ipse praeturam petisset, et proximis consularibus praetoriisque comitiis; deinde continuo esse pollicitum quantam vellent pecuniam, si me aedilitate deiecissent. Hic alios negasse audere, alios respondisse non putare id perfici posse; inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eadem familia, Q. Verrem, Romilia, ex optima divisorum disciplina, patris istius discipulum atque amicum, qui HS quingentis milibus depositis id se perfecturum polliceretur, et fuisse tum nonnullos qui se una facturos esse dicerent. Quae cum ita essent, sane benevolo animo me ut magno opere caverem praemonebat.

9. Sollicitabar rebus maximis uno atque eo perexiguo tempore: urgebant comitia, et in eis ipsis oppugnabar grandi pecunia; instabat iudicium; ei quoque negotio fisci Sicilienses minabantur. Agere quae ad iudicium pertinebant libere comitiorum metu deterrebar; petitioni toto animo servire propter iudicium non licebat; minari denique divisoribus ratio non erat, propterea quod eos intelligere videbam me hoc iudicio districtum atque obligatum futurum. Atque hoc ipso tempore Siculis denuntiatus esse audio, primum ab Hortensio, domum ad illum ut venirent: Siculos in eo sane liberos

- fuisse, qui quamobrem arcesserentur cum intelligerent, non venisse. Interea comitia nostra, quorum iste se, ut ceterorum hoc anno comitiorum, dominum esse arbitrabatur, haberi coepta sunt.
- 5 **Cursare iste homo potens cum filio blando et gratioso circum tribus: paternos amicos, hoc est, diviso- res appellare omnes et convenire: quod cum esset intellectum et animadversum, fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, ut cujus divitiae me**
- 10 **de fide deducere non potuissent, ne ejusdem pecunia de honore dejiceret. Postea quam illa petitionis magna cura liberatus sum, animo coepi multo magis vacuo ac soluto nihil aliud nisi de judicio agere et cogitare. Reperio, judices, haec ab istis consilia**
- 15 **inita et constituta, ut, quacunque posset ratione, res ita duceretur, ut apud M. Metellum praetorem causa diceretur; in eo esse haec commoda: primum M. Metellum amicissimum, deinde Hortensium consulem non solum, sed *etiam Q. Metellum, qui quam**
- 20 **isti sit amicus attendite: dedit enim praerogativam suae voluntatis ejus modi, ut isti pro praerogativis eam reddidisse videatur; an me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimavistis et me in tanto rei publicae existimationisque meae periculo cuiquam consul-**
- 25 **turum potius quam officio et dignitati meae? Arcessit alter consul designatus Sículos; veniunt nonnulli, propterea quod L. Metellus esset praetor in Sicilia: cum his ita loquitur: se consulem esse; fratrem suum alterum Siciliam provinciam obtinere,**
- 30 **alterum esse quaesiturum de pecuniis repetundis; Verri ne noceri possit multis rationibus esse provisum.**

10. Quid est, quaeso, Metelle, iudicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? Testes, praesertim Sículos
- 35 **timidos homines et afflictos, non solum auctoritate deterrere, sed etiam consulari metu et duorum praetorum potestate? Quid faceres pro innocente homine et propinquo, cum propter hominem perditissimum atque alienissimum de officio ac dignitate**

decedis et committis, ut, quod ille dictitat, alicui, qui te ignoret, verum esse videatur? Nam hoc Verrem dicere aiebant, te non fato, ut ceteros ex vestra familia, sed opera sua consulem factum. Duo igitur consules et quaesitor erunt ex illius 5 voluntate; 'Non solum effugiemus' inquit 'hominem in quaerendo nimium diligentem, nimium servientem populi existimationi, M.' Glabrimonem; accedet etiam nobis illud: iudex est M. Caesonius, collega nostri accusatoris, homo in rebus judicandis 10 spectatus et cognitus, quem minime expediat esse in eo consilio, quod conemur aliqua ratione corrumpere; propterea quod jam antea, cum iudex in Juniano consilio fuisset, turpissimum illud facinus non solum graviter tulit, sed etiam in medium pro- 15 tulit: hunc iudicem ex Kal. Januariis non habebimus; Q. Manlium et Q. Cornificium, duos severissimos atque integerrimos iudices, quod tribuni plebis tum erunt, iudices non habebimus; P. Sulpicius, iudex tristis et integer, magistratum ineat 20 oportet Nonis Decembribus, M. Crepereius ex acerima illa equestri familia et disciplina, L. Cassius ex familia cum ad ceteras res tum ad iudicandum severissima, Cn. Tremellius homo summa religione et diligentia, tres hi homines veteres tribuni milita- 25 res sunt designati: ex Kal. Januariis non iudicabunt. Subsortiemur etiam in M. Metelli locum, quoniam is huic ipsi quaestioni praefuturus est: ita secundum Kalendas Januarias et praetore et prope toto consilio commutato magnas accusatoris minas 30 magnamque expectationem iudicii ad nostrum arbitrium libidinemque eludemus.' Nonae sunt hodie Sexiles; hora VIII convenire coepistis: hunc diem jam ne numerant quidem. Decem dies sunt ante ludos votivos, quos Cn. Pompeius fac- 35 turus est: hi ludi dies quindecim auferent; deinde continuo Romani consequentur: ita prope XL diebus interpositis, tum denique se ad ea, quae a nobis dicta erunt, responsuros esse arbitrantur;

deinde se ducturos et dicendo et excusando facile ad ludos Victoriae; cum his plebeios esse conjunctos, secundum quos aut nulli aut perpauca dies ad agendum futuri sunt: ita defessa ac refrigerata
5 accusatione rem integram ad M. Metellum praetorem esse venturam: quem ego hominem, si ejus fidei diffusus essem, judicem non retinuissem; nunc tamen hoc animo sum, ut eo judice quam praetore hanc rem transigi malim et jurato suam quam in-
10 jurato aliorum tabellas committere.

11. Nunc ego, judices, jam vos consulo quid mihi faciendum putetis; id enim consilii mihi profecto taciti dabit, quod egomet mihi necessario capiendum intelligo: si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo
15 tempore, mei laboris, industriae diligentiaeque capiam fructum et ex accusatione perficiam ut nemo umquam post hominum memoriam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad judicium venisse videatur; sed in hac laude industriae meae reus ne elabatur
20 summum periculum est. Quid est igitur quod fieri possit? Non obscurum, opinor, neque absconditum: fructum istum laudis, qui ex perpetua oratione percipi potuit, in alia tempora reservemus: nunc hominem tabulis, testibus, privatis publicisque li-
25 teris auctoritatibusque accusemus. Res omnis mihi tecum erit, Hortensi; dicam aperte: si te mecum dicendo ac diluendis criminibus in hac causa contendere putarem, ego quoque in accusando atque in explicandis criminibus operam consumerem; nunc
30 quoniam pugnare contra me instituisti, non tam ex tua natura quam ex istius tempore et causa [malitiose], necesse est istius modi rationi aliquo consilio obsistere. Tua ratio est ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias, mea ut ante primos
35 ludos comperendinem; ita fiet ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium.

12. Verum illud, quod institueram dicere, mihi *rem tecum esse, hujus modi est: ego cum hanc*

causam Siculorum rogatu recepissem idque mihi amplum et praeclarum existimassem, eos velle meae fidei diligentiaeque periculum facere, qui innocentiae abstinentiaeque fecissent, tum suscepto negotio majus quiddam mihi proposui, in quo meam in rem publicam voluntatem populus Romanus perspicere posset; nam illud mihi nequaquam dignum industria conatuque meo videbatur, istum a me in iudicium jam omnium iudicio condemnatum vocari, nisi ista tua intolerabilis potentia et ea cupiditas, quae per hosce annos in quibusdam iudiciis usus es, etiam in istius hominis desperati causa interponeretur. Nunc vero, quoniam haec te omnis dominatio regnumque iudiciorum tanto opere delectat et sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, qui quasi de industria in odium offensionemque populi Romani irruere videntur, hoc me profiteor suscepisse magnum fortasse onus et mihi periculosissimum, verum tamen dignum in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem: quoniam totus ordo paucorum improbitate et audacia premitur et urgetur infamia iudiciorum, profiteor huic generi hominum me inimicum accusatorem, odiosum, assiduum, acerbum adversarium; hoc mihi sumo, hoc mihi deponco, quod agam in magistratu, quod agam ex eo loco, ex quo me populus Romanus ex Kal. Januariis secum agere de re publica ac de hominibus improbis voluit; hoc munus aedilitatis meae populo Romano amplissimum pulcherrimumque polliceor. Moneo, praedico, ante denuntio: qui aut deponere aut accipere aut recipere aut polliceri aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi iudicii solent esse quique ad hanc rem aut potentiam aut impudentiam suam professi sunt, abstineant in hoc iudicio manus animosque ab hoc scelere nefario.

13. Erit tum consul Hortensius cum summo imperio et potestate, ego autem aedilis, hoc est, paulo amplius quam privatus, tamen hujus modi haec rea


est, quam me acturum esse polliceor, ita populo Romano grata atque jucunda, ut ipse consul in hac causa prae me minus etiam, si fieri possit, quam privatus esse videatur. Omnia non modo comme-
 5 morabuntur, sed etiam expositis certis rebus agentur, quae inter decem annos, postea quam judicia ad senatum translata sunt, in rebus judicandis nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt. Cognoscet ex me populus Romanus quid sit quamobrem cum equester ordo
 10 judicaret, annos prope quinquaginta continuos, in nullo iudice, equite Romano iudicante, ne tenuissima quidem suspicio acceptae pecuniae ob rem iudicandam constituta sit; quid sit quod iudiciis ad senatorium ordinem translatis sublataque populi Ro-
 15 mani in unum quemque vestrum potestate, Q. Calidius damnatus dixerit minoris HS tricies praetorium hominem honeste non posse damnari; quid sit quod P. Septimio senatore damnato, Q. Hortensio praetore, de pecuniis repetundis lis aestimata sit eo nomine, quod ille ob rem iudicandam pecuniam accepisset, quod in C. Herennio, quod in C. Popilio, senatoribus, qui ambo peculatus dam-
 20 nati sunt, quod in M. Atilio, qui de maiestate damnatus est, hoc planum factum sit, eos pecuniam ob rem iudicandam accepisse, quod inventi sint senatores, qui C. Verre praetore urbano sortiente exirent in eum reum, quem incognita causa condemnarent, quod inventus sit senator, qui cum iudex esset, in eodem iudicio et ab reo pecuniam acciperet quam
 30 iudicibus divideret et ab accusatore ut reum condemnaret. Jam vero quo modo ego illam labem, ignominiam calamitatemque totius ordinis conquerar, hoc factum esse in hac civitate, cum senatorius ordo iudicaret, ut discoloribus signis juratorum
 35 hominum sententiae notarentur? Haec omnia me diligenter severeque acturum esse polliceor.

14. Quo me tandem animo fore putatis, si quid in hoc ipso iudicio intellexero simili aliqua ratione *esse violatum* atque commissum? Cum planum

facere multis testibus possim C. Verrem in Sicilia multis audientibus saepe dixisse, se habere hominem potentem, cujus fiducia provinciam spoliaret; neque sibi soli pecuniam quaerere, sed ita triennium illud praeturae Siciliensis distributum habere, ut 5 secum praeclare agi diceret, si unius anni quaestum in rem suam converteret, alterum patronis et defensoribus traderet, tertium illum uberrimum quaestuosissimumque annum totum iudicibus reservaret. Ex quo mihi venit in mentem illud dicere, quod apud 10 M.' Glabrimonem nuper cum in rejiciendis iudiciis commemorassem, intellexi vehementer populum Romanum commoveri, me arbitrari fore uti nationes exterae legatos ad populum Romanum mitterent, ut lex de pecuniis repetundis iudiciumque tolleretur: 15 si enim iudicia nulla sint, tantum unum quemque ablaturum putant, quantum sibi ac liberis suis satis esse arbitretur; nunc, quod ejus modi iudicia sint, tantum unum quemque auferre, quantum sibi, patronis, advocatis, praetori, iudicibus satis futurum sit; 20 hoc profecto infinitum esse: se avarissimi hominis cupiditati satis facere posse, nocentissimi victoriae non posse. O commemoranda iudicia praeclaramque existimationem nostri ordinis, cum socii populi Romani iudicia de pecuniis repetundis fieri nolunt, 25 quae a majoribus nostris sociorum causa comparata sunt! An iste umquam de se bonam spem habuisset, nisi de vobis malam opinionem animo imbibisset? Quo majore etiam, si fieri potest, apud vos odio esse debet, quam est apud populum Romanum, 30 cum in avaritia, scelere, perjurio vos sui similes esse arbitretur.

15. Cui loco, per deos immortales, iudices, consulite ac providete. Moneo praedicoque id, quod intelligo, tempus hoc vobis divinitus datum esse, ut 35 odio, invidia, infamia, turpitudine totum ordinem liberetis. Nulla in iudiciis severitas, nulla religio, nulla denique jam existimantur esse iudicia; itaque a populo Romano contemnimur, despicihur; gravi

- diuturnaue jam flagramus infamia. Neque enim ullam aliam ob causam populus Romanus tribuniciam potestatem tanto studio requisivit, quam cum poscebat, verbo illam poscere videbatur, re vera
- 5 iudicia poscebat; neque hoc Q. Catulum hominem sapientissimum atque amplissimum fugit, qui Cn. Pompeio viro fortissimo et clarissimo de tribunicia potestate referente cum esset sententiam rogatus, hoc initio est summa cum auctoritate usus: patres
- 10 conscriptos iudicia male et flagitiose tueri: quod si in rebus iudicandis populi Romani existimationi satis facere voluissent, non tanto opere homines fuisse tribuniciam potestatem desideraturos. Ipse denique Cn. Pompeius cum primum concionem ad urbem
- 15 consul designatus habuit, ubi, id quod maxime expectari videbatur, ostendit se tribuniciam potestatem restitutum, factus est in eo strepitus et grata concionis admurmuratio. Idem in eadem concione cum dixisset populas vexatasque esse
- 20 provincias, iudicia autem turpia ac flagitiosa fieri; ei rei se providere ac consulere velle, tum vero non strepitu, sed maximo clamore suam populus Romanus significavit voluntatem.

16. Nunc autem homines in speculis sunt, observant quem ad modum sese unus quisque nostrum gerat in retinenda religione conservandisque legibus. Vident adhuc post legem tribuniciam unum senatorem hominem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum: quod tametsi non reprehendunt, tamen
- 30 magno opere quod laudent non habent; nulla est enim laus ibi esse integrum, ubi nemo est qui aut possit aut conetur corrumpere: hoc est iudicium, in quo vos de reo, populus Romanus de vobis iudicabit; in hoc homine statuatur, possitne senatoribus iudicantibus homo nocentissimus pecuniosissimusque
- 35 damnari; deinde est ejus modi reus in quo homine nihil sit praeter summa peccata maximamque pecuniam, ut, si liberatus sit, nulla alia suspicio nisi ea quae turpissima est residere possit. Non
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gratia, non cognatione, non aliis recte factis, non denique aliquo mediocri vitio tot tantaque ejus vitia sublevata esse videbuntur. Postremo ego causam sic agam, judices, ejus modi res, ita notas, ita testatas, ita magnas, ita manifestas proferam, ut nemo a vobis ut istum absolvatis per gratiam conetur contendere. Habeo autem certam viam atque rationem, qua omnes illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim; ita res a me agetur, ut in eorum consiliis omnibus non modo aures hominum, sed etiam oculi populi Romani interesse videantur. Vos aliquot jam per annos conceptam huic ordini turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere potestis: constat inter omnes post haec constituta judicia, quibus nunc utimur, nullum hoc splendore atque hac dignitate consilium fuisse. Hic si quid erit offensum, omnes homines non jam ex eodem ordine alios magis idoneos, quod fieri non potest, sed alium omnino ordinem ad res judicandas quaerendum arbitrabuntur.

17. Quapropter primum ab dis immortalibus, quod sperare mihi videor, hoc idem, judices, opto, ut in hoc judicio nemo improbus praeter eum, qui jam pridem inventus est, reperiatur, deinde si plures improbi fuerint, hoc vobis, hoc populo Romano, judices, confirmo, vitam mehercule mihi prius quam vim perseverantiamque ad illorum improbitatem persequendam defuturam. Verum quod ego laboribus, periculis inimicitiisque meis tum, cum admissum erit, dedecus severe me persecuturum esse polliceor, id ne accadat, tu tua auctoritate, sapientia, diligentia, M.' Glabrio, potes providere. Suscipe causam judiciorum, suscipe causam veritatis, integritatis, fidei, religionis, suscipe causam senatus, ut is hoc judicio probatus cum populo Romano et in laude et in gratia esse possit. Cogita, qui sis, quo loco sis, quid dare populo Romano, quid reddere majoribus tuis debeas: fac tibi paternae legis *Aciliae veniat in mentem*, qua lege populus Ro-

manus de pecuniis repetundis optimis judiciis severissimisque iudiciis usus est. Circumstant te summae auctoritates, quae te oblivisci laudis domesticae non sinant, quae te noctes diesque commone-
5 ant fortissimum tibi patrem, sapientissimum avum, gravissimum socerum fuisse. Quare si Glabrionis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, si avi Scaevolae prudentiam ad prospiciendas insidias, quae tuae atque horum
10 famae comparantur, si soceri Scauri constantiam, ut ne quis te de vera et certa possit sententia demovere, intelliget populus Romanus integerrimo atque honestissimo praetore delectoque consilio nocenti reo magnitudinem pecuniae plus habuisse momenti ad
15 suspicionem criminis quam ad rationem salutis.

18. Mihi certum est non committere, ut in hac causa praetor nobis consiliumque mutetur. Non patiar rem in id tempus adduci, ut [Siculi], quos adhuc servi designatorum consulum non moverunt, cum eos novo exemplo universos arcesserent, eos tum lictores consulum vocent: ut homines miseri, antea socii atque amici populi Romani, nunc servi ac supplices, non modo jus suum fortunasque omnes eorum imperio amittant, verum etiam deploro-
25 randi juris sui potestatem non habeant. Non sinam profecto, causa a me perorata quadraginta diebus interpositis tum nobis denique responderi, cum accusatio nostra in oblivionem diurnitate adducta sit; non committam ut tum haec res iudicetur, cum haec
30 frequentia totius Italiae Roma discesserit, quae convenit uno tempore undique comitiorum, ludorum censendique causa. Hujus iudicii et laudis fructum et offensionis periculum vestrum, laborem sollicitudinemque nostram, scientiam quid agatur memoriamque quid a quoque dictum sit omnium puto
35 esse oportere. Faciam hoc non novum, sed ab eis, qui nunc principes nostrae civitatis sunt, ante factum, ut testibus utar statim: illud a me novum, *iudices, cognoscetis, quod ita testes constituam, ut*

crimen totum explicem, ut ubi id [interrogando] argumentis atque oratione firmavero, tum testes ad crimen accommodem, ut nihil inter illam usitatam accusationem atque hanc novam intersit, nisi quod in illa tunc, cum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur, 5 hic in singulas res dabuntur, ut illis quoque eadem interrogandi facultas, argumentandi dicendique sit. Si quis erit qui perpetuam orationem accusationemque desideret, altera actione audiet; nunc id, quod facimus — ea ratione facimus, ut malitiae illorum 10 consilio nostro occurramus — necessario fieri intelligat. Haec primae actionis erit accusatio: dicimus C. Verrem, cum multa libidinose, multa crudeliter in cives Romanos atque in socios, multa in deos hominesque nefarie fecerit, tum praeterea quadringentis sestertium ex Sicilia contra leges abstulisse: hoc testibus, hoc tabulis, privatis publicisque auctoritatibus ita vobis planum faciemus, ut hoc statuatis, etiam si spatium ad dicendum nostro comodo vacuosque dies habuissemus, tamen oratione longa nihil opus fuisse. Dixi. 15 20



REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.



of., (oonfer,) = *compare*.

e. g., (exempli gratia,) = *for example*.

etc., (et vetera,) = *and the rest, and so forth*.

i. e., (id est,) = *that is*.

in fin., (in fine,) = *at the end*.

lit., = *literally*.

MS. = *manuscript*.

MSS. = *manuscripts*.

p., (pagina,) = *page*.

pp., (paginae,) = *pages*.

sc., (scilicet,) = *understand, supply*.

Commentators.

A.,	.	.	<i>Anthon.</i>
E.,	.	.	<i>Ernesti.</i>
F.,	.	.	<i>Folsom.</i>
Hm.,	.	.	<i>Halm.</i>
J.,	.	.	<i>Johnson.</i>
L.,	.	.	<i>Lemaire.</i>
S.,	.	.	<i>Schmitz & Zumpt.</i>

Grammars.

A.,	.	.	<i>Allen and Greenough's.</i>
A. & S.,	.	.	<i>Andrews and Stoddard's.</i>
B.,	.	.	<i>Bullions and Morris's.</i>
G.,	.	.	<i>Gilderleeve's.</i>
H.,	.	.	<i>Harkness's.</i>
M.,	.	.	<i>Madvig's.</i>
Z.,	.	.	<i>Zumpt's.</i>

Crombie, — *Crombie's Gymnasium sive Symbola Critica.*

Dict. Antiqq., — *Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.*

Dict. Biog., — *Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology.*

Dict. Geog., — *Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography.*

Forsyth, — *Forsyth's Life of Cicero.*

Lex. or Lexicon, — *Andrews's Freund's Latin Lexicon.*

NOTES

TO THE

FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE subject of the four Catilinarian orations is the conspiracy formed against the city and government of Rome by Lucius Sergius Catiline. The conspiracy embraced the murder of many distinguished Roman citizens, the burning of Rome, the proscription of persons, and the confiscation of property, and, generally, the entire subversion of the existing order of things, with, of course, Catiline and his adherents at the head of affairs.

The life of the great conspirator was stained with the darkest crimes. In addition to other murders, he killed with his own hand his brother-in-law, and according to some authorities, his brother also; while a well-grounded suspicion pointed to him as the murderer of his wife and son. His vicious nature seemed to find a congenial sphere in deeds of violence, and in urging on others, particularly the young, to crime.

Catiline, though a monster of wickedness, possessed great natural abilities, and filled several important offices. He had been quaestor in the army of Sulla; he was praetor in Rome in B. C. 68; propraetor of Africa in the following year; and even while engaged in maturing his conspiracy, was twice a candidate for the consulship. His great hope had been, as the first magistrate of the commonwealth to use the arm of the government itself to execute his nefarious designs, and as both his applications for the consulship terminated unsuccessfully, he now resolved to throw off restraint and proceed to open violence. The conspiracy was matured towards the close of B. C. 63, and was an extensive one, embracing no less than eleven senators, four members of the

equestrian order, besides many men of rank and influence in the provinces.

Fortunately for Rome, Cicero was one of the consuls for that year, and through Fulvia, mistress of Curius, one of the conspirators, he was promptly informed of all their proceedings. The consul summoned the senate to meet in the temple of Jupiter Stator on the 8th of November B. C. 63, and had doubtless intended to disclose the startling nature of the conspiracy, and to urge measures for protection. Great were the astonishment and indignation of both Cicero and the senate at beholding Catiline taking a seat in their midst; for having been praetor he was entitled to sit in the senate. The conspiracy had been in progress for some time, and both the senate and leading men of Rome were suspicious of his designs. It was under these circumstances and under the promptings of his indignant feelings that Cicero arose and delivered the following oration.

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13 1. *Quousque* — *Catilina*, in heaven's name, *Catiline*, how long will you abuse. *Tandem* gives force and spirit to a question. The *ab-use* of a thing is its use *ab*, away from, its *proper*, normal use. The abruptness and absence of formality with which the orator begins strongly evince his indignation.

2. *Quam diu* = *quamdiu*. — *Iste tuus*, that — of yours. *Iste*, demonstrative pronoun of the second person and properly used here with *tuus*. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 25; H. 450; A. 102, c.; G. 291.

4. *Nihilne*, in no respect. *Nihil*, accusative of specification (synecdochical). A. & S. § 234, II.; H. 380; A. 240, c. *Ne*, interrogative. — *Fraesidium*, sc. *movit*. — *Palatii*, of the *Palatium*, or Mons Palatinus, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

6. *Hic locus*, the temple of Jupiter Stator at the foot of the Palatine hill. — *Munitissimus* = *admirably fortified*, which is both the meaning of the word here, and avoids the harshness of "very" or "most" fortified.

7. *Patere* — *sentis*, do you not perceive that your designs are exposed? *Consilia*, subject-accusative of *patere*, depending on *sentis*. A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; A. 240, f.; G. 527.

9. *Scientia*. Better than the usual reading, *conscientia*.

10. *Proxima* (nocte), last night (Nov. 7th). — *Superiore nocte*, on the night before, (Nov. 6th). *Egeris, fueris*, etc., subjunctive of indirect question. A. & S. § 265; H. 525; A. 334; G. 489.

11. Quid consilii, what design, plan. Partitive genitive. A. 13 & S. § 212; H. 396, III.; B. 760; A. 216; G. 371.

12. Quem nostrum, what one of us. When is *nostrum* used in preference to *nostri*? A. & S. § 212, Rem. 2, Note 2; H. 396, III. 1; A. 99, b.; G. 362, Rem. — **O tempora, i. e.** how changed. — **O mores,** how unlike what they used to be.

14. Immo vero, nay indeed. *Immo* gives emphasis, and puts something stronger in place of what has been said. A. & S. § 191, Rem. 3; Z. § 277, in *fin.*; A. 209, d.; G. 473, 2.

16. Unum quemque=unumquemque.—Satis facere=satisfacere.

17. Fortes viri. Ironical. Others, *viri fortes*.

18. Istius, often, as here, denotes contempt. A. & S. § 207; Rem. 25; H. 450 and 4; B. 1031; A. 102, c.; G. 291, Rem.

19. Jussu consulis. The decree "*Consules videant ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat*," passed in times of public danger, invested the consuls with unlimited power. — **Jam pridem** (*jampridem*), now a long time = *long ago*.

21. Jam diu machinaris, you have for a long time been plotting. "The present (tense) is often used of that which has endured for some time and still continues; especially with *jamdiu* and *jamdudum*." M. § 334, Obs. See also H. 467, III. 2; A. 115, 2. — **An vero, etc.** The first member of the double question is to be supplied mentally, or is only implied. Render: (Are we mistaken) or did indeed *Publius Scipio, etc.*, (and) shall we consuls endure *Catiline, etc.* A. & S. § 198, II. Rem. (d), and § 265, Rem. 2; H. 346, II. 2; B. 1107-8; A. 211, b.; G. 460.

22. P. Scipio. Publius Scipio Nasica, consul in B. C. 138. — **Ti. Gracchum.** Tiberius Gracchus, the famous tribune, the promulgator of the Agrarian laws.

23. Privatus. The *pontifex maximus* was not regarded as a magistrate.

24. Orbem terrae, the world. Lit., the circle of land. The ancients (as in the time of Homer) conceived the earth to be a circular plain round which flowed the "ocean stream," ever returning into itself.

25. Nos consules, both emphatic by being contrasted with *privatus*.

1. Illa — antiqua, these things as too ancient. *Illa* refers to 14 several things of which only one example is taken. — **Prætereo.** By this and similar expressions Cicero often brings the subject

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14 prominently before us. — **C. Servilius Ahala**, commander of the cavalry under the dictator Quintus Cincinnatus, killed **Spurius Maelius**, a Roman knight, who aimed at regal power, B. C. 439.

7. **Rei publicae**. Dative, limiting *deest*. Also, before *consules desumus* supply *rei publicae*.

13. **C. Gracchus**, brother of Tiberius Gracchus, was killed B. C. 121.

14. **Avo** (P. Scipio Africanus Major). A. & S. § 211, Rem 6; II. 428; B. 888; A. 251; G. 402.

15. **Consularis**, a consular or ex-consul. — **C. Mario**, seven times consul. The occasion was the election of consuls in B. C. 100.

17. **L. Saturninus**, who killed C. Memmius in the Campus Martius to prevent his being elected consul over his friend C. Servilius. — **Num unum, etc.**, did death and the punishment (demanded by, lit.) of the republic detain (= fail to overtake) for one day afterwards *Lucius Saturninus, etc.* **Num**. What answer does it expect? A. & S. § 198, 11, Rem. (b); H. 346, II. 1, 3; A. 210, c.

21. **Hujusce modi** (= *hujuscemodi*). A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6, (5); H. 186, 4; A. 215, a; G. 364.

22. **In tabulis**, sc. *publicis*, in the public records. *Tabulae* were made of stone, metal, ivory, or wood covered with wax. Dict. Antiqu.

27. **Me** — *videri*, that I should not appear remiss.

28. **Me, inertiae**. A. & S. § 217; H. 410, III. 5, 1; A. 220. — **Ipse** agrees with the emphatic subject. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 28, (a); H. 452, 1; B. 1039; A. 195, l; G. 298.

29. **Castra**. How does it differ from the singular *castrum*?

30. **In dies singulos**, from day to day, every day.

36. **Credo**. Irony. Its force is parenthetical, and therefore does not influence the construction. — **Ne non** = *ut*, "the two negations neutralizing each other." Z. 535 in fin.; B. 1216; A. & S. § 262, Rem. 7, Note 4 in fin. Render: *that all good men will rather say that it was not done too late by me, than any one will say (that it was done) too cruelly.* With *boni* supply *dicant*.

15 2. **Tui similis**. A. & S. §. 222, Rem. 2, (a); H. 391, 2, 4; B. 863; A. 218, d; G. 356, Rem. 1.

3. **Qui** — *fateatur*. Subjunctive of result. A. & S. § 264, 1, (a); H. 500 and 2; B. 1218; A. 320; G. 633.

4. **Qui** — *audeat*. A. & S. § 264, 6; H. 501, I.; A. 320; G. 633.

10. **Quod** — *exspectes*. A. & S. § 264, 7; H. 501, I.; A. 320, a.

14. *Istam mentem, that mind (purpose) of yours.*

17. *Quae — recognoscas, which you may (licet) now review with me.* What conjunction is omitted? A. & S. § 262, Rem. 4; H. 493, 2; A. 331, *f.*, Rem.; G. 546, Rem. 3.

18. *Ante diem duodecimum, etc., on the twelfth day before the calends of November, i. e., on Oct. 21st.* *Kalendae* was the first day of the Roman month. To reduce the date given to our mode of reckoning, count twelve days backward from the *Kalendae* (Nov. 1st), including the latter day. *Novembres* is an adjective. A. & S. § 326, (2); H. 708, and III. 2; also, 151, I. 1, 2; A. 376, *a.-d.* This reduction is based upon the Julian Calendar, to avoid the inconveniences of the "years of confusion" preceding it. See Dict. Antiqq. under *Calendarium*.—*Dicere*. Why *dicere* and not *dixisse*? A. & S. § 268, 2 Rem. 1, (a); B. 1131; Z. 589; M. § 408, Obs. 2; A. 288, *b.*; G. 277, Rem.

19. *Futurus esset, would be, or was to be.* Future subjunctive — future with respect to the time of *dicere*. A. & S. § 258, B. Note, and § 260, Rem. 7, (2); A. 110, *a.*; H. 481, III., 1. For the subjunctive, A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 529; A. 340; G. 630.

23. *Id quod = what.*—*Multo magis, lit., more by much = much more.* In what case is *multo*? A. & S. § 256, Rem. 16; H. 418; B. 930; A. 250; G. 400.

24. *Dies.* Supply, *me fefellit.*—*Ego idem = I also.*

25. *Caedem te, etc., that you had determined upon the slaughter of the aristocracy for the fifth day before, etc.* See *Optimates*, Dict. Antiqq., p. 799. For the phrase in *ante diem*, A. & S. § 326, (9); H. 708, III. 4; B. 1527; A. 259, *e.*; G. p. 371.

26. *Tum cum, at a time when.*—*Roma, ablative.*

27. *Sui conservandi.* For an explanation of this apparent anomaly, A. & S. § 275, III. (4); H. 563, 4; A. 298, *a.*; G. 429, Rem.

31. *Discessu.* Best explained as ablative of *cause*.

32. *Nostra tamen, etc., you nevertheless said that you would be satisfied with the murder of us (nostra) who should remain.* *Remansissemus* (in the *oratio recta remanserint*, A. & S. § 266, 2, Rem. 4; H. 533, 4); A. & S. § 266, 2; H. 529; A. 340; G. 630.

33. *Quid, sc. ais, what say you?* An exclamatory interrogative frequent in Cicero, and serving generally the purpose of emphasis. A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. § 769.—*Praeneste*, in Latium, now Palestrina. See Long's Classical Atlas.

1. *Tandem, then, or, I pray.*—*Noctem superiorem and priore 18 nocte* here refer to the same night.

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16 4. *Inter falcarios, among the scythemakers.* This probably means the street or district inhabited by them.

9. *Ubinam gentium sumus, where in the world are we?* *Gentium*, partitive genitive. A. & S. § 212, Rem. 4, Note 2, (a); A. 216, 4. — *Di = dei* or *dii*.

12. *Patres conscripti, conscript fathers.* For the origin of the phrase, see Livy II. 1, and Dict. Antiqq. under *senatus*.

13. *Sanctissimo — consilio, most venerable and august council. — Nostro omnium, of us all.* *Omnium* agrees with the genitive implied in *nostro*. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 4, (b); H. 397, 3; A. 184, d.

15. *Cogitent.* Subj. of result. A. & S. § 264, 6; H. 501, I.; B. 1227; A. 320, a.; G. 554.

16. *Sententiam rogo, I ask them their opinion, their views.* Supply *hos*.

19. *Relinqueres.* Subjunct. of the thought of Catiline. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 529; A. 340; G. 630.

22. *Paulum — morae, that you had a little (cause) of delay even then.* *Nunc* refers to the time of *dixisti*.

23. *Viverem.* The subjunctive refers the allegation to Catiline.

24. *Equites, knights, members of the equestrian order.* "The Roman Equites were originally the horse-soldiers of the Roman state, and did not form a distinct class or *ordo* in the commonwealth till the time of the Gracchi, B. C. 123." Dict. Antiqq. — *Liberarent.* A. & S. § 264, 6; H. 501, I.; A. 320; G. 633.

29. *Salutatam.* How is the supine in *um* used? A. & S. § 276, II.; H. 569; A. 302. "In the days of Roman freedom, clients were in the habit of testifying respect for their patron by thronging his atrium at an early hour, and escorting him to places of public resort when he went abroad." Dict. Antiqq.

30. *Illi ipsi, those very men.* — *Temporis*, partitive genitive.

33. *Quae cum ita sint, since these things are so.* The relative in such cases is best rendered by a demonstrative. A. & S. § 206, (17); H. 453; B. 701; A. 201, e.

37. *Si minus, etc.,* is elliptical; supply as follows: *si minus hoc facere potes, edue tecum quam plurimos: if you cannot do that, lead forth with you as many as possible.* *Minus* frequently = *non*. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 14; A. 209, e.

38. *Dum modo = dummodo, provided that.* — *Intersit*, A. & S. § 263, 2; H. 503, I.; B. 1259; A. 314; G. 575.

17 1. *Magna — gratia, great is the gratitude due to the immortal*

gods, etc. "*Habere gratiam, or gratias, denotes that the person, 17* on whom the kindness is conferred, is sensible of the obligation and grateful for the favor." See Crombie, vol. 2, pp. 393-5.

3. *Statori, flight-staying.* See Livy, I. 12.

6. *Non est saepius, etc., the general safety of the republic is not to be jeopardized too often in the case of one man.* This alludes to Catiline's former attempts at conspiracy. *In* often = "in the case of."

7. *Consuli designato, (when) consul elect.*

10. *Proximis — consularibus, at the last consular election.* *Comitiis*, abl. of time. A. & S. § 253; H. 426; A. 256. — *Campo*, the Campus Martius, where the consular elections were held.

14. *Me petisti, you aimed a thrust at me.* A gladiatorial term.

16. *Nunc jam, even now, or stronger, now at last.*

20. *Quod est primum, etc., which is first in order* (in cases like yours), *and which is characteristic of this government, etc.* Cicero alludes to the execution of Catiline, in accordance with ancient rigor. *Imperii*, A. & S. § 213; H. 399, 3, 3; A. 218, d.

25. *Te — hortor, I have now for some time been exhorting you* (to do). See note on *jam diu*, page 13, line 21.

26. *Tuorum comitum, etc., the republic's large and pernicious rabble crew of your followers.* *Sentina* is properly bilge-water, which has collected in the "ship of state." Both *comitum* and *rei publicae* limit *sentina*.

30. *Consul, hostem.* Notice both the position and the juxtaposition of these words. A. & S. § 279, 5; H. 595; A. 344.

34. *Metuat.* A. & S. § 264, 7; H. 501, I.; A. 320, a.; G. 633.

36. *Non — est, is not branded upon your life?* A metaphor from branding slaves. (J.) — *Vitas.* A. & S. § 224; H. 386; B. 826; A. 228; G. 346.

37. *Non — fama, does not cling to your character?*

1. *Corruptelarum illecebris, by the allurements of your cor- 18* rupting arts. — *Irritisses.* A. & S. § 264, 7; H. 501, I.; A. 320, a.

3. *Facem.* "The principal use of torches was to give light to those who went abroad after sunset." Diet. Antiqq. — *Quid vero?* Supply *censes, but what do you think?* A second question always follows. A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. § 769; A. 206, c.

5. *Nonne.* What answer does it expect? A. & S. § 198, II., 11, (c.); H. 346, II., 1, 2). — *Allo scelere.* The rumored murder of his own son.

15 *Cic.*

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18 10. *Proximis Idibus, on the approaching (next) ides, i. e.,* the 13th of Nov. The ides (i. e., the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months) are particularly mentioned because, while money was lent on the calends, the interest was paid on the ides. Cf. Hor. Epod. 2.

13. *Ad — publicam, to the highest interests of the state.*

14. *Omnium nostrum, not nostri.* A. & S. § 212, Rem. 2, Note 2; B. 1016.

16. *Cum scias, although you know.* A. & S. § 263, 5, Rem. 1, (a.); H. 515; A. 326. — *Qui nesciat.* A. & S. § 264, 7, (also § 266, 1); H. 501, I.; B. 1218; A. 320, a.; G. 633.

17. *Pridie — consulibus.* Observe that this expression gives the year, month, and day of the month, = Dec. 31st B. C. 66. See List of Consuls (a full list is given in vol. 3d of Dict. Biog.) — *Kalendas.* Governed by *ante* understood. A. & S. § 326, (3); H. 708, III. 2; B. 1527; A. 259, e.

18. *In comitio, in the comitium,* that part of the Forum in which the *comitia curiata* were held. See Plan of the Forum.

20. *Non — tuum, that no (change of) mind or any fear of yours.*

22. *Neque — aut — aut = neque — neque, neither — nor.*

23. *Non — commissa (sunt), have (only) a few been perpetrated.* — *Non multa = an emphatic "few."*

24. *Designatum, sc. consulem, (when) consul elect.*

25. *Petitiones, thrusts, blows aimed.* A gladiatorial term.

27. *Corpore = by a slight motion of my body.* Cf. Virg. Aen. I., 438. — [*Nihil agis*]. Words and passages thus enclosed rest upon inferior MS. authority, or are found in only a few MSS.

29. *Ac velle, sc. conari, and to wish to do so.* — *Tibe de manibus,* we may render *from your hands*. *Tibi* is put in the dative as the person in relation to whom the action takes place. See Chase's Virgil, Note on Aen. I. 92.

32. *Quae, etc., I know not indeed by what religious rites it (quae) has been consecrated, etc.* — *Initiata sit.* Subj. of indirect question. — *Abs te.* *Abs* is obsolete except in this phrase. A. & S. § 195; H. 434, 3.

33. *Necesse.* Defective adj. A. & S. § 115, 5; B. 199, 2.

37. *Ut misericordia, i. e., permotus esse videar.* — *Quae nulla,* none of which.

39. *Hac — frequentia, this very large (tanta) assembly.*

19 2. *Vocis contumeliam, lit., the affront of the voice, i. e., a rebuke in words.*

4. Quid, quod. Supply the ellipsis: *quid dicam de eo, quod, 19*
what shall I say of this, that. A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. § 769.—

Adventu. Abl. both of the time and cause of the action.—*Ista subsellia, those seats near you.*

5. Consulares, the consulars, ex-consuls.—*Tibi, by you.* Dat. of the agent. A. & S. § 225, II.; H. 388; A. 232, u.; G. 352.

7. Adsedisti, you took your seat beside them. Notice the force of *ad*.

9. Servi. The strong emphasis given to *servi* places it before *si*, whose natural position is at the beginning of the sentence. A. & S. § 279, 3 (b.); H. 602, III. 1; B. 1391.—**Mehercule, by Hercules.** But "*Me* before the names of gods must be explained by an ellipsis: the complete expression was, *ita me* (e. g., *Hercules*) *juvet*; or with the vocative, *ita me Hercule juves*, (*so help me Hercules*). *Mehercule* is the form which Cicero approves." Z. § 361, Note.—**Metuerent, putarem.** Subj. of condition. A. & S. § 261, 1; H. 510; A. 308; G. 599. What does the imperfect tense imply?

11. Urbem, so., relinquendam esse.

12. Meis civibus, to my fellow-citizens. Dative.

15. Conscientia, on account of the consciousness. Abl. of cause.

19. Neque posses, and you were not able. *Neque*=*et non*. A. & S. § 198, II., Rem. (c). A. 156, a.; G. 482.

21. Nunc te patria, etc. A noble and touching appeal.

22. Jam diu, etc. See note on line 21, page 13.

23. Hujus, her, i. e., patriae.—**Vim, her power.**

26. Tacita, silently. Difference of idiom often requires Latin adjectives to be rendered adverbially. A. & S. § 205, Rem. 15, (a).

27. Exstitit, has become manifest. From *exsisto*.

29. Direptioque sociorum, and the plundering of our allies, while he was *propraetor* of Africa, B. C. 67.

30. Quaestiones, prosecutions, legal investigations.

33. Me esse (that I should be) depends on non est ferendum.

34. Quicquid — timeri, that Catiline should be dreaded, whatever may have made a noise. Compare the following, which finely illustrates the nervous state of mind described: "How is it with me when every noise appalls me!" Shaks.

36. Abhorreat, is inconsistent, lit., shrinks back. A. & S. § 264, 7, (or § 266, 1); H. 501, I. (or 527, 3); A. 320; G. 633.

37. Mihi, from me. A. & S. § 224, Rem. 2; H. 386, 2; A. 228.

38. Verus, so., timor.

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20 2. **Debeat.** Subj. in a question of appeal (deliberative or doubtful question). A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 5; H. 486, II.; A. 268.

3. **Quid, quod.** See note on line 4, page 19. — **Custodiam.** Alluding to what was called *libera custodia*, *free custody*, which continued till the guilt or innocence of the person suspected was established.

4. **M.'** = Manius, while **M.** = Marcus.

9. **Qui essem**, because *I was*, *qui* = *quum ego*. Subjunctive of cause. A. & S. § 264, 8; H. 517, I.; A. 320, e.; G. 636. — **Moenibus.** *Paries*, the wall of a house. *Moenia*, fortified city-walls. *Isdem* = *iisdem*.

11. **Virum optimum.** *Sodalem tuum* shows that this is said ironically. — **M. Marcellum.** Not the one mentioned in line 32.

12. **Videlicet**, no doubt, of course. Also ironical.

16. **Qui judicarit.** Subj. of result. (Supply *is* = *talis*, as the subject of *videtur*). A. & S. § 264, 1. (a), (better than § 264, 7); H. 501, I.; B. 1218; A. 320; G. 633.

19. **Suppliciis.** Dative. M. § 243. Cicero uses *eripio* with the dative, and with *a*, *de*, and *ex*. The poets also use it with the ablative alone.

21. **Refer** — **senatum**, lay the matter, you say, before the senate. A technical expression. See Lex.

23. **Id quod** = a thing which, i. e., *ut de exilio referam*.

24. **Abhorret** — **moribus**, is inconsistent with my character.

27. **Quid est, Catilina?** An impressive silence must have followed the conclusion of the last sentence. After a pause, Cicero asks, "What is this, Catiline?"

28. **Ecquid.** The same as *num*, but more appropriate to impassioned interrogation. See A. & S. § 198, 11; A. 105, i.

29. **Auctoritatem loquentium**, the command of men speaking = for men to speak their command.

31. **P. Sestio.** Quaestor of Cicero's colleague C. Antonius. — **M. Marcello.** Consul in B. C. 51; in whose behalf Cicero afterwards delivered the oration *Pro Marcello*.

33. **Mihi consuli**, upon me (though) consul. — **Jure optimo**, with perfect justice.

21 4. **Jam pridem studes**, you have now been striving for a long time. See note on line 21, page 13.

5. **Usque**, all the way. *Prosequantur* = to accompany.

6. **Te ut** — **frangat**, as if anything could break you in? Notice

the use of *ut* with the subj. to express a question with indignation. 21

We may supply *feri potest, credendum est*, etc. A. & S. § 270, Rem. 2, (a); H. 495, 2, 2); A. 332, c.; G. 560.

9. **Duint.** Archaic for *dent*. A. & S. § 162, 1; H. 239, 3. Optative subjunctive. A. & S. § 263, 1; H. 488, II., 1; A. 267.

11. **Invidiae**, of odium. — **Si minus** = *si non*.

12. **Recenti memoria**, on account of the fresh recollection. Abl. of cause. — **In posteritatem**, in the future.

13. **Sed est tanti**, but it is worth that much. Gen. of degree of estimation. A. & S. § 214; H. 402, III.; A. 215, c.; G. 379.

15. **Vitiis tuis**, on account of your vices. Abl. of cause.

16. **Temporibus**, to the occasions, needs, circumstances.

18. **Is es** = *talis es*.

21. **Ac si**, etc. Order: *ac si vis confiare invidiam mihi tuo inimico*.

22. **Recta**, straight. *Via* may be supplied.

24. **Ieris** = *iveris*, fut. perf. of *eo*.

25. **Servire**, to be subservient.

27. **Manlium**. Caius Manlius, who had been a centurion under Sulla, and was now in the field operating for Catiline.

28. **Impio**. "Weil gegen das Vaterland." Hm. — **Latrocinio**, abl. of cause.

29. **Ut non**, and not *ne*, because the negation applies only to *ejectus*. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 5, *in fin.*; G. 545, Rem. 2.

30. **Isse** = *ivisse*, from *eo*, to go. — **Invitem**. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 5; H. 486, II.; A. 268; G. 468. *Quamquam* does not influence the mood.

31. **Esse praemissos**. Supply *eos*. — **Qui praestolarentur** = *ut ii praestolarentur*. A. & S. § 264, 5; H. 500; A. 317; G. 632.

32. **Forum Aurelium**. A small town in Etruria on the Via Aurelia, now called Monte Alto. In such expressions *Forum* means "market town, assize town." The prep. *ad* = *near*, in the neighborhood of. A. & S. § 237, Rem. 2, (a); H. 379, 1; A. 258, f.

33. **Pactam (esse)**, has been agreed upon. From either *pango* or *paciscor*; *paco*, *ēre*, being the primitive form of them both.

34. **Aquilam illam**, which C. Marius was said to have had in the Cimbric War. Sallust, Cat. c. 59. The position of *illam* after its noun gives it emphasis, "that well known."

36. **Cui domi tuae**, etc., for which the shrine of your crimes has been established in your own house. "Sacrarium est locus in quo

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21 *sacra reponuntur.* In such a place the *aquila* was kept as an object of reverence, and there Catiline concocted his crimes. By the indicative *constitutum fuit*, Cicero makes the thought his own. A. & S. § 266, 1., Rem. 2; H. 527, 2, 1; B. 1293; A 336, b.

37. *Tu ut, etc.* See note on line 6, above.

22. 3. *Haec res, i. e.,* his ripening conspiracy.

7. *Nanctus es, etc.* Order: *nanctus es manum improborum (hominum) conflatam (composed) ex perditis atque (ex) derelictis (those forsaken) non modo ab omni fortuna, verum etiam (ab) spe.*

9. *Hic, i. e.,* in castris Manlianis.

14. *Qui feruntur, which are reported.* — *Jacere.* Supply *te*, with which *insidiantem* agrees. *Jacere, etc.,* forms an apposition with *labores.* — *Humi,* A. & S. § 221, Rem. 3; H. 424, 2; A. 258, d.

15. *Ad — stuprum,* for watching an opportunity for lewdness.

17. *Bonis otiosorum,* for the property of the quietly disposed. The spelling *ociosorum* led to the corrupt reading *occisorum*, adopted in many editions. Hm.

18. *Ubi ostentes = talem causam ut in ea ostentes.* Subj. of result. A. & S. § 264, 1, (a); H. 501, I. 1; A. 320; G. 633.

21. *Tum, cum,* at the time when. — *Reppuli = repuli.*

22. *Consul vexare.* Cicero here intimates the dangers to which the state would have been subjected, had Catiline been raised to the consulship. There is probably a play upon the words *exsul* and *consul.*

26. *Detester ac deprecari, I may deprecate and pray for the averting.*

28. *Penitus — mentibusque,* to the inmost recesses of (*penitus*) your souls and minds.

31. *M. Tulli, etc.* A speech in the *oratio recta.* — *Tunc sum exire patiere,* will you permit him to go forth.

23 1. *Mosne majorum?* Which forbade putting a Roman citizen to death without the order of the people. "We may also view *Mos* and *Lex*, when opposed, as component parts of the *Jus Civile.*" Dict. Antiqq.

2. *An leges, i. e., an leges te impediunt.* — *Rogatae sunt,* have been enacted. *Rogare legem* is "to ask the people about a law," i. e., whether they agree to pass it or not. The laws alluded to were the *Leges Valeriae*, the *Lex Porcia*, and the *Lex Sempronia*: the object of which was "to protect persons against the summary jurisdiction of the consuls, by giving them an appeal to the people." See Dict. Antiqq. *Lex.*

5. **Jura tenerant.** Cicero means that by rebelling against the government they forfeited the name and rights of citizens.

6. **Praeclaram vero, etc.,** a very beautiful requital indeed are you making, etc. "*Referre* is thus construed: *Gratiam alicui referre*, to repay a favor to any one. *Referre ad senatum*, to lay before the senate. *Referre aliquem*, to resemble any one. *Refert patris*, it concerns my father. *Refert mea*, it concerns me." Crombie, vol. ii. p. 385.

7. **Hominem — cognitum,** a man made known by your own exertions. Cicero was a "*novus homo*;" that is, "a plebeian who first attained a Curule office and was the founder of his family's Nobilitas." Dict. Antiqq. *Nobiles*.

8. **Tam mature,** so early = *at so early an age*. The age at which the higher magistracies were attainable was prescribed by law. For the consulship this age was forty-three.

9. **Omnes gradus.** These were the quaestorship, aedileship, praetorship, and consulship.

12. **Severitatis invidia,** the odium arising from severity.

18. **Hoc idem sentiunt** = *have the same opinion*.

19. **Optimum factu.** A. & S. § 276, III.; H. 570, 1; A. 303. The use of the supine in *u* is quite limited. Those chiefly met with are *auditu*, *cognitu*, *dictu*, and *factu*. — **Judicarem**, for *judicavissem*. A. & S. § 261, Rem. 5; H. 504, 2. The imperfect however conveys "the nice distinction that it contemplates the supposed action as *going on*, not as completed."

22. **Summi viri, i. e., magistratus.** — **Clarissimi, viri privati.** Hm.

25. **Certe — erat** = "surely I ought not to fear."

26. **Quid — invidiae,** any odium. Partitive genitive.

27. **Quod si, but if.** — **Ea, i. e., invidia.** — **Maxime,** in the highest degree.

28. **Hoc animo.** A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 428; A. 251; G. 402. — **Ut putarem,** that I regarded odium incurred by virtue as glory, not as odium.

31. **Imminent.** Why indicative here? A. & S. § 266, Rem. 2; H. 527, 2; A. 336, b. — **Qui videant** — dissimulent. A. & S. § 264, 6; H. 501, I.; B. 1227; A. 320, a.; G. 633.

32. **Spem Catilinae, i. e.,** the consulship. — **Mollibus sententiis,** by their mild expressions of opinion.

35. **In hunc animadvertissem.** "Note: That animadvertere

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23 in *aliquem*, by an ellipsis of *supplicio*, signifies *to punish any one.*" Crombie, vol. i. p. 207.

36. *Regie.* *Tyrannically.* "Das lateinische Wort für *tyrannice.*" Hm.

24 3. *Reprimi — comprimi*, *be checked — be restrained.* — In *perpetuum*, *for all time*, *for ever.* *Tempus* may be supplied.

5. *Naufragos*, *shipwrecked characters*, *i. e.*, *ruined men.*

6. *Haec — pestis*, *this so fully developed contagion.*

9. *Jam diu versamur*, *we have been living for a long time.* See note on line 21, page 13. — In, *amid, in the midst of.* The forcible rendition of a preposition often constitutes all the difference between an exact and elegant translation and a harsh and spiritless one.

13. *Erupit.* Why not subjunctive? Because *nescio quo pacto* = *aliquo (quodam) pacto.* A. & S. § 265, Rem. 4; A. 334, e.; G. 469, 2; Z. 553 *in fin.*; M. 356, Obs. 3. But see H. 525, 4. — *Quod si*, *but if.* — *Latrocinio*, *a band of robbers.*

17. *Aegri — gravi*, *sick with a grievous disease.* A. & S. § 247; H. 414; B. 873; A. 245; G. 407.

22. *Reliquis vivis*, *the rest (of the conspirators) being alive.* — *Secedant, secernant.* A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 6; H. 488, II.; B. 1193; A. 266; G. 256.

26. *Praetoris urbani.* At this time there were two praetors, the *praetor urbanus* and the *praetor peregrinus*. Their duties were chiefly judicial, the former presiding over cases affecting Roman citizens only ("*qui jus inter cives dicit*"), and the latter over cases affecting foreigners. Dict. Antiqq.

26. *Obsidere*, from *obsideo*; *obsido* being mostly poetical.

27. *Curiam*, *the senate-house.* There were several at Rome, as the Curia Hostilia, Curia Julia, Curia Marcelli, etc. — *Malleolos*, *fire-darts.* "*Malleolus* denoted a hammer, the transverse head of which was formed for holding pitch and tow; which, having been set on fire, was projected slowly upon houses and other buildings in order to set them on fire." Dict. Antiqq.

36. *Hisce ominibus*, *with these prophetic assurances.* Cicero refers to the prediction (*polliceor*) which he had just made. A. & S. § 257, Rem. 7, (a); H. 431, 1; B. 965; A. 255, a.; G. 408.

25 1. *Tu, Juppiter. etc.* Addressed to the statue of the deity, in whose temple the senate was sitting. — *Isdem auspiciis*, *with the same auspices.* Cicero alludes to the origin of the temple as

recorded by Livy I. 12, where Romulus vows a temple to Jupiter on condition of gaining the victory over the Sabines. It was not however till 294 B. C. that the Senate ordered the building of the temple. — *Bonorum inimicos*, the enemies of the good.

7. *Scelerum* — *conjunctos*, united together (*inter se*) by a league of crimes and an impious fellowship.

NOTES

TO THE

SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

INTRODUCTION.

At the close of the preceding oration, Catiline arose and attempted a vindication of himself, but was interrupted with cries of "enemy" and "parricide." He left Rome the same night, giving out that he was going into voluntary banishment at Marseilles. His real destination, however, was the camp of Manlius in Etruria. On the departure of the conspirator, many of the citizens blamed Cicero for having suffered him to escape; while the friends of Catiline were equally severe against the consul for having, as they alleged, driven an innocent man into exile. Cicero therefore determined to address the Roman people in order to justify his course.

The second oration was delivered in the Forum on the 9th of November B. C. 63.

1. *Tandem aliquando*, at length, at last. An exultant "at last." 26 *Quirites*, O Romans. "Romani and Quirites are so far opposed that Romani is the historical and political name viewed with respect to foreign states, and Quirites the political name as viewed with reference to Rome. Accordingly, Quirites is equivalent to Cives." Dict. Antiqq.

2. *Scelus anhelantem*, breathing forth wickedness. A strong expression, denoting troubled effort. — *Pestem*, ruin.

5. *Ipsum egredientem*, going forth himself, i. e., *sua sponte*. — *Verbis* — *sumus*, we have accompanied with words. Alluding to

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26 the Roman custom of accompanying to the gates distinguished men going abroad, and then wishing them a prosperous journey, etc. *Verbis*, i. e., *cum tua peste*, etc., at the close of the first oration.

6. *Abiit, excessit*, etc. A triumphant announcement of the rebel's departure. "*Signum est animi laetitia exsultantia*." The asyndeton gives strong emphasis to every word.

9. *Sine controversia*, without doubt, unquestionably.

10. *Sica illa*. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 24; H. 450, 5; A. 343, d., and 344. The summary of past dangers here given is a strong point in Cicero's defence. — *In campo*, sc. *Martio*.

13. *Loco — est*, he was forced from his position. A gladiatorial term. *Loco*, prep. omitted. A. & S. § 251 and Note; H. 425, 3, 3.)

14. *Bellum justum*. Not just, as opposed to unjust, but formal, proper war, as opposed to *occultis insidiis*. — *Nullo*, abl. absolute.

19. *Ei — e manibus*, from his hands. See note on *tibi*, page 18, line 29. — *Extorsimus*, we have wrested: from *extorqueo*.

24. *Retorquet oculos*. Like a wild beast that has been driven from its prey, *quam suis faucibus*, etc.

26. *Quae, i. e., haec urbs*. — *Evomuerit*. The subjunctive refers the sentiment to *urbs*. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II; A. 340; G. 541. *Urbs* says: *Laetor quod evomui*, etc.

27 2. *In hoc ipso*, in regard to the very matter.

4. *Capitalem, dangerous*. — *Comprehenderim*. Subjunctive of the thought of Cicero's accusers. See the last reference.

7. *Mos majorum*, with the Romans was only less authoritative than the *jus scriptum*, and formed part of the *jus civile*.

8. *Severitas, the rigor, strictness*. — *Res publica*, here, as frequently, not "republic," but "public welfare."

9. *Postulabat*. The verb frequently agrees with one subject, generally the nearest, and is understood for the others. — *Qui quae — crederent*, who did not believe what I reported (to the senate).

Ego, emphatic, i. e., I, the consul. *Crederent*. A. & S. § 264, 6; H. 501, I; B. 1227; A. 320, a; G. 633.

11. *Non putarent*, did not reflect upon them.

13. *Sublato, being removed*. In the lexicon referred to *tollo*, to lift up: the "metaphor being taken from the lifting up of criminals upon the cross." L.

15. *Invidiae meae periculo*, at the risk of my unpopularity.

16. *Ne — probata*, the matter at that time having been made credible not even to you. — *Re*, the conspiracy. Abl. absolute.

18. *Fore*, it would result or happen. *Fore ut possem*. When is this circumlocution necessary? A. & S. § 268, Rem. 4, (b) *in fin.*; H. 544, 1; B. 1133; A. 288, f.; G. 531.

21. *Quem hostem, this enemy.* — *Putem.* Indirect question.

22. *Licet — intelligatis = you may know from this.* What word is omitted? A. & S. § 262, Rem. 4; H. 496, 1; A. 331, *f.*, Rem.; G. 546, 3.

25. *Tongilium mihi, my Tongilius.* Ethical dative. A. & S. § 228, Note; H. 389; A. 236; G. 351. *Tongilius*, etc., well-known but worthless characters.

26. *In praetexta*, lit., *in his purple-bordered toga* = in his boyhood. The *toga praetexta* was an "outer garment bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates, and by free-born children till they assumed the *toga virilis*."

27. *Aes alienum, debt.* Literally, another's money. — *Aere.* Abl. of description. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 428; A. 251; G. 402. — *Bei*, dat. limiting *ad — ferre*.

31. *Prae, in comparison with.* — *Gallicanis legionibus.* Roman troops stationed in Cisalpine Gaul.

32. *Delectu.* In the older MSS. in the signification of *levy*, uniformly, *dilectus*. Hm. *Agro Gallico*, Cisalpine Gaul.

35. *Agresti luxuria, rustic luxury = luxurious rustics*; the abstract for the concrete. — *Decocctoribus, bankrupts.*

36. *Vadimoniam deserere, to forfeit their recognizances.* "If the defendant appeared on the day appointed, he was said *vadimonium sistere*; if he did not appear, he was said *vadimonium deseruisse*, and the praetor gave to the plaintiff the *bonorum possessio*." Dict. Antiqq.

38. *Aciem, the array.* — *Edictum praetoris*, authorizing the *bonorum possessio* mentioned in the preceding note.

3. *Fulgent purpura.* Those senators and knights who were in the conspiracy. The tunics of the former had a broad purple border, *tunica laticlavata*; those of the latter, a narrow one, *tunica angusticlavata*. — *Malle.* Subj. of desire. A. & S. § 260, II.; H. 487; A. 267; G. 253. — *Milites, as his soldiers.* — *Eduxisset.* Supply *ut*.

6. *Hoc magis, the more on this account.* *Hoc*, abl. of cause.

14. *Nae, verily, indeed.* The MSS. give the form *ne*. Hm.

19. *Nisi — est*, lit., except, indeed, if there is any one = *unless indeed there is any one*. "Instead of *nisi*, we sometimes find the form *nisi ei*." Z. § 343. — *Catilinae similes, that those like Catiline.* *Catilinae*. Genitive. A. & S. § 222, Rem. 2, (b); H. 391, 2, 4; B. 863, in *fin.*; A. 218, *d.*; G. 356, Rem. 1.

22. *Unum, one thing.* — *Exeant.* Imperative subjunctive.

23. *Desiderio sui, from regret for their absence.* Abl. of cause.

24. *Aurelia via, (A. 258, g.,) which ran through Etruria along*

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28 the west coast. "Augustus set up a gilt marble pillar in the Forum at Rome, to mark the central point from which the great roads diverged to the several gates of Rome. It was called the *Milliarium Aureum*." Dict. Antiqq. See Longfellow's "Golden Milestone."

26. *Rem publicam*. Accusative in exclamation. A. & S. § 238, 2, and Note; H. 381; B. 725; A. 240, d.; G. 340.

27. *Uno*, alone. — *Exhausto*, being drawn off; in reference to *sentinam urbis*, the bilge-water of the city.

30. *Tota Italia*. Prep. in omitted. A. & S. § 254, Rem. 3; H. 422, 1; A. 258, f.; G. 386. — *Veneficus*. The crime of poisoning seems to have been much more frequent in ancient than in modern times. Some females, who excelled in the art, were in great request. Dict. Antiqq.

32. *Circumscriptor*, defrauder, especially by explaining a piece of writing according to the letter. — *Nepos*, spendthrift.

37. *Per* — *annos*, during these latter years.

29 2. *Serviebat*, was subservient. — *Fructum*, the enjoyment.

9. *Quem non asciverit*, whom he did not draw. Subj. of result. A. & S. § 264, 7; H. 501, I.; B. 1220 (b); A. 320; G. 633.

11. *Atque* — *possitis*, and that you may be able to see clearly his various pursuits in their dissimilar relation (to one another); i. e., pursuits involving contradictory or inconsistent characters.

12. *Ludo*, school. "Gladiators were kept in schools (*ludi*), where they were trained by persons called *lanistae*." Dict. Antiqq.

14. *In scena*, on the stage. The *histriones* were either freedmen, strangers, or slaves, and were generally held in great contempt.

16. *Stuprorum*, etc. (according to the punctuation adopted), accustomed to the practice of lewdness and crimes, was extolled as brave by those men, for his enduring cold (abl. of cause), etc. By omitting the comma after *assuefactus*, the sense will be somewhat modified, *exercitatione* then becoming abl. of means.

19. *Cum*, although, hence the subj. *consumeret*.

25. *Audaciae*, their audaciousness. The plural refers to various degrees of the quality, or to its existence in many persons.

28 *Obligaverunt*, they have mortgaged. — *Res*, their property. — *Fides*, their credit. — *Jam pridem*, long ago.

29. *Erat in abundantia*, existed in their abundance.

30. *Alea*. Gaming was considered disreputable at Rome, and was forbidden by special laws. — *Comissationes*, revellings. Properly, drinking entertainments which took place after the *cena*.

33. *Possit*. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 5; H. 486, II.; B. 1180; A. 268; G. 251. — *Inertes*, indolent. — *Viris*, dat. limiting in—*sidiari*.

35. Mihi. Ethical dative. Its force cannot be transferred to English. — **Accubantes**, reclining; alluding to the Roman custom of reclining upon the *triclinium* at meals. "It was the rule of Varro that the number of guests ought not to be less than that of the Graces, nor to exceed that of the Muses." *Diet. Antiqu.*

37. Sertis, with garlands. On festive occasions the Romans wore garlands of flowers and used perfumes for the hair (*unguentis*). *Obliti*, from *oblino*.

1. Fatum aliquod, some calamity. How is *aliquod* generally used? A. & S. § 138, 2 (b); H. 191, II. 1; A. 105, d., Note; G. 105.

5. Non — rei publicae, it will have added, not some short time, but many ages to the republic. **Non — tempus**, lit., not a short, I know not what time. *Nescio quod* here = *aliquod*.

8. Unius, Pompey, who had subdued and dispersed the pirates and conquered Mithridates.

9. Terra marique. A. & S. § 254, Rem. 2 (b); H. 422, 1; B. 937, 1; A. 258, d. Prep. regularly omitted.

11. Nobis certandum est. In translating such impersonal forms, either of the two following ways may be adopted: the dative of the agent (*nobis*) may be translated as if it were the subject, *we must contend with luxury, etc.*; or we may form a subject out of the substantive idea implied in the verb ("contest," "struggle"); *the struggle must be carried on by us with luxury, etc.* See A. & S. § 184, 2 (b); B. 1308.

13. Suscipio, I incur. — **Quaecumque ratione**, sc., *feri potest*, in whatever way it can be done. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 29; Z. § 706.

15. Resecanda erunt, shall deserve to be cut off.

18. Merentur. Why not in the subjunctive? A. & S. § 266, 1, Rem. 2; H. 527, 2, 1; B. 1293 (a).

19. A me. Why is the preposition used? A. & S. § 248, I.; H. 414, 5; A. 263. (Because *me* is a voluntary agent.)

21. Possem, ejicerem. What time do these tenses imply? A. & S. § 261, 1; H. 481, V.; B. 1268; A. 308; G. 599.

22. Videlicet, no doubt; to be sure. Ironical.

23. Simul atque, as soon as. — **Quid**, sc., *censetis*. Z. § 769.

26. Aedem, in the singular, a temple; in the plural, a house.

29. Quis — hostem, who, finally, looked upon him so much as an abandoned citizen, and not rather as a most dangerous enemy? — **Quin etiam**, moreover.

36. Necne, or not. What particle is omitted? Is *necne* used in direct questions? A. & S. § 265, Rem. 2; H. 346, II. 2; A. 211, Rem.; G. 461. — **Ad** — *apud*, at the house of.

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- 30** 38. *Proximam*, sc., *noctem*. — *Quem ad modum* = *quemadmodum*, in what manner; how. *Egisset*. Indirect question.
39. *Esset* — *descripta*, the plan of the whole wa. had been marked out by him. *Ei*, dative of the agent.
- 31** 1. *Cum teneretur*, while he was held convicted.
2. *Dubitaret*, he hesitated. Subjunct. of indirect question in the oratio obliqua. (In oratio recta *dubitas*.) A. & S. § 266, 2, Rem. 1 (c); H. 529 and 530, II.; A. 334; G. 469. — *Quo* — *pararet*, sc., *proficisci*, whither he had now for a long time been preparing to go. *Pararet*, imperfect, because dependent on *quaesivi*: subjunct. in oratio obliqua (in oratio recta *paras*). See note on line 21, page 13.
3. *Secures, fasces*. The badges of consular authority.
8. *Credo*. Ironical. Its force is parenthetical; the construction is therefore not affected by it, i. e., *Munlius* is nominative.
9. *In Agro Faesulano*, in the district around *Faesulae* (now *Fiesole*), in Etruria.
12. *Massiliam*. A. & S. § 237; H. 379; A. 258, b.; G. 410. The modern Marseilles, founded by a Greek colony from Phocaea.
14. *Administrandae*. What is the construction of the gerundive? A. & S. § 275, II.; H. 562; B. 1322-4; A. 296; G. 428.
17. *Pertimuerit, mutaverit, etc.* The omission of the conjunction (asyndeton) imparts force and liveliness to the expression.
21. *Armis*. A. & S. § 251; H. 425, 3; A. 243; G. 388.
24. *A consule — minis*. The voluntary agent and the means. — *Et erunt*, sc., *ii*, vel *homines*.
27. *Velint, will wish*. The subjunct. of result is sometimes best rendered by *shall* or *will*. A. & S. § 260, I.; H. 486, III. 2; A. 112, b. — *Est mihi tanti*, to me it is worth that much. *Tanti*. A. & S. § 214; H. 396, IV.; B. 799; A. 252, a.; G. 379.
30. *Dicatur sane, by all means let him be said*. Subjunctive of command (as imperative; optative subjunctive).
32. *Non est iturus, he does not intend to go*. A. & S. § 162; 14; H. 578, V.; B. 328; A. 129; G. 239.
33. *Invidiae meae, the odium against me*. With *causa* the adj. pronoun, and never the gen. of the personal pron., is used.
36. *Mihi — invidiosum, it may be a cause of enmity to me*. *Invidiosum*, properly full of dislike, agrees with the clause *quod — ejecerim*. — *Multo*, abl. of degree of difference.
37. *Emiserim, ejecerim*. The subjunct. refers the thought to *Cicero's enemies*. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; A. 340; G. 541.
- 32** 4. *Qui — non — malit* = *ut is non malit*. Subj. of result.

5. *Me hercule* = *mehercule* (*Me, Hercule, juves*). See note on 32 line 9, page 19. Also Z. § 361, Note.

8. *Vero, but*. Lit., in truth; abl. of *verus*. — *Cum* — *acciderit*, since nothing as yet has happened to him contrary to his wish and design. — *Acciderit*, causal subjunct. after *cum*.

10. *Optemus, let us hope*. Subjunct. in exhortation.

17. *Quam* — *ipsos*, as to heal them to themselves; i. e., to save them from their insane delusion and bring them to reason.

21. *Deinde* — *adferam*, then I will offer each of them (*singulis*) the remedy of my counsel and speech, if I shall be able (to present, *adferre*,) any. *Si quam medicinam adferre potero*.

25. *Dissolvi*, be separated from them, i. e., their possessions. *L.* takes it in the sense of “*liberari alieno aere*,” be freed from debt.

29. *Familia*, family-servants. — *Ornatus*, splendidly furnished. — *Sis, dubites*. Supply *feri potest ut*. Subj. in a question expressing surprise. A. & S. § 270, Rem. 2, (a); H. 495, 2, 2); A. 268.

30. *Acquirere ad fidem* = to gain in credit.

33. *An* — *novas*, or an abolition of debts? *Novae tabulae* means an abolition of debts either whole or in part. Waxen tablets were used in keeping accounts, and when an old score was erased, the tablet was ready for a new one.

34. *Meo beneficio*, etc. A piece of wit that is barely transferable to English. Through my kindness new accounts shall be opened, but (they will be) those of the auctioneer. *Tabulae auctionariae* were lists of goods to be sold at auction, and *Cicero* means that the property of this class would be sold at auction to satisfy their creditors.

38. *Certare* — *praediorum*, with the incomes of their estates, to maintain a contest with their interest payments. A bold figure, by which income is matched with payment of interest in a perpetual contest. — *Fructibus*, abl. of means.

39. *Et* — *uteremur*, we would have in them (lit., use them) both richer and better citizens. *Uteremur*, subj. in the apodosis.

8. *Rerum* — *volunt*, lit., they wish to gain affairs: i. e., control 33 of affairs. — *Rerum*, A. & S. § 220, 4; H. 409, 3; A. 223, a.; G. 405, 3. — *Quieta re publica*. This abl. absolute forcibly expresses in three words “in a tranquil condition of the state.”

10. *Quibus* — *videtur*, to whom this admonition seems necessary to be given. — *Scilicet*, namely, that is to say.

19. *Praesentes*, aiding us; or, perhaps better, in person.

29. *Quas ego*, etc., which, taken collectively, I think are (composed) of most excellent citizens, etc. — *Civium*. Descriptive or predicate gen. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6, (7); H. 403; B. 780; A. 214, d.; G. 365.

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33 32. Insolentiusque, and too extravagantly.

33. Beati, *wealthy*. — Praediis lectis. Others, *praediis, lecticis*.34 1. Eos hoc moneo, *I give them this warning*. A. & S. § 218, Rem. 2; H. 410, III. 3, 1); A. 219. — Desinant, *let them cease*.7. Jam — premuntur, *have for a long time been weighed down*. See note on line 21, page 13.9. Qui partim — partim — partim etiam, *some of whom — others — others also*. — Qui permulti, *very many of whom*.10. Vademoniis — proscriptione, *recognizances, judgments, advertisement*. These words indicate the successive steps in a proceeding against a debtor. 1. The debtor gave bail. 2. If he did not appear, judgment was given against him. 3. If after thirty days he had not discharged his obligation, his property was sold, (*proscriptio*, which was simply a written public notice of the sale.)13. Infiratores lentos, *bad debtors, who deny or put off a debt or obligation with excuses, or by denying it*.23. Et — sane, *and by all means let them perish*.24. Postremum, in the double sense of *last and lowest*. — Numerus. A. & S. § 250; H. 429; B. 889; A. 253; G. 398.26. Quod — est, *which is Catiline's own*. — Catilinae, *gen*.27. Complexu — sinu, *of his embrace and bosom, his "bosom-friends"*.

28. Pexo capillo. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 428; A. 251, a; G. 402. Abl. of description (quality).

29. Bene barbatus, *contrary to the custom of the Romans, who removed the beard at the age of twenty-one*.30. Velis, "*with curtains*." Wide togas were carefully avoided by the Romans. Cf. Hor. Epist. I., 18, 30: *Arta decet sanum comitem toga*.31. In — cenis, *in suppers prolonged till daylight*.35. Neque saltare. Supply *solum*. Dancing was not performed by any Roman citizen except in connection with religion. Dict. Antiqq.37. Scitote, *know ye*; preferred to *scite*, to avoid the possible confusion with the adv. *scite*, which signifies skillfully. Z. § 164.38. Seminarium Catilinarum, *a nursery of Catilines*.39. Quid — volunt, *what do those wretches mean?* Sibi, *ethical dative*. A. & S. § 228, Note (b); H. 389, 2; A. 236; G. 351.35 5. Idecirco (*for this reason*) refers to *quod nudi*, etc.8. Sit — Catilina, *Catiline will have, or is to have*. Fut. subjunctive. A. & S. § 260, Rem. 7, (2); H. 481, III. 1; A. 110, a. — Cohortem praetoriam. The Praetoria Cohors was a select troop

which attended the person of the praetor or general of the Roman army. Dict. Antiqq. 35

16. *Tumulis silvestribus*, to the woody heights, on which Catiline would place his forces. Dat. limiting *respondebunt*.

17. *Ornamenta, praesidia*, splendid equipments, means of defence.

20. *Senatu — nationibus*. In apposition with *rebus* and defining it. Therefore in the abl. absolute.

23. *Contendere*, to compare. — *Ex eo ipso*, even from that.

30. *Aequitas — prudentia*. The four cardinal virtues of the Platonists and Stoics.

33. *Cum perdita* (*ratione*), with a deranged one.

1. *Jam antea*, sc., *defendistis*. Others, *jam antea dixi*. 36

2. *Mihi*, by me. Dat. of the agent. A. & S. § 225, II.; H. 388; B. 844; A. 232, a.; G. 352.

3. *Praesidii*. Partitive gen. — *Consultum — est*, care has been taken and provision has been made. See note on line 11, page 30.

4. *Coloni — vestri*, all your fellow-citizens in the colonial and free towns. See note on line 16, page 53.

5. *Certiores — facti* = having been informed by me.

8. *Animo meliore*, of a better disposition (towards the state). Abl. of description (quality). Gladiators "were sometimes the property of the *lanistae*, who let them out to persons who wished to exhibit a show of gladiators." Dict. Antiqq.

10. *Q. Metellus* was at this time praetor, B. C. 63.

13. *Constituendis — agendis*, determining upon, expediting, performing. The asyndeton gives an air of dispatch to the expression.

20. *Cui*, to any one. Indef. pron. — *solutior*, lit., too loose = too great. — *Hoc expectavit*, has looked forward to this.

23. *Mihi — vivendum* (*esse*), I must either live with them. See note on line 11, page 30.

37. *Me — imperatore*, I alone being your leader and commander (and) wearing the *toga*, the dress of the peaceful citizen.

1. *Quisquam*, any. In what kind of sentences used? A. & S. 37 § 207, Rem. 31, (a); H. 457; B. 1061; A. 105, h.; G. 304.

5. *Vix optandum*, hardly to be looked for. The part. in *duo* in classical prose signifies possibility only when joined with the particle *vix*. A. & S. § 274, Rem. 12; Z. § 650.

8. *Prudentia*. A. & S. § 244; H. 419, IV.; A. 254, b.; G. 373, 1.

11. *Quibus ducibus*, who being my guides. Abl. absolute.

12. *Procul*, at a distance, on foreign battle-fields.

18. *Terra marique*. Prep. omitted. A. & S. § 254, Rem. 2, (b); H. 422, 1, 1; B. 937, 1; A. 258, d.

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NOTES

TO THE

THIRD ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.



INTRODUCTION.

AFTER the departure of Catiline, Lentulus and the other conspirators went vigorously to work to execute his instructions. There happened to be in Rome at that time a deputation of Allobroges, complaining of grievances on the part of Roman commanders. Through them Lentulus endeavored to engage their nation in the conspiracy. The Allobroges at first showed no unwillingness, but soon realizing the perilous nature of the undertaking, they revealed to Q. Fabius Sanga, the patron of their nation at Rome, the overtures made to them, and he at once informed Cicero. The consul exhorted the ambassadors to affect great zeal for the enterprise and to secure documentary proofs of guilt. The Allobroges acted well their part, and by previous arrangement with Cicero were arrested, with Volturcius, one of the conspirators, as they were crossing the Mulvian bridge. The consul then convened the senate, and, confronting the principal conspirators with the Allobroges, effected a complete disclosure of the plot. The senate then passed a vote of thanks to Cicero and the praetors Flaccus and Pomptinus, ordered the conspirators into custody, and decreed a thanksgiving in Cicero's name. The orator then ascended the Rostra, and in the following oration, which was delivered Dec. 3d, B. C. 63, announced the great discovery to the Roman people.

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38 1. *Rem publicam, etc.* Order: hodierno die, Quirites, summo amore immortalium deorum erga vos, meis laboribus, consiliis, periculis, videtis rem publicam vitamque omnium vestrum, bona, etc. *Vitam* = the lives, in English.

3. *Domicilium, dwelling-place*, "the seat of government."

5. *Summo amore, through the very great love.* Abl. of cause.

7. *Fati, i. e.*, the Roman idea of fate: an inexorable Necessity, over whose decrees even the gods were powerless.

11. *Nascendi* — *condicio*, lit., the terms of our being born (=

birth) *uncertain*, i. e., the station or lot conferred upon us by birth. 38
So Hm.

12. *Sensu, consciousness*.—*Profecto*, i. c., *pro—facto*, lit., *for done*; hence *certainly, surely, truly*.

13. *Urbem condidit*. According to the chronology established by Varro and now generally received, Rome was founded in 753 B. C.

14. *Benevolentia famaue*, with kindly feeling and by tradition.

15. *Is*. Cicero. Compare Romans xi. 13.

17. *Urbi subjectos*. A. & S. § 224; H. 386; A. 228; G. 346.
Delubris, shrines or sanctuaries. "In what manner a *templum* differed from a *delubrum* is difficult to decide. Nothing certain can be said on the subject." Diet. Antiqq.

19. *Idemque*. Contracted from *iidemque*. *Idemque (nos)* = and we also. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 27, (a); H. 451, 3; A. 195, e.

23. *Quanta* does not agree with *ratione*, but = *quantae res*.

1. *Ut, since*, ever since (temporal).

2. *Hujusee*. A. & S. § 134, Rem. 4; H. 186, 1; A. 101, 1.

6. *Nam cum tum, for at the time when*.

7. *Illa, that, sc., invidia*.

8. *Exierit*. This subjunctive, in the mind of Cicero, foreshadows the sentiment of his enemies. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; B. 1255; A. 341, d.; G. 541.

9. *Conjuratorum*. What is the etymology? The nom. singular?

14. *In eo, in this, i. e., ut quid, etc.*—*Romae*, gen. of place.

17. *Minorem—mea, my language gained less belief*.

18. *Comprehenderem, I might grasp*.—*Rem, the matter*, everything pertaining to the conspiracy.

19. *Animis—oculis*. These words (by no means redundant) add great force to the expression on account of the contrast.

21. *Tumultus Gallici*, in Cisalpine Gaul. *Tumultus* is particularly applied to a commotion in Gaul or Italy.

22. *P. Lentulo*. At this time praetor, B. C. 63.

23. *Eodemque itinere, and by the same route* as Catiline had taken in his march into Etruria. Abl. of the way by which.

27. *Oblatam (esse)*. A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 272.

32. *Amantissimos rei*. A. & S. § 213; H. 399; A. 218, b.; G. 374.—*Placeret*. Subj. of indirect question.

34. *Qui—sentirent—as (since) they entertained all noble and exalted sentiments in regard to the state*. *Sentirent*, causal subjunctive. A. & S. § 264, 8; H. 517; B. 1251; A. 320, e.; G. 636.

37. *Pontem Mulvium*, over the Tiber, to the beginning of the *Flaminian way*: now *Ponte Mollis*.

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- 40 2. *Praefectura Reatina*, the *Reatine prefecture* (*pref. of Reäte*).
 "It was only in the matter of the *praefectus* that a *town* called a *praefectura* differed from other Italian towns." Dict. Antiqq.
4. *Praesidio*. A. & S. § 227, & Rem. 2; H. 390, II. 2; B. 848; A. 233; G. 350. Dative of the end.
5. *Tertia vigilia*. As the Romans divided the night into four watches, the time was about *three o'clock in the morning*.—*Magno comitatu*. A. & S. § 249, III. and Rem.; H. 414, 7; A. 248, a.
11. *Litterae*, here *letters*, as the context shows.
12. *Integris signis* = *with seals unbroken*. Abl. absolute.
21. *Frequentes*, in *large numbers*.—*Re*, abl. absolute.
23. *Deferrem*. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 529; B. 1241; A. 340; G. 658.—*Placeret*. Order: *cum placeret summis ac clarissimis viris hujus civitatis, qui re audita convenerant frequentes*, etc.
25. *Negavi*—*deferrem*. A circumlocution. Render: *I said that I could not act* (in such a way) *as not, in regard to the public danger, to lay the matter untouched before the public council*.
34. *Qui efferret* = *ut is efferret*. Subj. of purpose.—*Quid telorum*, any weapons. A. & S. § 212 and Rem. 3; H. 396, III. (3); B. 771; A. 216, a., 3; G. 371.
36. *Fidem publicam*, "the word of the state" for his personal safety.
- 41 2. *Quam primum*, as soon as possible, just as *quam maximus* = as large as possible.
3. *Id*—*consilio*, sc., *faceret*, he should, moreover, do it with this design. *Consilio*, abl. of cause.
6. *Qui exciperet* = *ut is exciperet*, that he might pick up.
8. *Jusjurandum*, i. e., the form of an oath in writing.
10. *Data*. Why neut. plural? A. & S. § 205, Rem. 2, (2); H. 439, 3; A. 187, b.; G. 282.
14. *Fatis Sibyllinis*. The books offered for sale by the Sibyl to Tarquin. The public were not allowed to inspect them.
15. *Cornelium*, that is, member of the *gens Cornelia*.
19. *Virginum*. Supply *Vestalium*, which is often omitted.
20. *Capitolii incensionem*, in B. C. 83, from some unknown cause.—*Capitolii*, of the Capitol, the temple of Jupiter.
22. *Saturnalibus*, (abl. of time) at the festival of *Saturnus*, celebrated at first on the 17th of December (Julian Calendar), but in later times during seven days. The *Saturnalia*, as an occasion of general festivity, had many striking points of resemblance with our "Christmas holidays." See Dict. Antiqq.
25. *Tabellas*, the tablets, containing the letters, oath, etc.

27. *Linum incidimus*, we cut the string. The Romans tied their letter tablets with a string, the knot of which they sealed with wax. Dict. Antiqq. — *Signum*, his seal.

31. *Sibi recepissent*, had promised to him (*Cethegus*).

32. *Tamen*, nevertheless; although his guilt was so evident.

35. *Studiosum*, fond. — *Ferramentorum*, A. & S. § 213; H. 399; A. 218, a.; G. 373. — *Litteris*, ablat. absolute.

38. *In* — *sententiam*, generally to the same purport.

7. *Feci potestatem*, I granted the opportunity.

10. *Quid* — *eis*, lit., what there was to him with them = what he had to do with them. *Sibi*. Dat. of the possessor.

15. *Subito*, an adverb to be taken with *demens*.

22. *Defecit*. For the number, A. & S. § 209, Rem. 12, (2); H. 463, I.; B. 644; A. 205, d. — *Litteras*, subject of *proferri*.

29. *Necesse*. An adj. used only with *sum* and *habeo*.

31. *Cum primo*, although at first. — *Ad extremum*, at last.

33. *Cum* — *tum* (line 36), not only — but especially (or not only — but also), *tum* generally serving to introduce a more important consideration. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 9; H. 587, I. 5; A. 107; G. 589. — *Mihi*, dat. limiting *visa sunt*.

39. *Inter* — *aspiciebant* = they looked at each other.

2. *De* — *publica*, in regard to the highest interest of the state.

3. *A principibus*, by the first or leading men of the senate; the *virī consulares*, *consules designati*, and *princeps senatus*.

7. *Gratiae aguntur*, thanks are given.

8. *Virtute mea*, by my energy. Ablat. of cause.

9. *Sit liberata*. The subjunctive refers the thought to the senate. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; B. 1255; A. 340; G. 541.

12. *Collegae meo*, C. Antonius, whose support Catiline had expected. His patriotism was not undoubted.

16. *Praetura*. A. & S. § 251 & Rem. 2; H. 425; A. 243, b.; G. 388.

23. *Faesulas deduxit*, conducted to *Faesulae*. A. & S. § 237; H. 379; B. 938; A. 258, b.; G. 410.

26. *Libertinum hominem*. Roman freemen were either *ingenui* (free-born) or *libertini*. *Libertini* were those persons who had been released from legal servitude (*qui ex iusta servitute manumissi sunt*). A manumitted slave was *libertus* (that is, *liberatus*) with reference to his master; with reference to the class to which he belonged after manumission, he was *libertinus*. *Libertus* and *libertinus* may therefore both be used in reference to the same person. Dict. Antiqq.

30. *Novem* — *conservata*. Order: *re publica conservata poena* (by the punishment), *novem perditissimorum hominum*.

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- 43** 33. *Supplicatio*, "a solemn *thanksgiving* or supplication to the gods decreed by the senate, when all the temples were opened and the statues of the gods frequently placed in public upon couches (*pulvinaria*), to which the people offered up their thanksgivings and prayers." Dict. Antiqq. Cicero was the first civilian (*togatus*) in whose name a *supplicatio* was decreed.
37. *Liberassem* (= *liberavissem*). To whom does the subjunctive refer the thought? See note on line 9, above.
38. *Conferatur, hoc interest, be compared, it differs in this.* *Hoc*, abl. of degree of difference. A. & S. § 256, Rem. 16, (3).
39. *Ceterae supplicationes.* — *Bene gesta*, sc., *re publica*.
- 44** 7. *Quo minus — occideret*, that he should not kill C. Glaucia the praetor, concerning whom, etc. The negative in *non fuerat* gives an affirmative sense to *quo minus occideret*: there was no religious conviction saying to Marius you must not kill, etc.
14. *Quem* = *him*. A. & S. § 206, (17); H. 453; B. 701; A. 201, e.
15. *Hoc — animo*, this in my mind. *Hoc* is the object. If it agreed with *animo*, the following clause, as expressing a purpose, would be introduced by *ut*.
20. *Norat*. A. & S. § 183, (2), Note 3; H. 297, 2; B. 440.
22. *Erat — aptum* = he had a judgment (prudence) suitable for crime. *Ei*, dative of the possessor.
26. *Confectum, i. e., id confectum esse*. A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 272; G. 527.
27. *Non obiret, occurreret*, did not attend to, aid.
35. *Tanto ante*, so long before. A. & S. § 256, Rem. 16, (3); H. 418, 1; A. 250; G. 400. *Tanto*, abl. of degree of diff.
36. *Neque commisisset*, nor would he have allowed.
- 45** 5. *Levissime, in the mildest manner.* — *Ut dicam* = to speak.
14. *Humani consilii esse*, to belong to human judgment. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 8, (3); H. 401; B. 780; A. 214, d.; G. 365.
18. *Ab, in, in the direction of.* — *Faces — caeli*, torches and the blazing of the sky. The allusion is most probably to meteors and the Aurora Borealis. A.
19. *Terrae motus*, earthquakes.
21. *Canere, to foretell*. This meaning (frequent in the poets) is derived from the fact that the responses of the oracles were given in verse.
24. *Cotta et Torquato*. In B. C. 65. See List of Consuls.
25. *Capitolio, the Capitol*, the temple of Jupiter on the summit of the Capitoline hill. — *De caelo*, lit., from heaven, i. e., with lightning.

27. *Aera*, the brazen tablets on which the laws were engraved, and which were set up in temples, the Forum, and other conspicuous places. 45

32. *Haruspices* or *aruspices* were *soothsayers* or diviners (originally from Etruria, whence the Romans derived most of their religious rites and ceremonies), who interpreted the will of the gods from the appearance of the entrails of animals offered in sacrifice, and also from lightning, earthquakes, and all extraordinary phenomena of nature to which the general name of *portenta* was given. Dict. Antiqq.

36. *Fata ipsa*. See note on line 7, page 38.

37. *Illorum responsis*, in consequence of their responses. *Responsis*, abl. of cause. — *Ludi*, games and exhibitions; the common name for the whole variety of theatrical exhibitions, games, and contests, which were held at Rome on various occasions, but chiefly at the festival of the gods. All *ludi* were divided by the Romans into two classes, viz., *ludi circenses* and *ludi scenici*, according as they were held in the circus or in the theatre. Dict. Antiqq.

1. In *excelso*, on a height; or in an elevated position.

2. *Contra* — *fuerat*, facing in a direction opposite to what it had been before. 46

8. *Locaverunt*, contracted for. — *Collocandum* (esse).

9. *Superioribus consulibus*. Some editors read *a* both before *superioribus* and *nobis*. With our reading *consulibus* and *nobis* are abl. absolute to denote time, "neither under the former consuls, nor in our consulship, lit., we being consuls."

12. *Captus*, deluded; misled; infatuated.

13. *Videmus*. Why not in the subjunctive? A. & S. § 266, I., Rem. 2; H. 527, 2, 1; B. 1294; A. 336, b.; G. 630, 2.

16. *Et ea* = and that too: *et ea* (comparari) *per cives*.

23. *Aedem Concordiae*. See Plan of the Forum. Her symbol was two hands joined together and a pomegranate.

27. *Quo*, on which account, wherefore. Abl. of cause.

31. *Conati*. Supply *sunt*. — *Si dicam*, if I were to say. Subj. in the protasis. See reference in the next note.

32. *Sumam*, I would take. A. & S. § 261, 2; H. 504; A. 307, b.; G. 598. — *Et — ferendus* = and I should become intolerable. — *Ille, ille*. In uttering these words, the orator of course pointed to the statue.

35. *Hanc — suscepi*, I embraced this purpose and wish.

37. *Jam vero*, etc. The MSS. vary greatly here, and the true reading is very uncertain. Omitting the bracketed portions, the

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46 translation is easy enough. If we retain them, there is evidently a zeugma in *credita* (essent), which is applicable only to *tantae res*; to *solicitatio* Ernesti therefore supplies *suscepta*. Read thus: Jam vero illa Allobrogum sollicitatio ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticis hostibus (numquam esset suscepta), tam dementer tantae res (numquam essent) creditae et ignotis et barbaris, commissae litterae numquam essent profecto, nisi, etc.

47 3. *Quid vero?* i. e., *quid vero censetis?* A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. § 769.

6. *Videatur*. Subj. of result. A. & S. § 264, 10; H. 501, II.; A. 320, b. — *Ultro, voluntarily*. — *Oblatam*, from *offero*.

10. *Qui — potuerint* = *cum ii potuerint*. A. & S. § 264, 8; H. 517, I.; B. 1251; A. 320, c.; G. 636.

12. *Pulvinaria*, may here be rendered *temples*. Properly, *the cushioned seats of the gods*. *Pulvinaria* were cushions or couches on which the Romans placed the statues of the gods at the *lictisternia*, which formed part of a *supplicatio*. See note, line 33, p. 43.

22. *Oppressit*. In B. C. 88. All the facts here mentioned by Cicero have reference to the contest between Marius and Sulla.

23. *Custodem*, because he saved the city from invasion by the Cimbri and Teutoni.

32. *M. Lepidus*, consul with Q. Catulus in B. C. 78

36 *Quae — pertinerent* = *ut illae pertinerent*.

48 3. *Reconciliatione concordiae*, by the restoration of harmony.

4. *Dijudicatae sint*, were terminated. Subjunct. of result.

9. *Salva urbe*. This ablative absolute finely expresses, "in a safe condition of the city."

12. *Tantum*, meaning "only so many;" not *ita multi*, as in Cat. 2, 10. It is subj. acc. of *superfuturum* (esse).

22. *Nihil mutum*. A statue, for example.

27. *Eandemque diem*, etc., meaning, that the same day which marked the suppression of the conspiracy would also be the beginning of a long period of prosperity.

30. *Duos cives*. Cicero and Pompey. — *Quorum*, part. gen.

35. *Eadem — quae*, the same — as. — *Quae illorum*, i. e., *quae est fortuna atque condicio illorum*.

39. *Facta — recte*, their deeds well done.

49 4. *Mihi quidem*, etc. = *to myself indeed no injury can now be done*, etc. See note on line 11, page 30.

7. *Dignitas*, authority. "Senatus legumque auctoritas." L.

14. *Convertit*, for *converterit*, which some editors read.

19. *In honore vestro* = *in preferment* (official advancement) by you. — *Quo* = *ut eo*, hence *libent*, subj. of result.

22. *Tuear atque ornem, I will defend and adorn.* Cicero means that his future conduct will be in harmony with the principles of his official life. Page 49

23. *Si qua.* Why not *quae*? A. & S. § 138, Note, and 2; H. 190, 2; A. 105, *d.* — *Suscepta, incurred.*

31. *Aeque ac, in the same manner as.*

NOTES

TO THE

FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.



INTRODUCTION.

CICERO next assembled the senate in the temple of Concord, and referred to that body the question of the punishment of the conspirators. D. Junius Silanus, consul elect, and others, spoke in favor of capital punishment. But C. Julius Caesar having advocated the milder measures of confiscation of property and perpetual imprisonment, won over to his views a large majority of the senate. At this point Cicero arose, and while he artfully appears to be neutral, yet, by painting the dangers of the conspiracy in strong colors, discloses his preference for extreme measures. His speech produced the desired effect. The senate ordered the execution of the criminals, and they were strangled the same night in the subterranean dungeon, *Tullianum*. Catiline himself fell in battle near Pistoria, early in B. C. 62, and most of his followers shared his fate.

The fourth oration was delivered on the nones or 5th of December B. C. 63, a day which Cicero ever regarded as the proudest of his life. The *Nonae Decembres* formed a bright spot in his memory, and frequent allusions to it are found in his writings.

1. *In me.* To learn his views and wishes.

4. *Si = num, whether.* A. & S. § 198, 11, Rem. (e) *in fin.*; Z. § 354 *in fin.* A. 334, *f.*; G. 462, 2.

11. *Dum modo (= dummodo), provided that; with subj. of condition, pariat, may be secured.*

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50 13. **Forum.** An open space, trapezoidal in shape, 671 English feet long, 117 feet wide at its eastern end, and 202 at its western. See "Plan of the Forum" (from the Dict. Geog.), which is in accordance with the results of the most recent investigations. What the name of the street on the south side of the Forum was is unknown.

14. **Campus**, sc., *Martius*, which is often omitted.

15. **Consularibus auspiciis**, with consular auspices. One of the main duties of the consul, before holding the *comitia*, was to consult the auspices, which he did with the assistance of one of the augurs. Dict. Antiqq., p. 335. — **Curia**, the senate-house; there were several in Rome.

18. **Sedes honoris**, that is, *sella curulis*, the chair of state.

20. **Multa** — *sanavi*, during your fear I healed many things with a certain pain to myself (*meo*).

24. **Virgines Vestales**, the virgin priestesses of *Vesta*, six in number, serving for a period of thirty years; their chief duty was to watch by turns, night and day, the everlasting fire which blazed upon the altar of the goddess. Dict. Antiqq.

51 3. **Subeat**, let it be undergone. Subj. of command.

8. **Vobis** — *patrias*. A. & S. § 223; H. 385, 3; A. 227, c.; G. 347.

13. **Pro eo** — *gratiam*, will recompense me according as (*pro eo ac*). I deserve. Lit., in proportion to that as. Note, line 6, p. 23.

14. **Si quid obtigerit**, if anything shall have happened, i. e., *si me vis aliqua oppresserit*, line 27. *Obtigerit*, fut. perfect.

18. **Fratris**, Quintus. — **Uxor**, Terentia. — **Filia**, Tullia. — **Filius**, Marcus.

19. **Lacrimis**. The tears here spoken of may have been only prospective, but still Roman etiquette did not require that repression of the emotions prescribed in modern society.

20. **Neque non saepe** = *et saepe*, and often.

25. **Gener**, C. Calpurnius Piso, the first of Tullia's three husbands.

26. **In eam partem**. (lit., in this direction) to the end.

28. **Una** — *peste*, in one (common) ruin. Abl. of cause.

33. **Agrarios**, the partisans of the agrarian laws.

35. **Discrimen**, danger, hazard. — **Judicium**, the sentence.

52 1. **Servitia**, our slaves: equivalent here to *servi*. See Lox.

3. **Nemo ne** — *quidem*, no one — even. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 5, (a); H. 585, 2; A. 151, e.; G. 484, 3.

7. **Vos** — *judicavistis*, you have already passed judgment by many legal decisions. *Vos*, emphatic. — **Gratias egistis**, you thanked me.

15. **Nemini** by no one, but with the notion of interest, advantage

20. *Sed ego* — *censeatis*, but I have determined, conscript fathers, 52 to refer to you, as it were, afresh, both what will be your judgment concerning the fact, and what you will decide in regard to the punishment.

22. *Sunt Consulis*, belong to the consul (to say). A. & S. § 211, Rem. 8 (3); H. 402, I.; B. 780; A. 214, c.; G. 365.

23. *Versari*, was active. *Versari* = *esse*, with activity.

27. *Quicquid est* = however the matter stands, states loosely what *quocumque* — *sententiae* states expressly.

28. *Ante noctem*. Both because a rescue of the criminals might be attempted, and Aulus Gellius says that to be valid, a decree of the senate must be passed after sunrise and before sunset.

30. *Huic* — *adfines*. A. & S. § 222, Rem. 2 (a); H. 391, and 2, 4; B. 863; A. 234, a.; G. 356.

34. *Sustentando*, by deferring. A Ciceronian sense. See Lex.

36. *Vindicandum est*, punishment must be inflicted.

37. *D. Silani*. Then consul elect. Julius Caesar was praetor elect.

38. *Censet*. The technical term in reference to decisions of the senate, as *jubere* was of those of the *populus*. — *Haec*. The gesture of the orator would show that the city and its establishments were meant. — *Conati sunt*, indic. because *eos* is not = *tales*.

2. *Pro sua dignitate*, in conformity with (befitting) their high 53 standing.

4. *Versatur*, "insists." A. — *Eos*. See note, line 38, above.

7. *Punctum*, for a moment. A. & S. § 236; H. 378; B. 950; A. 256; G. 337.

10. *Alter*. Julius Caesar, believed by many to have been implicated in the conspiracy.

16. *Municipiis*, among the free towns; generally in Italy, governed by their own laws, and enjoying the rights of Roman citizens, including (except in a few cases) the right of voting.

22. *Municipibus*, upon the citizens of the *municipia*.

25. *Sancit ne quis*, he enacts that no one.

30. *Multos uno*, etc. The reading here is various. Supply *dolore* after *uno*: he would, by one pang, have ended many pains, etc.

32. *Apud inferos*, in the lower world.

35. *Eis remotis*. A. & S. § 257; H. 430; A. 255; G. 408.

37. *Mea* — *intersit*, I see what my interest is. A. & S. § 219; Rem. 1 and 2; H. 408, 1, 2; B. 809; A. 222, a.; G. 381.

3. *Illam alteram*, i. e., *sententiam* eritis secuti. — *Nescio an*, 154 don't know whether; I almost think. A. & S. § 198, 11, Rem. (c); H. 526, II. 2, 2; B. 1188; A. 210, f., Rem.; G. 459, Rem.

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- 54 4. *Amplius negotii*, more trouble. Partitive gen. So in Caesar B. G. 6, 9, occurs *amplius obsidum*.
5. *Rationes*, considerations. — *Utilitas*, the interest, advantage.
12. *Non neminem*, some one; a certain one. "Be careful to distinguish between *nemo non*, denoting *quisque*, and *non nemo*, signifying *aliquis* or *aliqui*."
14. *Nudius tertius*, the day before yesterday. Contracted from *nunc dies tertius*.
18. *Gratulationem*, a vote of thanks. See Lex., *gratūlor*, II.
20. *Legem Semproniam*, de capite civium, proposed by C. Sempronius Gracchus in B. C. 123. It enacted that the *caput* or civil condition of a Roman citizen could not be affected without a trial and vote of the people. Dict. Antiqu.
21. *Qui* — *sit*. Whose sentiment is this? The principle of the *oratio obliqua* refers it to Caesar.
30. *Sanctit in posterum*, ordains for the future. *Posterum*, sc., *tempus*.
39. *Obtinebo*, I will maintain. — *Eam fuisse*, that it was.
- 55 1. *Quae potest*, etc. Order: *quae crudelitas potest esse in puni-enda immanitate tanti sceleris?*
3. *Ita mihi*, etc., may it be so permitted to me. *Liceat*. Optative subjunct. "*Formula iurijurandi*." L., a form of solemn asseveration.
7. *Videor* — *videre*, for I seem to myself to see. A celebrated passage, illustrating the rhetorical figure, *vision*.
10. *Cerno animo*. Compare Shakspeare's "In my mind's eye."
11. *Versatur* — *oculos*, presents itself before my eyes.
14. *Purpuratum*, in imitation of Oriental ministers of state.
26. *Mihi vero*, etc. This is wholly inconsistent with Cicero's real character and views.
28. *In his hominibus*, in the case of these men.
32. *In vestigiis*, in the vestiges, traces; *urbe incensa*.
35. *Summae nobis*, etc. Order: *fama summae crudelitatis in (in case of the) perniciē patriae civiumque est subeunda*.
- 56 1. *Virum*, that the husband, P. Cornelius Lentulus.
2. *Avum suum*, i. e., L. Caesar's. Why? A. & S. § 208; H. 449, I.; B. 1020; A. 196; G. 295.
6. *Largitionis*, of liberal giving, of corn to the poorer people (to secure their favor), in compliance with the *lex frumentaria* of C. Gracchus.
16. *Vereamini*, censeo, you may fear, I think. Ironical.
24. *Ut habeam*, that I have not. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 7; H. 492, 4, 1); B. 1215; A. 331, f.; G. 552.

35. Sentirent. Sub. of result. A. & S. § 264, 10; H. 501, II.; **56**
A. 320, b. — *Sibi esse pereundem* = *that they must perish*.

39. In civium, i. e., numero, in the next clause.

5. Summam — consiliique, *preëminence in rank and deliberation.* **57**

7. Dissensione. The senate had always supplied *judices* (jurors) in *judicia publica*, until the *lex Sempronia* of C. Gracchus, in B. C. 123, transferred that right to the equites. Sulla subsequently restored it to the senate. Finally in B. C. 70, the *lex Aurelia* enacted that *judices* should be selected from the senators, equites, and tribuni aerarii. Dict. Antiqq. — *Hujus ordinis, with this order*, limiting *dissensione*. "For *ab* or *cum hoc ordine*." Hm.

14. Tribunos aerarios, the tribunes of the treasury. These were plebeian officers whose principal duty at this time was to collect the *tributum*, each from his tribe, which they made over to the military quaestors who paid the soldiers. Dict. Antiqq.

15. Scribas. *Scribae* at Rome were public notaries or clerks in the pay of the state. They were chiefly employed in making up public accounts, copying out laws, and recording the proceedings of the different functionaries of the state. They were assigned by lot to the quaestors, aediles, and tribunes of the people. Dict. Antiqq.

16. Aerarium, the public treasury at Rome in the temple of Saturn. In it were also kept the standards of the legions; the laws, engraven on brazen tables; the decrees of the senate, recorded in books; public documents; reports and despatches of generals and governors of provinces; and the names of all foreign ambassadors that came to Rome. Dict. Antiqq.

18. Ingentuorum, of the freeborn. An *ingenuus* might be either the son of a freeman or of a *libertinus*, freedman. See note on line 26, page 43.

28. Summo loco nati. A. & S. § 246; H. 435, 3, 1); B. 918; A. 244, a.; G. 395.

35. Voluntatis. Order: *qui non conferat ad salutem (tantum) voluntatis quantum audet et quantum potest*.

2. Fortuna — perdit, wretched in condition or lost to good will **58**
(to the state).—**Voluntate.** A. & S. § 250; H. 429; A. 253; G. 398.

5. Otiosum, peaceful.—Velint. A. & S. § 264, 1; H. 489, II.; A. 320; G. 633. — *Immo vero, nay indeed.* Note, line 14, p. 13.

8. Genus hoc (in apposition with *pars*), *this whole class*.

12. Incensis, sc. tabernis.—Futurum fuit, would it have been
(= *futurum fuisset*, but the indicative express the intention positively). A. & S. § 259, Rem. 3, (c); H. 510, 2; A. 308, d.; G. 589, 2.

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58 23. **Aras Penatium.** The Penātes were kept in the central part of the house, in the *penetralia*. The *arae*, their altars, were located in the uncovered portion of the house called *impluvium*, in the *atrium*.

28. **Focis.** Among the Romans the *focus* was placed in the *atrium*, which, in primitive times, was their kitchen and dining-room, and was used in sacrifices to the *Lares* of each family. Dict. Antiqq.

33. **Cogitate quantis, etc.** A strictly literal translation would fail to bring out the beauty of the Latin: *Consider how one night almost destroyed our government founded by so great labors, our liberty established with so much energy, our fortunes, etc.*

36. **Una nox, i. e.,** when the Allobrōges and their attendants were captured near the Mulvian bridge.

59 4. **Ad sententiam, to (asking) your opinion.** Supply *rogandam*. The consul, as presiding officer, called upon the senators in turn for their opinions.

10. **Me — factorum — poenitebit.** A. & S. § 229, Rem. 6; H. 410, III.; B. 805; A. 221, b.; G. 376.

14. **Quanta, as;** ablative, *laude* being understood.

17. **Sit Scipio, grant that Scipio is.** Concessive subj. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 3; H. 516, II. 1; B. 1282; A. 266, c.; G. 257.

19. **Italia.** A. & S. § 242; H. 434, 1; B. 993. Others, *ex Italia*.

Alter Africanus. P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus *Minor*, adopted son of P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus *Major* (line 17).

22. **Paulus.** L. Aemilius Paulus, father of Scipio the younger.

24. **Gloria.** A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 428; A. 251; G. 402.

26. **Res gestae** (things achieved) = *achievements, exploits*.

27. **Isdem, etc.** Order: *continentur isdem regionibus (boundaries) ac terminis quibus (as) cursus solis*.

30. **Quo exire possimus** = *ut eo exire possimus*. Subj. of purpose. A. & S. § 264, 5, Rem. 2; H. 500; A. 317; G. 632.

32. **Uno loco, in one respect.** Abl. of limitation (specification).

39. **Mihi, by me.** Dative of the agent.

60 10. **Imperio — provincia.** The *lex Sempronia* of B. C. 123 enacted that in each year before the consular election the senate should determine the provinces which the consuls should have after retiring from the consulship. Cicero had received Macedonia, Antonius Cisalpine Gaul; but subsequently he transferred Macedonia to Antonius, and then renounced Gallia also.

13. **Pro clientelis, for the clientships.** The relation of patron and client existed not only between individuals, but also between an individual and a province, colony, or foreign state.

14. *Hospitalis*, etc., and the bonds of hospitality in the province. 60
 "The relation of a *hospes* to his Roman friend was next in importance to that of a *cliens*. The connection was hereditary." Dict. Antiqq.

14. *Urbanis opibus*, by my means in the city.

26. *Solius* agrees with the genitive implied in *suo*.

29. *Fanis*, *fanes*, "chapels consecrated to inferior deities or demigods." F.

34. *Per* — *praestare*, in his own person to be responsible for.

NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR THE POET ARCHIAS.

INTRODUCTION.

AULUS LICINIUS ARCHIAS was a Greek poet, born at Antioch, in Syria, about B. C. 120. He came to Rome in B. C. 102, and was one of the instructors of Cicero. He was received into the best families of the capital, particularly by the Luculli, the poet taking their gentile name, Licinius. Some time afterward, through the influence of Lucullus, the renowned Roman general, he was enrolled as a citizen of Heraclia, in Lucania. In B. C. 92 an act was passed conferring the Roman franchise on all who were citizens of any of the federate cities, (*i. e.*, Italian cities connected with Rome by treaty,) provided they had a domicile in Italy and should give their names to the praetor within sixty days after the passage of the act. With these conditions Archias complied. Notwithstanding this, a person named Grattius brought against him the charge of assuming the citizenship illegally. Cicero undertook his defence, but as the register of Heraclia had been destroyed by fire in the Marsian or Social War, he could present but little direct proof. The orator, therefore, takes occasion to digress eloquently and beautifully into the fields of literature and the praises of poetry, and to extol the talents and merits of Archias. On this oration Cicero "expended all his resources of art, taste, and skill."

The result of the speech and the subsequent life of Archias are alike unknown.

The oration was pronounced in B. C. 62, before the *praetor urbanus*, who was Quintus Cicero, brother of the orator.

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- 61 1. *Quid ingenii, any talent.* — *Judices*, though commonly rendered judges, sustained rather the character of jurors. — *Quod sentio, etc.* The usual order would be *quod quam sit exiguum sentio*.
2. *In qua — esse.* The words from *in* to *esse* inclusive form a hexameter. — *Me — versatum, I do not deny that I am moderately versed.* *Me*, subject accus. of *esse versatum*, depending on *infirior*. A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 272; G. 527.
4. *Hujusce — aliqua, any theoretical knowledge of this thing (i. e., eloquence).* — *Ratio, theory*, is opposed to *exercitatio*, skill acquired by practice. — *Studiis, the cultivation*, diligent pursuit.
5. *Profecta* (from *proficiscor*), *resulting*, proceeding.
7. *Vel in primis*, lit., even among the first = *particularly*.
8. *Quoad longissime, as far as — possibly.* *Longissime* serves merely as a modifier, just as *longe* does in “*longe nobilissimus*.”
11. *Inde — repetens, retracing all the way from thence.* — *Mihi principem = my first adviser.* A. & S. § 223; H. 385; B. 831; A. 235; G. 345.
12. *Rationem, a systematic course.* — *Exstitisse, came forward.*
14. *Nonnullis — saluti.* A. & S. § 227; H. 390; A. 233; G. 350. — *Conformata, moulded.*
19. *In hoc sit, there is in this man.* *Sit.* Subjunctive “to assign a reason doubtfully or on another’s authority.” A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; B. 1255; A. 341, d.; G. 541.
20. *Neque — disciplina, and not this theoretical knowledge or habit of speaking.* — *Ne nos quidem*, implying the ellipsis, “let me tell you.” Z. § 772.
22. *Humanitatem, liberal culture.*
- 62 1. *Legitima, of law, legal*; as affected by some law. — *Publico judicio.* Public as affecting the interest of the state, and as opposed to a *judicium privatum* or a *causa privata*. — *Res agatur, a case is being conducted.*
5. *Verum etiam*, in seven of Cicero’s orations occurs sixteen times (seven times in this oration); *sed etiam*, eighty-one times.
6. A — *sermone, with the language* (style of speaking) *of the Forum.* — *Me*, line 9, to be taken after *patiamini*, line 12.
11. *Hac — humanitate, such being your liberal culture.* Abl. *absolute, hac = tali.*

13. *In persona*, in the case of a person or character. *Persona*, 62 properly the mask worn by an actor, and then the character he sustains.

15. *Minime*—*est, is by no means practised*. Indicative, because a definite person, and not a class, is referred to. A. & S. § 264, Note 7. — *Uti, to use, to make use of; from utor*.

21. *Ut primum, as soon as*. — *Ex pueris* = from boyhood.

24. *Loco*. Abl. of source. A. & S. § 246; H. 425, 3; B. 918; A. 244, a.; G. 395.

25. *Celebri, a much frequented*. — *Urbe*. Why not genitive? A. & S. § 204, Rem. 7; H. 423, II. 3, 3); B. 935; A. 184, c.; G. 412, 2.

27. *Contigit, sc., ei*. Its subject is *antecellere*.

36. *Civitate, with citizenship*, the privileges of a citizen.

2. *Mario consule*, for the fourth time, in B. C. 102. Usual arrangement, *Mario et Catulo consulibus*. Abl. absolute. 63

5. *Posset*. Subj. of result. — *Eos* = *tales*, and *quorum* = *ut eorum*. *Luculli*. The brothers L. Licinius Lucullus, the conqueror of Mithridates, and M. Licinius Lucullus, consul in B. C. 73. — *Praetextatus*, lit., wearing the *toga praetexta* = a youth. Cicero here speaks more *Romano*.

7. *Sed*—*naturae*, but this was also (an evidence) not only of talent and literary learning, but also of disposition. With *hoc* supply *erat*. — *Ingenii*. Possessive gen. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6 (3); H. 402, I.; B. 780; A. 214, c.; G. 365.

11. *Numidico*. So named for his victory over Jugurtha, king of Numidia. He triumphed in B. C. 107.

13. *L. Crasso*. The celebrated orator. — *Hortensiorum*. L. and Q. Hortensius, father and son. The latter Cicero's rival in oratory, and consul in B. C. 69.

19. *Intervallo*. Abl. absolute to express time when.

22. *Foedere, alliance* (with us). Abl. of quality.

23. *Cum*—*tum, both because—and especially, cum* being here both connective and causal, hence the subjunct. *putaretur*. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 9; H. 587, I. 5; A. 326, b.; G. 589. — *Gratia, by the influence*.

26. *Si qui* (i. e., *eis qui*), etc. The substance of the law.

27. *Civitatis*. A. & S. § 224; H. 386; A. 228; G. 346.

29. *Essent professi, they had made a declaration* of their intention by giving their names to the praetor.

2. *Tabulas, the registers* containing the names of citizens. 64

3. *Italico bello*. The Social war (Marsian war). Abl. of time.

4. *Tabulario, the record-office, generally in a temple*.

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- 64 7. *Litterarum memoriam*, i. e., the memory of events preserved in records. — *Cum habeam*, although you have.
15. *Professus* (est). — *Ex*, from the time of.
18. *Appii*. Appius, Gabinius, Metellus, and Lentulus were all praetors in B. C. 89. — *Damnationem*, for extortion.
30. *Graecia*. Magna Graecia, as the context shows.
32. *Scenicis artificibus*, lit., stage artists = *players*, *actors*; whom, as a class, the Romans regarded with contempt.
35. *Legem Papiam*, proposed probably in B. C. 65, by C. Papius, and expelling from the city all strangers not domiciled in Italy.
37. *Ne* — *quidem*, does not even avail himself of.
39. *Census*, *census registers*, of Roman citizens and their property. — *Scilicet*, of course, to be sure. Ironical.
- 65 1. *Proximis censoribus*, that under the last censors. Abl. absolute; a common method of denoting a date, in Latin.
2. *Apud exercitum*, not in *exercitu*, because Archias was merely in the retinue of the general. — *Superioribus*, i. e., *censoribus*.
4. *Primis*, i. e., *censoribus*; under the first censors elected after Archias had received the citizenship. — *Esse censam*, was rated.
6. *Qui sit census*. The subjunctive (of essential part) arises from the general nature of the proposition, *eum qui* having the force of "such a one as." A. & S. § 266, Rem. 1; H. 527, 3; A. 320; G. 633.
7. *Ita*, so, is further explained by the addition of *pro cive*. — *Jam tum*, lit., at the then present time = already.
8. *Ipsius*. Referring to Archias. A. & S. § 208 (4); H. 452, 4.
9. *Jure* — *versatum*, was he in the enjoyment of the right. — *Testamentum*. *Peregrini* could not dispose of their property according to the form of a Roman will (*nostris legibus*). Diet. Antiqq.
11. *In beneficiis*, among those recommended to favor. "In the time of Cicero it was usual for a general, or a governor of a province, to report to the treasury the names of those under his command who had done good service to the state: these were said *in beneficiis ad aerarium deferri*." Diet. Antiqq. The precise meaning of *in beneficiis* may be uncertain, but the sense is clearly that given above.
12. *Pro consule*, the *proconsul*, i. e., acting as consul, having consular power. — *Si qua argumenta quaerere potes*.
18. *Ubi* = *id quo*, and this = *id ut eo*, and hence the subj. *refertur*. A. & S. § 264, 5, Rem. 2; H. 500; A. 317; G. 545.
19. *Suppetere*, lit., to be on hand — to be furnished. — *Potasse*, *sc.*, *id*.

24. *Litteris*. Ablative; the means of seclusion.
26. *Pudeat*. Independent subj. in a question of appeal. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 5; H. 486, II.; B. 1180; A. 268; G. 251.
28. *A tempore*, here = *a periculo*, nearly. Hm.
32. *Festos dies*. These, in opposition to working days, were dedicated to the gods, and were spent in sacrifices, repasts, games, and other solemnities. Dict. Antiqq.
36. *Pilæ*. The game at ball was as great a favorite with the Romans as the Greeks, and was played at Rome by persons of all ages. Dict. Antiqq. — *Recolenda*, cultivating again, reviewing. — *Crescit* = *is improved*.
39. *Oratio et facultas*, lit., speaking and ability: hendiadys for *orationis facultas*, ability in speaking.
2. *Illa*. Principles and maxims for the conduct of life. 66
4. *Litteris*, "literary works." — *Magno opere* (line 6), greatly.
9. *Parvi*, of small moment. Gen. of degree of estimation.
16. *Expressas*, clearly drawn. A technical term in statuary.
27. *Habitu* — *divino*, by an almost divine quality.
32. *Accesserit* — *doctrinae*, there have been added the method, so to speak (quaedam), and the moulding power of learning.
33. *Tum* — *exsistere*, then there is wont to come forth something pre-eminently (*prae*-) beautiful and unique. *Illud nescio quid* (lit., that I don't know what) = *aliquid* (or *quiddam*). A. & S. § 265, Rem. 4; H. 525, 4; B. 1189; A. 210, f., Rem.; G. 469, 2.
34. *Esse hunc*, is this man. Depending on *contendo*.
36. *C. Laelium*, after whom Cicero named his treatise *De Amicitia*.
6. *Ceterae*, i. e., *animi adversiones*, other employments of the mind. 67
7. *Omnium*, belongs equally to *temporum*, *aetatum*, and *locorum*.
15. *Roscii*. Q. Roscius, the most celebrated comic actor at Rome. Cicero defended him in B. C. 68. — *Agresti, duro*, rude, unfeeling.
28. *Revocatum* (*vidi eum*), called upon again, i. e., to repeat.
34. *Doctrina*. Best explained as abl. of means.
37. *Suo jure*, in his own right, because born a poet. — *Ennius*, an early Roman poet, born at Rudiae in Calabria in B. C. 239, often called the "Father of Roman Song."
3. *Voci respondent*, reply to the voice, i. e., in the echo. 68
4. *Bestiae saepo*, etc. An allusion to the fabled musical power of Orpheus. — *Immanes*, wild. — *Consistunt*, stop in their course.
6. *Homerum*. Seven cities claimed to be his birthplace.
17. *Cimbricas res*. In a poem on the Cimbric War, in honor of Marius. — *Adolescens attigit*, he touched upon (when) a young man.
21. *Aeternum praeconium*, the eternal heralding.

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- 68 23. **Acroama**, Ἀκρόαμα, lit., anything heard, i. e., read, recited, played, or sung. Render it, "*performer*."
26. **L. Plotium**. The first to open a school at Rome for the purpose of teaching Latin and rhetoric, about B. C. 88.
33. **Lucullo imperante**. Abl. absolute, denoting both *time* and *cause*. — **Regiis opibus** = regis opibus, *by the king's resources*.
34. **Et regione**, and by its situation. Ablat. of means.
- 69 1. **Nostra**, agrees with *classis*, subject of *feretur*. Others, however, supply *laus*. Take *nostra* (*as ours*) after *feretur*.
2. **Depressa** — *classis* has the force of *the sinking of the enemy's fleet*. A. & S. § 274, Rem. 5 (a); H. 580; B. 1357; A. 292, a.
3. **Pugna illa**. Notice the emphatic position of the demonstrative. (An emphatic adjective would stand before its noun.) A. & S. § 279; Note 3; H. 602, I., 1; B. 1030.
7. **In sepulcro**, on the sepulchre; in the form of a statue.
11. **Hujus**, of this man. As *hic* refers to what is near the speaker, we infer that Cato Uticensis was present at the trial. His great-grandfather, Cato the censor, brought Ennius to Rome.
13. **Maximi**, etc. As Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator (the Delayer), M. Claudius Marcellus, called the Sword of Rome, and Q. Fulvius Flaccus, the conqueror of Capua.
18. **Constitutum**, established as a citizen. — **In hac civitate**.
22. **Graeca**, Greek literature; Greek literary works.
25. **Regionibus**, by the boundaries, or limits.
31. **Magnus ille Alexander**. The emphatic position for the demonstrative, when accompanied by an adjective.
33. **Sigeo**. A promontory in the Troad on which Achilles was buried.
35. **Qui — inveneris**. Subjunctive, because the relative clause expresses a *reason*, *qui* = *quum tu*. — **Ilias**. The title of Homer's great epic poem on the "Wrath of Achilles."
37. **Noster hic Magnus**, Pompey, surnamed the Great.
- 70 2. **Sed rustici**, i. e., although unpolished and uneducated.
4. **Itaque, credo**. This, of course, is highly ironical.
8. **Petentem**, supplies the protasis or condition, and = *si petivisset*. A. & S. § 261, Rem. 4; H. 503, III. 2; A. 310; G. 594, 2.
9. **De populo**, from among the people, i. e., of no great merit.
10. **Fecisset**. The subjunctive refers the thought to Sulla.
11. **Tantummodo**, etc. It was arranged like a poem, and that was all the poetical merit it had. — **Alternis**, etc., lit., in alternate verses rather long, i. e., every other verse longer than the preceding, in alternate hexameters and pentameters.
13. **Condicione**. A. & S. § 249, II.; H. 414, 2; A. 253; G. 398.

19. *Usque eo*, lit., all the way to this = *to such a degree*.

20. *Cuperet*, not *cupicerit*, because the desire was a continued one. — *Cordubae*, the modern Cordova in Spain. — *Pingue quidam*, something dull.

21. *Sonantibus*, lit., sounding, i. e., giving utterance to. — *Peregrinum*, foreign, not pure Latin. — *Aures*, i. e., attention.

24. *Prae nobis ferendum* = *must be kept prominently before us*. *Prae se ferre* is idiomatic and = *to let be seen, to make known*.

25. *Optimus quisque*, all the most excellent; all the best men. See A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35 (b); H. 458; A. 93, c.; G. 305.

28. *In eo ipso*, in that very case. — *Nobilitatem*, renown.

31. *Aecii*. L. Accius (or Attius), an early Roman tragic poet, born B. C. 170. Cicero, when a young man, conversed with him.

32. *Suorum*, i. e., which he built from the proceeds of booty taken in war.

39. *Me indicabo*, I will reveal myself. — *Meo*, of my own.

2. *Verum tamen* = *veruntamen*, but yet.

8. *Adornavi*, I have furnished, with the materials.

13. *Certe* — *posterum*, surely, if the mind had no thought reaching into the future. A beautiful thought. *Reaching* has its equivalent in *prae*. — *Regionibus*, limits. — *Spatium*, the course.

20. *Cum vitae tempore* = *cum vitae fine*.

23. *An vero*. See note on line 21, page 13. — *Parvi animi*. Gen. of description. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 396, IV; B. 749; A. 215; G. 364.

28. *An statuas*, etc. See an entirely similar construction in Cat. I. 1, and note on line 21, page 13. The force of such questions may be secured by rendering *an, if*.

32. *Expressam* — *politam*, distinctly drawn and neatly finished. Expressions borrowed from statuary.

35. *Haec*, i. e., *memoria sempiterna*. — *A* — *sensu*, from my consciousness. — *Sapientissimi homines*, those philosophers who taught the immortality of the soul.

1. *Eo*. Notice its emphatic position.

2. *Quem* — *vetustate*. Order: *quem videtis comprobari cum (as well) dignitate tum etiam (as also) vetustate (by the long continued intimacy) amicorum*. — *Quem*, i. e., *pudorem*, not *hominem*.

5. *Causa ejus modi*, with a cause of such a nature. *Causa* (i. e., *causa ea*), abl. of quality, limiting *hominem*; *modi*, gen. of quality, limiting *causa*.

6. *Quae* — *comprobetur* = *ut ea comprobetur*, hence subjunct. of result. A. & S. § 264, 1; H. 500, 2; A. 319; G. 633. — *Beneficio*, etc. Cicero here sums up the evidence.

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72 8. *Quae cum*, since these things, the relative having the force of a demonstrative. — *Sint*, subj. of cause.

12. *Recentibus periculis* refers to the conspiracy of Catiline.

16. *Itaque dicti*, and so called, *itaque* = *et ita*.

20. *Probata* — *omnibus*, have been made acceptable to you all. *Omnibus*, dative, limiting *probata esse*. A. & S. § 223; H. 385; A. 235; G. 344.

21. *A mea*, etc. The reading of the MSS. here is various.

22. *Communitur*, in general.

23. *In bonam partem*, in good part. See Lex.

24. *Ab eo*, i. e., *esse in bonam partem accepta*. *Eo*, him, Quintus Cicero, brother of the orator. — *Exercet*, presides over. — *Certo*, certainly. — *Certe* usually means at any rate, at least. A. & S. § 192, Note 1, in *fin.*; A. 151, c.

NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR THE MANILIAN LAW.

INTRODUCTION.

THE oration for the Manilian law, delivered in the Forum in B. C. 66, while Cicero held the office of praetor, was the first which the orator addressed to an assembly of the Roman people. It is justly considered one of the finest of his political speeches. Its object was to secure to Pompey the conduct of the war against Mithridates, king of Pontus. That formidable enemy of the Romans had, with varying fortune, maintained against them a warfare of more than twenty years. Lucullus, after achieving a series of successes over him, was finally checked in his career of victory by the mutiny of his soldiers and their refusal to follow him; while Glabrio, his successor, was signally defeated by the enterprising monarch. A bill was then proposed by the tribune L. Manilius, intrusting to Pompey the further management of the war, and conferring upon him unlimited powers as commander-in-chief. The

bill was opposed by the more conservative Romans, on account of the extraordinary powers conferred by it, but was supported by Julius Caesar, and Cicero's brilliant effort in its behalf contributed largely to its passage. In the course of his speech the orator pronounces a splendid panegyric on the character and military talents of Pompey.

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1. *Frequens* — *vester*, your crowded presence.

2. *Autem* is "sometimes an emphasized *and*." See Lex. — *Hic locus*. The *Rostra* or stage in the Forum from which the orators addressed the people, so named because adorned with the beaks of ships. See Plan of the Forum. — *Ad agendum*. Supply *vobiscum*, for transacting business with you. — See the phrase *agere cum populo* in Lex. III. 9.

3. *Amplissimus* — *ornatissimus*, the most honorable — the most splendid. — *Hoc aditu*, from this avenue. Ablat. of separation.

5. *Optimo cuique*, to all the most excellent. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35 (b); H. 458, 1; A. 93, c.; G. 305.

6. *Meae*, agreeing with *rationes*, as *mea* with *voluntas*. — *Rationes* — *susceptae*, plans — adopted. — *Ab ineunte aetate* = on my entering upon (commencing) active life, i. e., after assuming the *toga virilis*. — *Auderem*, causal subjunct. after *cum*, as, because.

15. *Fructum* alludes to his election to the praetorship.

16. *Dilationem*. The *comitia* might be postponed when the auspices were unfavorable, or by the intercession of a tribune. — *Praetor primus*. Not first praetor; the meaning is that Cicero having received the highest number of votes, was first reported.

17. *Centuriis cunctis*, by all the centuries, i. e., by the Roman people voting in centuries. There were 193 centuries. The three kinds of *comitia* were: —

1. *Comitia curiata*, in which the people voted in *Curiae*.

2. *Comitia centuriata*, " " " " *Centuriae*.

3. *Comitia tributa*, " " " " *Tribus*.

The *Comitia centuriata* was, in the strictest sense, a national assembly, and from the period of its institution comprehended all citizens whatsoever (*universus Populus Romanus*). Each *centuria* had one vote, and the vote of each century was determined by the majority of its individual voters. Diet. Antiqq.

20. *Honoribus mandandis*, in conferring honors (upon me). "The gerundive is usually translated like a gerund." *Honoribus*, A. & S. § 247; H. 414; B. 873; A. 248; G. 403.

22. *Ex* — *usu*, from practice in the Forum (= at the bar).

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- 74 1. *Ei rei, i. e.*, to his eloquence. — *Fructum, a recompense, tribute*
 2. *Suo iudicio, by their decision*, in electing him praetor.
 5. *In qua = ut in ea*, and hence followed by *possit*, subjunct. of result. — *Oratio, language*. — *Nemini*, dative limiting *deesse*.
 9. *Copia, abundance* (of materials). — *Modus, moderation*.
 12. *Vectigalibus, tributaries* (from *vectigālis*). A. & S. § 224; H. 386; B. 826; A. 228; G. 346.
 13. *Tigrane, Tigrānes*, king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridātes.
 15. *Equitibus Romanis*. The farmers of the public revenue (*publicani*) belonged chiefly to the wealthy equestrian order. The revenues were sold by the censors to the highest bidder. Dict. Antiqq.
 17. *Res, means, resources*. — *Aguntur, are at stake*.
 19. *Pro necessitudine, on account of the relationship*. Cicero belonged to the equestrian order. — *Mihi*, dat. of the possessor.
 23. *Vicos exustos esse*, the main proposition. A. & S. § 266, 2; H. 530, I.; A. 336; G. 653. — *Ariobarzanis*. Ariobarzanes, elected king by the Cappadocians, under the direction of the Romans, about B. C. 93.
 25. *Huic, by him*, dat. of the agent. — *Successerit*. Subjunctive in *oratio obliqua*. A. & S. § 266, 2; H. 529; A. 336; G. 653.
 32. *Imperatore de deligendo*. A. & S. § 275, II.; H. 562; A. 296; G. 428. — *Esse dicendum = that we should speak*.
 33. *Quod = ut id*, hence the subjunctive *debeat* (of result).
 36. *Cum magna — tum summa, both great — and very great*.
 75 3. *Requiretis, you will miss — seek in vain for*.
 4. *A vobis*. Preposition expressed. A. & S. § 225, III., Rem. 2; H. 388, I.; B. 1310. — *Est consulendum, measures must be taken*.
 8. *Bello*. Abl. of time; B. C. 88. — *Concepta, contracted*.
 11. *Nuntio*. The messenger conveyed a circular letter to the different governors. — *Significatione, import*.
 18. *In Asiae luce, i. e.*, before the eyes of all Asia.
 25. *Quod egerunt, (i. e., "propter id quod egerunt," A.), for what they did*. — *Reliquerunt, they left undone*. Some editors prefer to regard *quod* as a conjunction in both cases, and the verbs as used absolutely — "because they acted, etc."
 34. *Bosporanis, against the dwellers on the* (Cimmerian) *Bosporus*, leading from the Black Sea to the Azof.
 37. *Disjunctissimis, widely separated*. — *Maxime*. A. & S. § 127, 1; H. 170; B. 227.
 38. *Binis*. Why not *duabus*? A. & S. § 120, 4; H. 174, 2, 3); A. 95, 5.; G. 95, 2. — (*Duae copiae = two supplies, etc.*)

2. **Sertorianae.** Q. Sertorius was one of the most remarkable 76
adventurers of antiquity. He was finally invited by the Lusitani
to become their leader against the Romans. Dict. Biog.

7. **Felicitati ejus**, to his good fortune; one of the qualifications
which, according to Cicero, are necessary to a good general.

11. **Ei detracta.** A. & S. § 224, Rem. 2; H. 385, 4. — **Adflata** =
imputed. — **Videatur** (line 12), shall seem. Subjunct. of result.

15. **Putetis**, you think. **Puto** and **existimo** are often used pleo-
nastically by Cicero (more sententious writers in similar cases
omitting them). See Z. § 750.

19. **Animo.** Abl. of quality. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 6; H. 428;
A. 251; G. 402. — **Tandem** = I pray; then; in heaven's name.

25. **Imminutam** (*esse*), depending on *tulerunt*. A. & S. § 272;
H. 551, III.; A. 272; G. 527.

28. **Persecuti sunt** = *ulti sunt*, avenged.

33. **Quid, quod.** Elliptical for *quid dicam de eo, quod, what shall
I say of this, that* —. A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. § 769.

34. **Discrimen**, hazard. — **Animo**, abl. of description (quality).

35. **Regno**, abl. of separation, governed by *ex* in composition.

39. **Asia, Graecia.** Ablative, the prep. *in* being omitted. Some
editors regard *Asia* and *Graecia* as nominatives.

2. **Cum praesertim**, especially since. — **Alium.** M.' Acilius Gla. 77
brio. — **Certum**, a certain, = *quendam*. A rare sense.

6. **Propter esse**, is near by, in Cilicia subduing the pirates.

7. **Quo**, on which account. Abl. of cause. — **Aegrius**, the more
unwillingly. — **Adventu.** Ablative of cause.

12. **Quorum** — **commendetis**, to commend their (*quorum*) safety
to such a man. *Commendetis*, subj. of result after *dignos*. A. & S.
§ 264, 9; H. 501, III.; A. 320, f.; G. 656, 2. Relative clauses with
the subjunctive after *dignus*, etc., are best rendered by the English
infinitive.

17. **Non multum**, etc. A severe but too often a true commen-
tary on the rapacity of Roman commanders and governors.

19. **Temperantia.** Abl. of characteristic. A. & S. § 211, Rem.
6; H. 428; A. 251; G. 402.

25. **Vos convenit**, does it become you: *vos*, subject of *defendere*.

28. **Agatur**, the question is, implying danger. Impersonally.

29. **Tanta sunt**, meaning "are only so great."

33. **Exportantur.** Why not subjunctive? A. & S. § 266, 1,
Rem. 2; H. 501, I. 2; B. 1293; G. 631, 1.

35. **Utilitatem** = what is useful, i. e., the means of carrying it on.

1. **Metus ipse**, etc. A sound lesson in national finance. 78

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78 3. *Pecuaris*, the raising of cattle, cattle-breeding. Supply *res*. Some editors read *pecua relinquantur*.

5. *Ex portu*, etc. The principal sources of provincial revenue. *Decumia*, tithes, paid to the state by the occupiers of the public land, *ager publicus*.

6. *Scriptura*, the tax on the public pastures. "The publicani had to keep the lists of persons who sent their cattle upon the public pastures, together with the number and quality of the cattle. From this registering (*scribere*) the duty itself was called *scriptura*." Dict. Antiqq.

10. *Exercent atque exigunt*, superintend and collect them.

13. *Familias maximas*, the very large bodies of slaves. "Sometimes *familia* is used to signify only the slaves belonging to a person." Dict. Antiqq.

15. *Custodiis*, in watches, to prevent or detect smuggling.

17. *Vobis fructui*. A. & S. § 227; H. 390; A. 233; G. 350.

21. *Extremum*, as the last point (to be discussed).—*Essem dicturus*, I should come to speak. Fut. subj. A. & S. § 162, 14, Rem. 3, and § 260, Rem. 7 (2); H. 481, III. 1; B. 1172; A. 110, a.

23. *Quorum — diligenter*, whose interests, O Romans, ought, in accordance with your wisdom, to be carefully regarded by you. See Lex., Ratio, B. b.

26. *Ornatissimi*, splendidly endowed, most accomplished. A word often difficult to render. — *Suas rationes*, their business relations.

34. *Partim eorum*, some of them. *Partim* is to be taken as the subject of *habent*. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 8; H. 461, 5; B. 665.

37. *Sapientiae* (est vestrae), it belongs to your wisdom.

39. *Parvi refert*, avails but little. A. & S. § 214; H. 402, III.; B. 799; A. 215, c.; G. 379.

79 1. *His amissis*, i. e., the Roman resources employed in Asia. A marked improvement on the old readings, *publicanis amissis*, and *publicanis amissis*.

5. *Memoria*, abl. of time = within the period of recollection. H. 426, 1.

8. *Solutione*, payment. — *Fidem conceidisse*, that credit fell.

13. *Haec ratio*, this system. — *Versatur*, is carried on.

30. *Mithridati*. By some regarded as a Greek genitive (A. & S. § 73, Rem.; H. 92, 2). By others, as a Latin dative. Some read *Mithridatis*.

37. *Ducibus Sertorianis*, under Sertorian leaders; ablative absolute, like *te duce*, *Pompeio duce*, etc.

38. *Raperetur*, was being hurried. Although *dico* precedes, the subjunctive presents the *rel. clause* as the statement of others.

2. **Qui — clausus fuisset.** *Qui* here = *quamquam* is or *licet* is, 80
although it. A. & S. § 264, 2; H. 515, II.; A. 320, e.; G. 637.

9. **Salvis sociis.** Ablative absolute.

11. **Atque ita** = *and of such a kind*, lit., in such a manner. J. says, "Understand *esse* again, i. e., *atque ita laudatum esse* Luculum." Hm. thinks a participle may have dropped from the text.

16. **Reliquum bellum**, the remaining part of the war. A. & S. § 205, Rem. 17; H. 441, 6.

19. **Medŕa.** The most famous among the mythical sorcerers.

22. **Eorum — dispersa**, the collecting of them here and there.

5. **Tigrani.** Genitive. A. & S. § 73, Rem.; H. 92, 2; B. 125. 81
Some MSS. give *Tigranis*.

7. **Desiderio suorum**, by a longing for their relatives and friends. *Suorum* implies everything at home near and dear to them.

8. **Fuit** = *evenit*, came, happened. — **Extremum** (lit., last) = at last.

12. **Et eorum**, both of those; the gen. limiting *manum*.

14. **Fere**, commonly. — **Affictae**, the shattered, broken.

18. **Ut**, so that, introducing the result. — **Regale** = *regis*.

30. **Offensione**, misfortune. — **Incommodia**, A. & S. § 223; H. 385; B. 831; A. 227; G. 345.

32. **Modum statuendum** (esse), that a limit should be assigned.

34. **Stipendiis — erant**, were worn out with military service. Another reading is, *stipendiis confectis* = their term of service being completed.

37. **Factum** (esse), has become. — **Conjungant**, conjointly undertake. Subjunct. of essential part (by attraction).

4. **Esset necessarium**, is necessary. In dependent clauses the perfect infinitive is usually followed by the imperf. or pluperf. subjunctive. Z. 515. See also A. & S. § 258, Rem. 2; H. 482, 1; A. 287, a. 82

7. **Videatur.** "*Videri*, in dependent sentences, is often used in a singularly tautological manner." Z. § 751.

8. **Innocentium**, disinterested, free from corruption or rapacity.

13. **Memoriam**, our recollection. — **Superarit.** A. & S. § 264, 10; H. 501, II.; A. 320, b.; G. 633.

17. **Rei militaris**, of the art of war. — **Virtutem**, etc. Conjunction omitted (asyndeton) to secure distinctness.

20. **E ludo**, from school. — **Bello**, hostibus, (line 21,) abl. absolute.

23. **Extrema pueritia**, at the close of his boyhood. *Extrema*, A. & S. § 205, Rem. 17; H. 441, 6. *Pueritia.* A. & S. § 253; H. 426; B. 949; A. 256; G. 392.

24. **Ineunte** = at the commencement of, lit., commencing.

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- 82 30. *Suis imperiis*, by his position as commander; the plural referring to the different times at which he held the *imperium*.
- 83 23. *Ejus*, of him. *Adventu*, ablative of cause.
24. *Nunc vero jam*, now indeed at last. *Nunc* points definitely to the present time; *jam* (already) has a reference to the past. A. 151, b.
26. *Cum universa*, etc., both taken collectively, and all bays and harbors on individual coasts.—*Toto Mari*. Prep. *in*, on, omitted.
32. *Praedonum*. A. & S. § 213, Rem. 5, (3); H. 399 (3); B. 777, c; A. 248, c., Rem. — *Navigaret*, causal subjunct. after *cum*.
39. *Cui*, dat. of the person. — *Fraesidio*, dat. of the end.
- 84 2. *Captas urbes*. The pirates had more than one thousand ships on the sea, and had taken four hundred cities. J.
5. *Proprium*, characteristic. — *Populi*. A. & S. § 213; H. 391, 2, 4); B. 766; A. 218, d.; G. 356, 1.
6. *Propugnaculis*, with the bulwarks. The fleets, armies, etc.
9. *Brundisio*. The port whence the Romans usually sailed to Greece. *Hieme summa*, "in the dead of winter."
10. *Qui*, etc. Supply *eos*, with which *captos* agrees.
13. *Duodecim secures* = two praetors. A provincial praetor had six lictors bearing axes. — *Cum*, although; hence the subj. *pervenerint*.
17. *Vitam*, etc. The Romans received large supplies of corn from Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa, the "granaries" of the republic.
19. *Celeberrimum*, very crowded, showing the boldness of the pirates. — *Inspectante praetore*, a praetor looking on. Abl. abs.
33. *Oceani ostium*, lit., the door of the ocean = the Straits of Gibraltar.
37. *Tam brevi tempore, quam celeriter*. A loose form of comparison for *tam celeriter quam*. Hm.
39. *Belli impetus*, the onset of war. A bold expression, and as full of poetry as of energy.
- 85 5. *Duabus Hispaniis*, i. e., Hither and Farther Spain, *citerior* and *ulterior*, the *Ibērus* (Ebro) being the dividing line.
9. *Duo maria*. The Adriatic and the Tuscan, on the east and west. — *Brundisio*, abl. of place whence motion proceeds.
15. *Cretensibus*. Dative rendered from. A. & S. § 224, Rem. 2; H. 385, 4; A. 229; G. 346.
23. *Ceterae*. Supply *virtutes*.
27. *Artes*, qualities. — *Hujus* agrees with *virtutis*. — *Administrae*, plural, in apposition with *artes*.
33. *Ex* — *contentione*, by a comparison with others.
35. *Ulo* — *numero*, in any estimation.

37. *Quid hunc, etc.* Supply *putare possumus*. What great or noble thought can we suppose that man entertains in regard to the republic, etc. Page 85

2. *In quaestu, at interest.* 86

5. *Nisi, etc.* By showing temper he would confess his guilt.

14. *Hibernis, i. e.,* by Roman commanders during winter quarters.

19. *Ceteris*. Dative. A. & S. § 224, Rem. 1; H. 386, 2; B. 829; A. 229; G. 346.

20. *Non modo* = *non modo non*, the negative *ne* in *ne quidem* belonging conjointly to both clauses. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 6 (a); Z. § 724, b; B. 1000: hence *manus*, not a hand in, etc.

24. *Sumptum in militem*, expense on a soldier.

38. *Nobilitas*, the renown. — *Cognitionem*, becoming acquainted with it.

39. *Signa, the statues.* — *Tabulas*, sc., *pictas, the paintings.*

14. *Liberae, unrestrained.* — *Dignitate*, abl. denoting in what respect. 87

24. *Dictu, to say.* The supine in *u* is used both actively and passively. — *Utrum*, conj. *whether*, with subj. *timuerint*.

30. *Auctoritas, high reputation*, founded on success and personal influence. — *Quoque* follows the emphatic word.

34. *Pertinere*. Its subject is the clause *quid — existiment*.

36. *Ut aut contemnant, etc.* These words should immediately follow *commoveri* in translation: are influenced, so that they either despise, etc., not less on account of a general impression, etc.

3. *An, or.* A preceding interrogation is implied. A. & S. § 198, II., Rem. (d); H. 346, II. 2, 4; Z. § 353; A. 211, b.; G. 459. 88

4. *Quo* = *ut eo*, followed by the subjunctive *pervaserit*.

12. *Sumantur*. Subjunctive as imperative. (Optative subj.) A. & S. § 260, Rem. 6; H. 488, II.; B. 1198; A. 266; G. 256.

13. *Quo die* = *eo die quo, on that day on which*.

19. *Cum*. To be repeated before the following *hostium* and *satis*.

22. *Ad ipsum — temporis, at the very crisis of that time*.

27. *Perfecturus sit, he will accomplish*. Future subjunctive of indirect question. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 7, (2); H. 481, III. 1; A. 110, a.; G. 515.

31. *Illa res, etc.* Order: *quantam illa res declarat auctoritatem ejusdem hominis (esse) apud hostes Romani populi?*

35. *Cum, although.* — *Esset*. Singular, because *imperator exercitusque* is regarded collectively as a whole. M. § 213, a.

1. *Usque in, all the way to.* — *II, (line 2), i. e., quem ii.* 89

5. *Constituere, etc.* Order: *constituere (to determine) quantum*

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89 existimetis (*you are to suppose*) hanc auctoritatem postea amplificatam multis rebus gestis (*achievements*) vestrisque magnis judiciis valituram esse (*will avail*) apud illos reges, quantum apud exterarum nationes.

9. Reliquum est = *it remains*, followed by *dicamus*, subj. of result. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 3, Note 1; H. 556, I. 2; A. 332, α.; G. 558, 3.—Praestare—*ipso*, *to be answerable for of himself* (in his own person: the gods only can vouchsafe it).

11. Homines. Supply *dicere*.—Pauca (line 12)=*briefly*.

13. Maximo. Q. Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator.

16. Fuit enim, etc. Order: enim profecto quaedam fortuna fuit divinitus adjuncta quibusdam summis viris ad amplitudinem, et ad gloriam et ad gerendas magnas res bene.

23. Reliqua sperare, *to be hopeful for the future*, (lit., remaining things).—Invisa. By imputing good fortune wholly to Pompey.

24. Ingrata. By failing to remember the results of his good fortune.—Oratio nostra, *our* (i. e. my) language.

27. Ut, *how*, followed by subjunctive of indirect question.

31. Tacitus, *silently*.—Qui auderet = *ut is auderet*.

34. Cum—tum—causa, *both for the sake—and*.

90 3. Tantum boni, *great accumulation of good*. Boni. Partitive genitive.

7. Erat deligendus (= *esset deligendus*), *would deserve to be selected*. A. & S. § 259, Rem. 3, (d); H. 475, I, V.; A. 308, b.; G. 599, 3.

13. Summa, ablative, agreeing with *salute*.

15. At enim. These words anticipate a supposed objection, at suggesting it and enim introducing the statement of it. We may render them, *but then*.—Rei publicae. Genitive. A. & S. § 213; H. 399; B. 765; A. 218, b.; G. 374.

16. Beneficiis, *favours*, appointments to office.—Affectus = *honoured*.

18. Ab hac ratione, *from this course*; from this view.

20. Locis, *occasions*. Prep. omitted. A. & S. § 254, Rem. 2, (b); H. 422, I.; B. 937, 2.—Valere oportere, *ought to have weight*.

21. Auctoritates contrarias, *the opposing sentiments*.

23. Ipsa—ratione, *from the subject itself, and by reasoning*.

28. Ait. To be pronounced as a dissyllable, á-it.

34. A. Gabinium. The tribune who proposed intrusting to Pompey the conduct of the war against the pirates.

91 5. Commeatu, *from supplies*. Abl. of separation (deprivation). A. & S. § 251; H. 425; B. 916; A. 243; G. 388.

8. Obire, *to engage in, to attend to*.

9. *Non dico, etc. i. e.*, I exclude from consideration large and 91
powerful states, and limit my question to the smaller ones.

10. *Satis late, quite extensively.*

15. *Quae non defenderet = ut ea non defenderet.*

18. *Hercule = me hercule.* See note on line 9, page 19.

19. *Cujus*, equivalent to *quamquam ejus*; with subjunctive of concession, *permanserit*. A. & S. § 264, 2; H. 515, II.; A. 320, e.; G. 637. Others, *permanserat*.

23. *Persen.* Greek accusative. A. & S. § 44; H. 43; B. 52.

26. *Il*, with *nos* (line 22), *even we*. The use of the demonstrative in agreement with the first person of the personal pronoun is rare and quite idiomatic.

35. *Appia via.* Where it approached the sea.

37. *Cum, although. — Reliquissent.* Concessive subj. A. & S. § 263, 5, Rem. 1; H. 515, I.; B. 1282; A. 326; G. 588.

1. *Bono animo, with good intention. — Hortensi.* A. & S. § 52; 92
H. 45, 5, 2; B. 65; A. 40, c.; G. 29, 2.

4. *Dolori suo, to their mortification. — Obtemperare, to conform.*

9. *Quo, wherefore* (on account of which), abl. of cause.

10. *Obtrectatum esse, that opposition should have been made.*
Used impersonally (i. e., without a subject accusative), the subject, *opposition*, being implied in the verb. See note on line 11, page 30. — *Gabinio — utrique, shall I say to Gabinus or to Pompey, or to both.* What interrogative particle is omitted? A. & S. § 265, Rem. 2; H. 346, II. 2, 2; B. 1107; A. 211, a.; G. 460.

12. *Ne legaretur, might not be appointed lieutenant (legatus).*

14. *Idoneus qui impetret, worthy to obtain* (of obtaining) *his request.* Subjunctive of consequence (result) after *idoneus*. A. & S. § 264, 9; H. 501, III.; B. 1226; A. 320, f.; G. 556, Rem. 2.

20. *An.* See note on line 21, page 13.

23. *Plebi.* Archaic genitive, from *plebes*, *ei*, and *i*. See Lex.

27. *Esse deberet, i. e., legatus.*

25. *Relaturos (esse), will refer — will lay the matter.*

31. *Quo minus (= quominus), defendam, lit., by which I should the less defend = from defending. — Vobis.* A. & S. § 244; H. 419, IV.; A. 254, b.; G. 373, 1. — *Beneficium, your favor.*

35. *Mea sententia.* A. & S. § 249, II.; H. 414, 2, 1; B. 873; A. 253; G. 398.

36. *Belii — socius, to Cneius Pompey as an associate in the maritime war, etc. — Belli = in bello, and limits socius.*

4. *Eo factum esset, lit., should be done with him, a euphemism for should befall him.* The Romans studiously avoided uttering

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93 words of ill omen. A. & S. § 250, (2), Rem. 3; H. 434, 2; B. 889;

Z. § 491.

6. In ipso, in himself, i. e., in Catulus.

8. Quam = ut eam, followed by the subjunctive possit.

11. Quo minus certa, the less certain. — Hoc magis, the more.

See A. & S. § 256, Rem. 16, 2; B. 929.

15. Non dicam, here, is simply conciliatory for dicam, and implies also that what is stated is perfectly well known.

18. Novorum — rationes, considerations of new designs.

28. Nova, innovations. — Summa agrees with voluntate.

32. Huic, i. e., eum huic exercitui praeesse.

35. Gradū. The senatorial age at this period is uncertain.

94 1. Deportavit, he brought home. Deporto is particularly used in the sense of "to bring home from the provinces." See Lexicon.

2. Equitem Romanum, etc. Because no one was permitted to triumph unless he had held the office of dictator, consul, or praetor, none of which Pompey had held. — Triumphare. The victorious general was preceded by the captives and spoils taken in war, was followed by his troops, and after passing along the Via Sacra, ascended the Capitol to offer sacrifice in the temple of Jupiter. Dict. Antiqq.

5. Quam ut, etc. Notice the change from the inf. to the subj.

9. Non nemo, some one. Also written nonnemo.

12. Consulibus, the consuls, implying Pompey's superiority to them both.

16. Legibus. Abl. of separation. A. & S. § 251; H. 425, 3, 2; B. 916; A. 243; G. 388.

20. Quae nova, the innovations which. — Post, in, or within.

23. Profecta sunt, from proficiscor.

27. Videant. Subjunctive as imperative. Optative subj. A. & S. § 280, II., Rem. 6; H. 488, II.; B. 1198; A. 266; G. 256.

33. Vel, even.

39. In re publica, in regard to the public welfare.

95 8. Ita versari, to be so engaged.

10. Si qui (siqui), if any. Indefinite pronoun.

16. Quod. From the interrogative qui. A. & S. § 137, 1; H. 188.

20. Quibus = ut eis, with subjunctive of purpose.

28. Animos — possit, can satisfy the arrogance and haughtiness.

30. Collatis signis, with collected standards, "with rallied ensigns," i. e., preparatory to conflict. This seems to be the meaning of the phrase here. But in Caesar (B. G. 2, 25; and 7, 2,) conferre signa means simply to bring the standards to one place.

37. *Ecquam*. *Ecquis* is particularly used in impassioned inter-rogation. 95

3. *Videbat*, i. e., *ora maritima videbat*. 96

5. *Nomine*, on the part. A. & S. § 217, Rem. 2, (b); Z. § 679. *Detrimentis accipiendis*. How does the expression differ from *detrimentis acceptis*? A. & S. § 274, Rem. 9.

8. *Condicionibus*, engagements, to remunerate influential men for their services in securing appointments.

9. *Videlicet isti*, of course those men — said ironically.

11. *Cum — tum etiam*, as well — as also; or, both — and also. — *Alienis vitis*, i. e., by comparison with them.

17. *Est — vir* = you have as authority a man.

18. *P. Servilius*, defeated the Isaurians, and was surnamed *Isauricus*.

23. *Praeditus*, may be rendered “distinguished,” to avoid the Zeugma; or with *beneficiis* and *rebus* supply *insignis*.

24. *Vestris honoribus*, honors conferred (upon him) by you.

27. *Videte ut videamur*, observe that we seem, said with an air of triumph. The reading is various.

2. *Hoc beneficio*, by this favor, in electing me to the praetorship, 97 implied also in the words *potestate praetoria*.

3. *Fide*, by faithfulness (not faith) in serving you.

7. *Qui — adeunt*, lit., who are entering upon public affairs, i. e., who intend to become candidates for public offices.

12. *Praesidia periculis*, safeguards against dangers. The dative *periculis* seems to depend directly upon *praesidia*. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 5, Note; H. 392; B. 817; A. 227, d.; G. 355.

15. *Honorem*, honor, alluding here to the consulship.

18. *Mihi*, by me. Dat. of the agent. A. & S. § 225, II.; H. 388; B. 844; A. 232, a.; G. 352.

20. *Tantumque abest*, and so far is it, *Ut videar*, that I should seem, i. e., so far am I from seeming.

22. *Partim — partim* = *alias — alias*, some — others.

27. *Rationibus*, interests, affairs. — *Praeferre* has for subject me (line 24), depending on *oportere* (impersonal).

18 Cic.



NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR MARCELLUS.



INTRODUCTION.

Among those who, with Cicero, opposed the ambitious views of Caesar and joined the party of Pompey, was Marcus Marcellus, consul in B. C. 51. His opposition to Caesar had been conducted with considerable animosity, and therefore, after the battle of Pharsalia, his proud spirit refused to ask for the conqueror's clemency, and he retired to Mitylene. But though Marcellus himself would take no steps to procure his recall, his friends at Rome, and Cicero in particular, were anxious for his restoration; and at length, in a full assembly of the senate, Caius Marcellus, the cousin of Marcus, in a supplicating posture, implored the pardon of the illustrious exile, and the whole senate, moved by a common impulse, earnestly joined in the petition. Though Caesar had, hitherto, refused to be reconciled to Marcellus, he now declared that he could not oppose the unanimous wish of the senate. He therefore pronounced a full pardon. Marcellus, informed of this favorable result, set out upon his voyage to Italy, but on his arrival at Athens he was assassinated by P. Magius Chilo, one of his attendants, from motives of private resentment.

Although Cicero had resolved to speak no more in public, yet overcome by the generosity of Caesar, he returned thanks in a speech "which, though made upon the spot, yet for elegance of diction, vivacity of sentiment, and politeness of compliment, is superior to anything extant of the kind in all antiquity."

The oration was delivered in the senate in B. C. 46, and was the first pronounced by the orator after the overthrow of the republic.

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98 1. *Silentii*. Governed by *finem*. During the civil war between Pompey and Caesar no senate was held at Rome. Many of the senators joined Pompey.

2. *His temporibus*, during these latter times, of the civil war.

3. *Verecundia*, from a sense of modesty, having joined Caesar's enemies.

4. *Idemque (dies)* = *and also*. Lit., and the same day.
7. *In, in the midst of.* — *Modum*, moderation.
9. *Tacitus, in silence, silently.* Adverbially, on account of difference of idiom. A. & S. § 205, Rem. 15, (a); H. 443; B. 663; A. 191.
12. *Conservatam (esse).* Its subject acc. is *auctoritatem* (the nearest subject); following *puto*, a verb of *thinking*. A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 272; G. 527.
13. *Dolebam.* Imperfect, because the feeling was a continued one.
17. *Versari me, that I should be engaged.*
18. *Imitatore.* Marcellus enjoyed high reputation as an orator.
19. *Quasi — comite*, lit., *a kind of associate and companion*, as *it were* = my associate and companion, so to speak. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 33, (b); H. 456; B. 1057; Z. § 707.
22. *Signum sustulisti, you have raised a signal* An expression suggested by military phraseology. *Sustulisti*, from *tollo*.
23. *Intellectum est mihi* (used impersonally) *it became evident to me*; hence, though we may render, "it was understood by me," *mihi* is not dat. of the agent, but of the person in relation to whom the thing takes place.
24. *In multis (hominibus), in the case of many.*
25. *Omnibus.* Supply *intellectum est*.
3. *Doloribus, resentments.* *Dolor* is "a general designation of every painful, oppressive feeling."
4. *Fructum, recompense, reward.* — *Actas, past.* Lit., performed.
5. *Cum — tum.* A. & S. § 277, Rem. 9; H. 587, I. 5; B. 1374; A. 107; G. 589.
6. *Gravissimo (most weighty), in its results.* — *Maximo* = *most generous*.
9. *Cujus — salute, since (because) from his safety; cujus = cum ejus*, with subjunctive (*pervenerit*) of reason.
10. *Ventura sit, will come.* Fut. subjunct. of *essential part* (by attraction). A. & S. § 260, Rem. 7, (2); H. 481, III. 1; B. 1172; A. 110, a.; G. 514.
11. *Optimo jure = with perfect justice.*
12. *Nobilitate.* The family of the Marcelli, though of plebeian origin, became noble (in the Roman sense), i. e., members of it had held some of the curule magistracies. — *Optimarum — studio*, for the pursuit of the best accomplishments.
15. *Nullius. Sc., hominis.* — *Ingenii*, of genius.
18. *Pace tua, with your permission.* "A formula of courtesy." 3.

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- 99** 26. *Celeritate*. Caesar announced to the senate his victory over Pharnāces in Pontus in the laconic words, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*"
30. *Nisi fatear* — *sim*, unless I should acknowledge — I would be. A. & S. § 261, Rem. 3; H. 504, 1; A. 307, b.; G. 598. The pres. subj. moreover makes the statement cautiously and relieves it of its apparent positiveness.
- 100** 5. *Praefectus*, i. e., *sociorum*, commander of the allies, generally of the cavalry. See *Exercitus* in the Dict. Antiqq.
9. *Totam et propriam*, all and peculiarly.
15. *Conditionem*, etc., i. e., which it was possible to conquer.
18. *Victoriam temperare*, to make a moderate use of victory.
27. *Quo modo* (*quomodo*), how. — *Obstrepī*, to be drowned.
30. *Factum* (*esse*), depending on *audimus* and *legimus*.
37. *Quicquid* — *fecerit*, whatever the fortune of war has left to the republic. Lit., has made remaining.
39. *Prosequemur* (*te*), will we follow you, in your good work. See note on line 5, page 26.
- 101** 1. *Me dius fidius*. By *Hercules*. *Fidius*, an ancient form of *filius*, occurs in the connection of *Dius Fidius*, or *Medius Fidius*, that is, *me Dius* (*Διός*) *filius*, or the son of Zeus, that is, Hercules. Hence the expression *medius fidius* is equivalent to *me Hercules*, scil. *juvet* (*Hercules* help me). Dict. Biog.
3. *Futura sit*. The subj. refers the thought to *parietes*. — In his — *sedibus*, in these seats of their ancestors and their own. *Suis* refers to *senatores*, implied.
6. *Pietate*, affection, dutiful conduct, (piety, only in relation to the gods). Ablative of manner and means.
7. *Marcellorum*. The most illustrious of the family was M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, five times consul. — *Meum pectus obfudit*, overshadowed my heart. Lit., spread over — but with a tinge of sadness. Compare *Ros. Am.* 22, *tamquam si obfusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset*, "as if an eternal night had overshadowed the republic."
12. *Gratulationibus*, occasions of rejoicing. Others consider the word nearly = *supplicationibus*, and render occasions of joy and thanksgiving. See *Lex.*, *Gratulatio*, VI.
16. *Et dux et comes*, both leader and follower, forming a full contrast with *duce te* and *multo* — *comitatu*.
24. *Vereor ut*. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 7; H. 492, 4, 1); A. 331, f.; G. 552. — *Ut* = that not, after words of fearing.
25. *Perinde* — *sentio*, may not be understood (on) being heard, in just the same manner as I, reflecting on it, feel it myself.

29. *Occidissemus*, i. e., if Caesar had followed the example of such men as Marius and Sulla. 101

34. *Fato*, etc. Order: *nescio quo misero funestoque fato rei publicae*.

2. *Hostes*, etc., i. e., he did not regard them as enemies, because they acted through ignorance (*ignorantione*) of his intentions. 102

6. *Audiendum* (*esse nobis*), *that we should listen*. A. & S. § 184, 2, (b); H. 301, 2; B. 1308. See note on line 11, page 30.

10. *Pacis* — *socia*, *associated with peace and the toga* — the toga as the distinctive dress of the peaceful citizen. *Pacis*. A. & S. § 213; H. 399; B. 765; A. 218, a.; G. 373.

14. *Prudens et sciens*, *with foreknowledge and consciously*. *Prudens*, contracted from *providens*. “*Quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est, providentes*.” Cic. *de Div.*

17. *Integra re*, lit., *the matter being untouched* — the precise meaning being decided by the context: “before the war commenced.”

18. *Eadem sensi* (I thought the same things) = *I entertained the same sentiments*.

24. *Qui* — *victor*, *but he who (when) victorious*.

36. *Vagina vacuum* (*freed*). A. & S. § 251 (and § 213, and Rem. 5, (3)); H. 425 and 399, 5, 3; B. 916; A. 243; G. 388.

3. *Futuram fuisse*, *would have been*. Equivalent in the direct form to *fuisse*, i. e., *si Pompeius vicisset, nimis iracunda fuisse victoria*. A. & S. § 268, Rem. 5, (a); Z. § 593, Note; A. 308, d. 103

5. *Otiosis*, *the peaceful, the neutral*.

10. *Excitaverunt*. Others, *excitaverint*, making *qui* = *quum ii*.

13. *Bono* (substantively), *possession*, i. e., “*clementiae et sapientiae*.”

14. *Tum* — *tuis*, *and also your disposition and character*.

21. *Quae* — *dicere*, *which I will venture to call not only the highest good, but even, in truth, the only (good)*. — *Nimirum* = *ni mirum*, *no wonder*, in truth.

25. *Donata*, *given*, for a permanent possession. — *Commodata*, *loaned*, whose return fortune may demand.

28. *Stulta fortasse*. This addition was quite unnecessary. Praise of a generous enemy is not inconsistent with the highest self-respect.

29. *Et specie* — *publicae*, *and under semblance, so to speak (quadam), of the public welfare*.

31. *Contraque* (*est*), *and on the other hand it is*. — *Minime*, *not at all*. — *Timendum fuisse*. Supply *te*. Be careful to render *senserunt* as a perf. definite, they have felt.

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103 34. *Suspicionem*. That Marcellus would plot against Caesar's life.

35. *Cum* — *tum maxime*, both — and especially.

39. *In alterutro*, in either case, i. e., either in too great or too little caution. — *Peccandum sit* — *Malim*. A. & S. § 261, 2; H. 504; B. 1265; A. 307, b. *Mallem* would express a wish whose realization is impossible.

104 2. *De tuisne*, (*amicis est*) ?

5. *Omnia summa*, all the greatest advantages.

7. *Cavendum est ne quid inimici* (*cogitent sceleris*) ; ought precaution to be taken lest, etc.

8. *Qui fuerunt*, i. e., *inimici*.

13. *Augeamus sane*, let us by all means increase. Subj. in exhortation.

15. *Rudis in re publica*, unacquainted with the common weal. — *Tam nihil cogitans* = so unreflecting. — *Nec — nec* (either — or), distributes the negation. A. & S. § 277, I, Rem. 5, (a); H. 585, 2; A. 209, 2; G. 444.

18. *Unius* agrees with the genitive implied in *tua*. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 4, (b); H. 397, 3; A. 184, d. — *Omnium*. Supply *vitam*.

22. *Eam consistere*, that it should depend. *Consistere* in the general sense of "to exist" is construed only with *in*.

29. *Judicia*, judicial investigations.

30. *Fides*, credit, whose basis is public confidence.

31. *Diffuxerunt*, have drifted hither and thither. A figure borrowed from the overflowing of a stream.

39. *Quibus mederi*. A. & S. § 223; H. 385; A. 227; G. 345.

105 5. *Patriae* (*vixisti*). — *Parum*, not enough.

6. *Doctorum hominum*. The addition in *contemnenda morte* shows that the Stoic philosophers are particularly meant, whose tenets taught them to look with calm indifference upon all the vicissitudes of life.

14. *Quae cogitas* (*te jecisse*), which you think you have.

15. *Aequitate*, by the calmness, composure. See Hor. Od. II. 3, 1-2.

18. *Parumne* — *relinquemus*, will we (i. e., I), then, you will say, leave behind us only inconsiderable greatness? Lit., things inconsiderably great.

19. *Immo*, signifies no, but with this peculiarity, that something stronger is put in place of the preceding statement which is denied.

27. *Illustris*, etc. Order: *illustris ac pervagata* (*wide spread*) *fama magnorum meritorum* (*services*) *vel in suos* (*one's*) (*amicos*) *vel in patriam vel in omne genus hominum*.

34. *Dicito, you shall say.* Future imperative. — *Quid — extremum, for what, after all, is this very thing, long duration, in which (at last) there is something final?*

37. *Quia — futura.* This is the sentiment, not of Cicero, but of Caesar, who denied a future state of existence.

5. *Huic. Supply vitae. — Tu inservias. Ut omitted.* A. & S. 106 § 262, Rem. 4; H. 493, 2; A. 331, *f.*, Rem.; G. 559, Rem.

6. *Quae, i. e., vita tua,* not his mortal life, but that life whose limit is to be *aeternitas*. — *Quae — habet, which, indeed, has long had many things that it must wonder at.*

11. *Munera, shows, exhibitions.* A show of gladiators was particularly called *munus*. Dict. Antiqu.

17. *Aliquid requirent, will miss something — will seek in vain for.*

22. *Haud scio an, I know not whether, I almost think.* A. & S. § 198, 11, Rem. (e); H. 526, II. 2, 2; A. 210, *f.*, Rem.; G. 459, Rem.

25. *Ut quidam, etc.* The Epicureans. *Fulso* indicates Cicero's own belief.

36. *Inflammarer.* An elegant use of the subjunctive. *Inflammarer* would, in a matter-of-fact way, indicate the person and the act, but the nice delineation of character would be lost. A. & S. § 264, 1, (a); H. 500; B. 1218; A. 320; G. 633.

6. *Unum velint = should have the same wish. — Modo, only. — 107*
Non solum, not merely.

8. *Nisi te salvo et manente = without your being safe and remaining.* See Z. § 638, Note 2.

17. *Est orsa, from ordior. — In eodem, with the same purpose.*

19. *Majores — habemus, we feel even greater ones. Gratias habere* is "to feel grateful for a favor conferred."

21. *Stantibus.* A senator merely giving his assent retained his seat, but always rose when about to make a speech.

23. *Et quod fieri, etc.* The reading here is various and the text undoubtedly corrupt.

27. *Quod autem, etc.* The most convenient order in this involved passage is: *quod autem (moreover) est (is a proof) summæ benevolentiae, quæ mea (on my part, lit., mine), erga illum fuit semper nota omnibus, ut (so that) vix cederam C. Marcello, optimo et amantissimo fratri, præter (except) eum quidem nemini, cum (inasmuch as) præstiterim (I manifested) id sollicitudine, cura, labore tam diu quam diu (so long as) dubitatum est de illius salute, certe debeo præstare hoc tempore liberatus magnis curis, molestiis, doloribus.*

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107 29. C. Marcellus. According to the best authorities it was the cousin of M. Marcellus who interceded for him, and therefore not the Marcellus here mentioned.

35. Ut, *although*. — *Omnibus rebus, in all respects, i. e., to former rights and privileges.* Abl. of specification (in what respect).

36. Unum, *i. e., to me alone* (saying nothing of others).

39. Cumulus, *crowning addition*, which completes the heap.

NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR MILO.



INTRODUCTION.

THE leading characters presented in this oration are P. Clodius Pulcher and T. Annius Milo. Clodius was chiefly instrumental in procuring the banishment of Cicero, while to Milo the orator was largely indebted for his recall. The circumstances leading to these results are briefly these. In B. C. 62 the mysteries of the Bona Dea, to which no male creature was ever admitted, were celebrated in the house of Julius Caesar. But Clodius, who, though descended from one of the noblest families of Rome, was a despiser of gods and men and the slave of degrading vices, gained admission to these mysteries, disguised in woman's apparel, and hoped to escape detection; but on being betrayed by his voice, immediately fled from the house. For this act of sacrilege he was called to trial, and as Cicero gave important testimony against him, he became the orator's implacable enemy.

In B. C. 57 Milo was tribune of the people, and proved as energetic in securing the recall of Cicero as Clodius had been in effecting his banishment. Both were violent and unscrupulous men, and hence arose that memorable contest between them which ended in the death of Clodius. Each went attended by a body of armed attendants, and the streets of Rome were the scene of almost daily

conflicts between them. As Milo was on his way to Lanuvium, of which he was dictator or chief magistrate, he was met near Bovillae by Clodius, who was returning to Rome. Both, as usual, were accompanied by armed attendants, but Milo's party was the stronger. The leaders had passed each other peaceably, but Eudāmus and Birria, professional gladiators, walking in the rear of Milo's party, picked a quarrel with some of the followers of Clodius, and the conflict soon became general. Clodius, immediately turning back, was wounded in the shoulder, his party was put to flight and took refuge in a neighboring house, which Milo ordered his men to attack. Clodius was dragged out and killed, and his body left lying on the road. It was soon after carried to Rome, where an excited mob conveyed it to the senate-house and burned it on a funeral-pile made of the benches, tables, and books; the senate-house itself and several adjoining buildings being reduced to ashes. Amid this confusion the senate created Pompey sole consul, whose first object was to quiet the public disorders. He then published several new laws, one of which was that a special commission should be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of Clodius's death, and that a special judge should preside over it. Pompey himself attended the trial with a strong guard to preserve the peace, while thousands of spectators from all parts of Italy thronged the Forum during its continuance. Cicero repaid the former services of Milo by undertaking his defence. But on this occasion his usual success as an orator deserted him. The imposing array of soldiers and the rude outcries and violent demonstrations of the Clodian faction intimidated him; he lost his presence of mind and made but a weak defence. Milo was condemned, and retired into banishment at Marseilles. Cicero afterwards expanded and embellished the oration, and sent it, in its present form, to Milo, who only remarked, "I am glad this was not spoken, since I must have been acquitted, and then have never known the delicate flavor of these Marseille-mullets."

The oration was delivered in B. C. 52, and was considered both by Cicero himself and by many of his contemporaries as the finest effort of his genius.

Pave

2. Timere. Supply *me* (with which *incipientem* agrees), as subject: 108 following *turpe sit*. A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; A. 272; G. 527.

Minime, by no means.

6. Novi iudicii, of a novel trial. See Introduction. — *Nova forma*, unusual manner, referring, not to the form of the trial (that is implied in *novi iudicii*), but to the presence of the soldiers, etc.

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- 108 8. *Requirunt, miss.* — *Corona, with a circle of spectators.*
 10. *Non* destroys the negation of *non* in the next line — omit both in translation. The construction is unusual.
 12. *Aliquid, something* (of fear). — *Ut, so that.*
 14. *Ne — quidem, lit., not even not to fear* = to avoid fearing. — *Sine — timore, without* (at least) *some* (degree of) *fear.*
 20. *Reum sententiis, as a criminal to the sentence, or votes.*
- 109 1. *Quae — civium, so far at least as it is* (composed) *of citizens.* The relative in such restrictive clauses usually takes the subjunctive. — *Quidem* renders the restriction more emphatic. See A. & S. § 264, 3; Z. § 559.
 8. *Eorum, (namely) of those.* Gen. of specification. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 2, Note; H. 396, V.; B. 751; A. 214; G. 359.
 14. *Adeste animis, lit., be present in mind* = be attentive.
 21. *Re et sententiis, by their action and by their decision.*
 27. *Nobis duobus, Cicero and his client Milo.* Ablative.
 28. *Sollicitum, disquieted.* — *Exercitum, vexed, tried.*
- 110 3. *Non abutemur, we will not use improperly.*
 4. *Nec — sumus, we neither intend to implore.*
 12. *Ut.* Preceded by emphatic words. A. & S. § 279, 3, (b); H. 602, III. 1.
 14. *Eam orationem, i. e., eam partem orationis.*
 23. *De capite, for the life.* — *M. Horatii.* The surviving Horatius who slew his sister for mourning the loss of her lover, one of the Alban Curiatii. See Livy I. 24–26.
 24. *Nondum libera, i. e., monarchical, not yet a republic.*
 25. *Comitiis, by the comitia (assembly), by vote.*
 27. *Negari scire, it is usual to deny* (lit., to be denied).
 37. *Fictis fabulis, in fictitious tales, in tragedies.* Ablat.
 38. *Qui patris, etc.* Orestes, who killed his mother Clytemnestra, for aiding in the murder of his father, Agamemnon.
 39. *Variatis, being divided.* — *Hominum, the court of the Areopagus.* See the article Orestes in the Dict. Biog.
- 111 1. *Deae. Athena, (Minerva,) who gave the "casting vote."*
 6. *Puniendum (esse), that punishment should be inflicted.*
 18. *Volunt, mean, i. e., what purpose do they serve.*
 20. *Nata lex, natural law, that is born with us.*
 22. *Expressimus, we have expressed, (as we express juice, etc.).*
 27. *Ei, by him.* Dative of the agent with *luenda sit.*
 28. *Ante, separated from quam.* — *Luenda sit, would necessarily be suffered.* Subj. after *cum*, implying both time and cause.
 29. *Iusta repetenda, a just one could be inflicted, (lit., sought*

back). Supply *poena, sit*. For the subj. A. & S. § 263, 3; H. 523, 111 II.; B. 1241; A. 327, a; G. 579.

32. *Cum* — *quaereretur*, when the cause (of having a weapon), not the (fact of having a) weapon is (should be) investigated.

35. *Hoc maneat*, let this (proposition) stand good, established.

36. *Probaturus sim*, I will make good. Fut. subj. of result.

7. *Aut summum*, or at most. A. & S. § 234, II., Rem. 3; H. 112 580, 2.

9. *Declarant*. Supply *id, i. e.*, the preceding thought. — *Am-busti, etc.* The tribune Munatius Plancus, who ceased haranguing only when the burning senate-house forced him to retire.

18. *Hanc quaestionem*, this (unusual kind of) trial.

24. *Illo incesto, etc.* During the celebration of the mysteries of the Bona Dea, in the house of Caesar, into which Clodius sought admission to carry on an intrigue with Pompeia, Caesar's wife. — *Judicium decernendi*, of decreeing a trial.

34. *Gaius (Gracchus)*. Also written *Caius*.

35. *E re publica*, for the public welfare.

37. *Caedem* — *esse*, that a murder had been committed on the Appian way. *Caedem*, subject accus. of *factam esse*, depending on *constaret*. A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; A. 272; G. 527. In translating the subj. accus., it is generally preceded by the word *that*.

1. *Rem notavi*, I branded the affair. So also in chap. 11. 113

5. *Extra ordinem*, out of its course, turn. See Lexicon.

6. *Sententia*, the question, which embraced other points besides the death of Clodius. — *Nescio quo* = *aliquo*, some one. Abl. absol. See note on line 13, page 24.

11. *Tulit, sc.*, *rogationem*, he brought forward a bill.

19. *Salutarem litteram*. Each judex was provided with three tablets, on one of which was marked A., *Absolveo*; on a second C., *Condemno*; and on a third N. L., *Non liquet*. The judges voted by placing one of these tablets in the urn. Dict. Antiqq. A majority decided. If the votes were equal, there was an acquittal.

27. *Publione* (*ne*, enclitic) — *tempori*, whether any concession should be made to P. Clodius or to the occasion. — *Tribuendum* (*esse*). See note on line 11, page 30. — *Putaret*. Subj. of indirect question.

33. *Nihil*, not at all, in no respect, stronger than *non*. Accusative of specification. A. & S. § 234, II.; H. 380 and 2; B. 728; A. 240, b; G. 332.

35. *Africano*. Scipio Africanus Minor, found dead in his bed.

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- 114 6. *Si qui*, if any one. Indef. pron. A. & S. § 137, Rem. (3); H. 190, 1.
10. *Proinde quasi*, as if, therefore.
11. *Non qua* = *non ut ea*. — *Sed ubi* = *sed ut ibi*.
14. *M. Papirium*, etc., in an attempt by the praetor Flavius to recover the son of Tigrānes, whom Clodius was assisting to escape.
17. *Quantas tragoedias*, what great commotions! See Lex.
19. *Silebatur*, was disregarded. — *Usurpatur*, is talked of. J.
26. *Jure*, by the authority. Abl. of means.
- 115 5. *Qui* = *quum nos*, hence *audeamus*, subj. of reason. A. & S. § 264, 8; H. 519; B. 1251; A. 320, e.; G. 636.
15. *Quadam*, may often, as here, be rendered almost.
16. *Illum*, i. e., *Clodium*. — *Familiarem*, friendly; his intimate friend.
18. *Fides* — *gratiae*, the sincerity of his reconciled friendship.
22. *Secrevit*, did he set aside. From *secerno*.
26. *Familiaritatibus*, to intimate acquaintances. Concretely.
32. *Non* — *mei*, those not devoted to me. A. & S. § 213; H. 399; B. 765; A. 218, a.; G. 373.
33. *L. Domiti*. Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, a consular.
36. *Consularem*. Supply *huic quaestioni praesae*.
- 116 5. *Quioquam* — *ac*, in any respect otherwise than. *Quioquam*, accus. of specification, or of nearer definition.
8. *Ii lecti (sunt)*. The reading of the MSS. is various.
16. *Ita* — *esse*, had been so delayed, lit., drawn out.
18. *Qui*, since he = *quum is*, hence *spectaret*, subj. of cause. — *Gradum*, the gradation ("per omnes honorum gradus," Cat. I. 11). His next step would be the consulship.
22. *Annum suum*, his year, the legal age for the praetorship.
29. *Ejus*, i. e., *Milonis*. — *Ita*, in such a manner.
32. *Tribus*. To arrange the political canvass. The whole number of tribes was thirty-five, of which four belonged to the city. *Collinam*, sc., *tribum*, one of the city tribes. See note on line 17, page 73.
- 117 13. *Iter sollemne*, a stated journey, a customary one.
14. *Ante* — *Feb.*, on the 20th of January, would be the usual equivalent. But as January, at that time, "had only 29 days, this date would be the 18th of January." (J.) See note, line 18, p. 15.
- XIII. = *tertium decimum*.
15. *Flaminem prodendam*, appointing a priest. — *Dictator*, i. e., chief magistrate.
21. *Obire*, to be present at, make good his appearance at.

25. *Ut fit, as happens, or is usual*, in such cases.
26. *Id.* Acc. of specification. — *Temporis.* Partitive genitive.
28. *Obviam* — *ei*, meets him. A. & S. § 228, 1; H. 292, II.; B. 870; A. 228, b. — *Nulla rheda*, with no carriage. Abl. absol. of attendant circumstance.
29. *Graecis comitibus.* They were maintained by the wealthier Roman families in various capacities, as musicians, teachers, etc.
30. *Numquam fere* (*scarcely ever*). Supply *solebat*.
35. *Hora undecima.* The average time would be *five o'clock*. Between sunrise and sunset there were twelve Roman hours. These varied in length with the season of the year.
37. *Adversi*, those in front.
6. *Partim, others.* To be joined in translation with *fecerunt*. — 118
- Cum.* To be repeated before *prohiberentur* and *audirent*. — *Re vera*, really, in fact. Adverbial abl. (of manner).
11. *Quod, which.* The antecedent is *id* in line 9.
16. *Consecuta sit, has gained.* Subj. of indirect question.
17. *Id prosit, let that benefit.* Subjunctive as imperative.
20. *Quod defendam.* A. & S. § 264, 7, and Note 3; H. 501, I. 1; B. 1229; A. 320, a.; G. 634.
26. *Omnibus*, dat. of the agent, but best rendered as nominative: *all must perish*. See note, line 11, page 30.
37. *Latum est.* Active form, (*rogationem*) *ferre*, to propose a bill. Hence, impersonally, *a bill was carried, a law was passed*.
2. *Uter — fecerit, which of the two laid a snare for the other.* 119
- Fecerit.* Subj. of indirect question. — *Si hic (Milo) illi, sc., insidias fecit.*
8. *Cassianum, saying of Cassius, Cassian expression.* L. Cassius, remarkable for his severity as a judge.
9. *Cui fuerit, lit., to whom was it an advantage = who was benefited by it.* A. & S. § 227; H. 390, I.; A. 233; G. 350. *Cui' bono* is sometimes incorrectly quoted as meaning, "Of what advantage."
13. *Quo, sc., consulate = in whose consulship.* Abl. absol.
16. *Cajus — conatus, whose attempts they.* — *Illi, i. e., consules.*
22. *Hospites, as strangers or foreigners.* — *Pervagato, widespread.*
27. *Sexte Clodi.* A relative of Publius Clodius.
28. *Aiunt.* To be pronounced *á-yunt*.
29. *Palladium.* Aeneas is said to have brought the *Palladium* (*image of Pallas*) to Italy. Several towns boasted its possession.
33. *Atque per ***.* The *** indicate a lacuna in the MSS.

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- 119 36. *Omnium* — The sentence is left unfinished for rhetorical effect. The sense is, "for he was plotting the ruin of *us all*."
 38. *Et asperxit me*, and he has looked at me. A remark brought out by the irate look of Sextus.
 40. *Lumen Curiae*, the light of the senate-house. An excellent double pun. Sextus was largely concerned in the burning of the senate-house; and *lumen curiae* may also mean "the light (the ablest member) of the senate."
- 120 1. *Quid?* See note, line 33, page 15. — *Me iratum (esse)*.
 2. *Inimicissimum*, greatest enemy. — *Punitus es*. A deponent verb.
 5. *Imaginibus*. These images were figures with painted masks of wax, made to resemble the persons whom they represented. They were kept in the *Atrium* of the house, accompanied with *tituli* or names of distinction which the deceased had acquired. The masks were worn in funeral processions. Dict. Antiqq.
 6. *Infelicissimis lignis*. The desks, benches, etc. of the senate-house. But the addition of *infelicissimis* was doubtless suggested by the expression *arbor infelix*, a gallows. See Liv. I. 26.
 10. *Audistis*, etc. The italics (supplied by Peyron and Beier) indicate another lacuna in the MSS.
 11. *Clodii interfuerit*, it was to the advantage of *Clodius*. A. & S. § 219; H. 406, III.; B. 809; A. 222; G. 381.
 16. *Fiebat*, sc., *consul*, but observe the force of the *imperf.* — ...
 34. *Suffragationem cons.*, a recommendation to the consulship.
 39. *At valuit*, etc. The words of a supposed opponent.
- 121 5. *Praeter*, beyond. — *Civile*, common to citizens.
 6. *Ille erat ut*, etc., it happened (was the case, *erat*) that, in the first place, he (*ille*) hated, etc. A. & S. § 264, 6, Rem. 3; H. 495, 2; B. 1222; A. 332, a.; Z. § 752.
 10. *Lege Plotia*, *de vi*, for preventing acts of violence.
 15. *Hunc*, i. e., *Milonem*. — *Clodius*. Supply *fecit*.
 18. *Non servos*, etc., i. e., *nonne potius timui*, etc. J.
 20. *Diem dixerat*, he had appointed a day, i. e., for trial.
 38. *Ad regiam*, (sc., *domum*,) near the palace, or castle of *Numa*. See Plan of the Forum.
- 122 3. *Quantae quoties*, how often (and) what great.
 12. *Concursus*. See the "Life of Cicero," pp. 7-11.
 15. *Clarissimus*, etc., i. e., *erat eo tempore clarissimus*, etc.
 23. *Ornatissimam*, handsomely expressed, in matter and manner.
 32. *Privato*, a private citizen, after he had retired from office. — *Reo ad populum*, a defendant before the people, i. e., in a *judicium populi*, in which the *populus* acted as judges.

36. **M. Antonius**, afterwards the triumvir and Cicero's unrelenting enemy. He married Fulvia, the wife of P. Clodius. 122

3. **In scalarum tenebris**. The staircases in Roman houses were as dark as those of old houses in modern times. Dict. Antiqq. 123

5. **Comitiis**, at the *comitia*. Abl. of time when. — **Campo**, sc., *Martio*.

6. **In saepta**. In the *Campus Martius* there were *saepta* or inclosures, into which one class of citizens was admitted after another for the purpose of voting. Dict. Antiqq.

9. **Miloni liberet**, it might please *Milo*. — **Uti**, from *utor*.

10. **Uti** — *sua*, to make use of his courage in killing Clodius.

11. **Noluit**. Supply *occidere*, from line 15. Also after *voluit*.

18. **Ambitio**, *candidating*, soliciting votes. See *Lexicon*.

21. **Fabulam** — *levem*, the fabricated, the trivial tale.

26. **Candidatorum**. So called because clothed in a glittering white *toga*. — **In recte factis**, in the case of things rightly done.

29. **Prae se ferens**. See note, line 24, page 70.

30. **Augusta** — *auspicia*. When the *comitia centuriata* were to be held, a place in the *Campus Martius* was consecrated for consulting the auspices. See notes, line 15, p. 50, and line 17, p. 73.

2. **Fortissimum**, most fearless, most intrepid, with reference to 124 moral as opposed to mere physical courage.

12. **Erat nihil negotii** (no trouble) *nosse* (= *novisse*, to know) *stata*.

18. **Illi**. Dative of the possessor. Supply *fuit*.

23. **Qui**, *how*. Old form of the ablative, used adverbially.

25. **Ut**, *although*, followed by *rogasset*, subjunctive of concession.

A. & S. § 262, Rem. 2, H. 515, I.; B. 1282; A. 266, c.; G. 610.

31. **Quaesierit sane**, grant that he really did inquire. Concessive subjunctive, which may be explained by the ellipsis of *esto ut*.

A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 3; H. 515 and 516, II. 1; B. 1283.

Quid — *largiar* = what liberal concessions I make you.

37. **In albano**, in the *Alban district*. Supply *agro*.

1. **C. Clodius**. A brother of *Publius Clodius*.

6. **Quippe**, certainly. — **Obvius** — *erat*, did not intend to meet him at all. 125

8. **In** — *suadenda*, in advising (the passage of) this bill.

12. **Jacent** = they are confuted. — **Testibus**, abl. of means.

14. **Fuisse rediturum**, would have returned: corresponding to the plup. subjunctive in the principal clause of a conditional sentence (apodosis) in the *oratio recta*. A. & S. § 268, 2, Rem. 5, (a); H. 533, 2, 2; B. 1303 in fin.; A. 337; G. 659, 2.

16. **Occurrit illud**, this (objection) presents itself, meets me.

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- 125 23. *Una*, along with him. — *Obsignavi*, I signed and sealed. It was necessary for the witnesses both to seal (*signare*), that is, to make a mark with a ring (*annulus*) or something else on the wax, and to add their names (*adscribere*) on the outside. Dict. Antiqq.
28. *Sit ita factum*, grant that it happened so. Concessive subj.
31. *Properato opus*, need of haste. Lit., need of its being hastened. A. & S. § 243, Rem. 1, (a); H. 419, V. 3, 1); B. 926; A. 292, b.; G. 390.
38. *Nemo non*, every body; or, *non credidisset*, would have disbelieved. — *Ei neganti* = *si negavisset*. A. & S. § 261, 2, Rem. 4; H. 503, III. 2.
- 126 5. *Bonis*, from their property. Abl. of separation, governed by *ex* in composition.
8. *Quod*, which, referring to *illum* — *fuisset*. — *Ut*, although.
11. *Ante*, before Clodius reached his villa.
23. *Alienum*, foreign to his professed object = unnecessary.
24. *Præ se tulisse* (bore it before him) = made it known.
30. *Quod caput est*, which is the main point. — *Locus*, etc. Order: *utri* (to which of the two) *tandem* (then, I pray) *fuert* (*was*, indirect quest) *ille ipse locus*, *ubi congressi sunt*, *aptior ad insidias*.
34. *Substructiones*, substructures, "in the ground in preparation for the building." J. — *Valentium*, able-bodied.
- 127 2. *Non*, to be connected in translation with *audiretis*, you were not listening to. — *Audiretis*, subjunct. in the protasis.
8. *Uxore constrictus*, fettered by (= on account of, abl. of cause) his wife.
9. *Primum*, in the first place. — *Egredientem*, is qualified (1) by *subito*, (2) by *vesperi*, (3) by *tarde*; the questions being unanswered.
10. *Qui*, how, in what manner. Old abl. of *qui*.
12. *In Alsienti*, in the Albian district. Supply *agro*.
15. *Dum veniret*. A. & S. § 263, 4, (1); H. 503, I.; B. 1238; A. 328; G. 574.
17. *Semper ille*, sc., *iter faciebat*. So after *numquam*.
19. *Comites*. Supply *simul cum eo ibant*.
20. *Nugarum nihil* = no jesters or buffoons. Supply *erat*.
21. *Pueros symphoniacos*, singing boys, to enliven the journey.
23. *Exoletos*, full-grown youths devoted to prostitution.
24. *Virum a viro*, etc., i. e., each man had chosen his comrade.
29. *Non paratus* = unprepared. — *Fere*, generally.
31. *Ille* (Milo) and *illi* (line 32), Clodio show carelessness. *Ille* should have been omitted or *hic* used in its stead.

37. *Martemque communem* = and the common chance of war. 127
Mars is sometimes represented as changing sides in war, and from this fact the expression *Mars communis* arose.

38. *Ab abjecto*, at the hands of him that has been conquered.

1. *Interclusum*, i. e., from himself (*Clodius*). — *Ejus*, i. e., *Mi-* 128
lonis.

5. *Manumisit*. The master took hold of the slave, and saying, "*hunc hominem liberum volo*," turned him round and let him go, *emisit e manu*, or *misit manu*. Diet. Antiqq.

6. *Dolorem*, i. e., the pain of torture.

9. *Occideritne*, whether he killed him. This is the indirect question — the direct one (*quaeris*) is to be supplied.

10. *Nihil ad tortorem*. Supply *hoc attinet*.

11. *Eculeo* (or *equuleo*), the rack, said to have resembled a horse. It was chiefly used in taking the evidence of slaves. Diet. Antiqq.

12. *Indagamus*. Another reading is *id agamus*.

14. *Manu*. Separated from *miserit*. The words are often so written.

17. *Fortiter*, fearlessly. — *M. Cato*, one of *Milo's* judges.

23. *Propter quos* = *per quos*, by means of whom.

27. *Dedendi fuerunt*, must have been given over. A. & S. § 259, Rem. 3, (d); H. 475, 1. — *Defensores*, the averters.

31. *Urgent*, bear hard on, weigh against.

32. *Libertatis*, i. e., *deae*, whose temple stood on the Aventine hill.

33. *De*, of; (examinations) of what slaves? — *De P. Clodii servis*.

34. *Appius*, i. e., *Claudius*, nephew of *Publius*, and one of *Milo's* accusers.

35. *Ab Appio*, i. e., from his own house.

37. *Proxime* — *Clodius*, *Clodius* has approached very near to the gods, because his death requires the same method of investigation which was pursued in the case of the violation of the mysteries of the *Bona Dea*. Hence *cujus de morte* — *quaeritur*.

6. *Heus tu*, etc. The method of examination pursued by *Ap-* 129
pianus. — *Verbi causa*, for example. — *Sis*, contracted from *si vis*, if you will.

7. *Mentire*. *Ne* omitted. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 6; A. 331, Rem.

11. *In arcas*, into cells or close prisons.

12. *Ne quis possit*, that no one may be able. Why not *ut nemo*? Because a purpose, and not a result is to be expressed. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 5; H. 490-91; B. 12, 25; A. 319, d., Rem.; G. 543, 4.

17. *Tot tam* occurs occasionally for *tot et tam*.

19 *Cio*.

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129 19. *Conscientia*, consciousness of wrong; or, of right, as the context may require.

32. *In* — *partem*, on both sides, i. e., *ut neque timeant*, etc.

33. *Qui* — *commiserint*, who have committed no fault. *Commiserint*, subj. of *essential part*, or subj. by attraction.

39. *Recenti* — *nuntio*, on the occasion of those recent tidings; abl. both of time and cause. — *Clodianae* = *Clodii*.

130 3. *Sive* — *sive* (line 8), *if* — *or if*; *whether* — *or*.

4. *Illud*, that, namely, *ut incensus* — *inimicum*.

5. *Tanti*, of so great consequence. Gen. of degree of value.

9. *Non dubitaturum* (*esse*), would not hesitate. Depending on *arbitrabantur*, which may be repeated. — *Quin cederet* (*but that he would yield*) = to obey.

13. *Illa portenta*, those monsters (like Catiline's associates); speaking of them as unnatural beings.

15. *Miseros* — *meritos*, wretched citizens sometimes, that have deserved (lit., having deserved) the best from the commonwealth! — *Cives*. Acc. in exclamation. A. & S. § 238, 2; H. 381; B. 725; A. 240, d.; G. 340.

22. *Conscientia*, with (i. e., having) a consciousness. Ablative of quality, describing *quemvis*.

30. *Miloni*, by Milo. Dative of the agent. — *In* — *Ocriculanam*, into his Ocriculan villa, near Ocriculum in Umbria.

31. *Devecta* (*esse*), following *dicebantur* understood; *domus* (nom-inative) shows a change of construction. — *Tiberi*. Abl. of means. *Clivo*. See Plan of the Forum.

131 1. *Popa*, a priest's assistant. The public houses where persons were allowed to eat and drink were usually called *popinae* and not *cauponae*; and the keepers of them, *popae*. Dict. Antiqq. — *De circo maximo*, of the Circus Maximus, a race-course for chariot-races and horse-races, the largest at Rome.

9. *Credi*, without a subject. — *Credi popae* = that the priest's assistant should be believed. See note, line 11, page 30.

12. *Non ea*, etc. Take *ne* — *timeatis* before these words.

14. *Domus*, the subject of *nuntiabatur*; instead of *nuntiabatur domum oppugnatam esse*.

16. *Celebri*, much frequented. — *Audiebatur*, it was listened to.

26. *Cum tamen si* (although if, notwithstanding) = *if however*. But the reading of the MSS. is various.

27. *Clodianum crimen*, Clodian accusation, against Milo for the murder of Clodius.

39. *Judicantur*, are estimated. Some editors read *indicantur*.

6. *Hominem homini*. A. & S. § 279, 4; H. 596; B. 1396.
20. *Magne*. Pompey, so saluted by Sulla the dictator.
23. *Ratio, the course*. — *Volubilis, changeful*.
24. *Quam* — *simulationes, disguises how suited to the occasion*.
28. *Motu aliquo, by some change*. — *Communium, of (in) the ordinary*.
30. *Et — desideres, you will miss both*.
31. *Post — natos* == *since the birth of men*.
36. *Versiculo, little line, i. e., ne quid — caperet*.
38. *Hunc*, emphatic, in apposition with *Pompeium*.
39. *In vindicandis, in punishing*. — *Ejus, i. e., Milonis*.
2. *Ista*. Attend to its force, *those things about you, i. e., Pompey*, 133 the person (indirectly) addressed. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 25; H. 450; B. 1028; A. 102, c.; G. 291.
8. *In quem, etc.* See note, line 35, page 23.
10. *Sed praesidio*. Supply *satis declarat se* from line 6.
18. *Mentiri*. The falsehood would consist in the assumed intention and cause of the homicide.
19. *Jacturis, by presents to the damage, rei familiaris, of his estate*. *Jactura*, loss caused by giving away or throwing overboard.
22. *Collegae*. A. & S. § 224, Rem. 2; H. 386, 2; B. 855; A. 229; G. 344.
26. *In pulvinaribus, amid the couches, or pillows, on which the images of the gods were placed at the lectisternia*. See note, line 33, page 43.
32. *Civem*. Cicero. *Qui* relates to *eum*; *quem* to *civem*.
35. *Regna, etc.* There is much exaggeration here.
38. *Civem*. Pompey. — *Domum*. Acc. of limit of motion.
1. *Aedem Nympharum*. Dedicated to the nymphs, as presiding 134 over fountains, that they might be propitious in preventing fires. "In this temple were kept the public registers of the censors." J.
2. *Recensionis, of the censor's register*. — *Tabulis, dative*.
5. *Calumniam litium, by artifice in lawsuits*.
6. *Sacramentis, civil suits, processes*. See Lexicon.
19. *In alieno, on another's ground*. Supply *fundo*. — *Huic, etc.* Supply *ausus est dicere* from lines 23–24, and observe that in those lines the construction is changed to the accusative with the infinitive.
- Cui viro (to which man) = to such a man!*
25. *Mortuum, a dead body, to bring him into suspicion*.
29. *Per vestibulum, through the court-yard*.
4. *A liberis — cohibuisset*. This forms the apodosis to *impe-* 135 *rium — nactus esset*.

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- 135 9. *Per quos* = *ut per eos*, with *possidēret*, subj. of purpose.
 15. *Per me ut*, etc. The usual order would be *ut per me unum*, but *me* is emphatic. A. & S. § 279, 3, (b); H. 602, III. 1.
 19. *Non*. To be connected in translation with *et dicat et sentiat*.
 26. *Neque* — *nec*, either — or. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 5, (a); H. 585, 2; B. 999.
 29. *Bona*, blessings. — In — *singulis*, in regard to each of them.
 37. *Ea*. Subject of *potuissent*. *Would those things, which you hold as private and your own, have been able to preserve (habēre) the right of permanent possession, etc.*
 136 2. *Libentius quam verius* (lit., more willingly than more truly =) *with more pleasure than truth*. A. & S. § 256, Rem. 12; H. 444, 2; B. 903; A. 192; G. 314.
 3. *Praecipuum*, i. e., *odium meum*.
 5. *Paene* — *versaretur*, was almost on an equality, i. e., it scarcely exceeded the general hatred.
 8. *Sic attendite* (lit., attend thus) = *direct your attention to this*.
 11. *Ut*, as. — *Cernimus*, we clearly comprehend.
 14. *Si Clodius revixerit*. Cicero's management of the defence merits our highest admiration. With the recollection of the lawless acts of Clodius fresh in their minds, he might well ask the judges, *Quid vultu extimistis, why do you show terror in your countenances?*
 17. *Ut ea*. Supply *facere*. — *Nemo* (*potuerit facere*).
 20. *Utrum*, which of the two. From *uter*.
 24. *Si putetis* — *nolitis*. A. & S. § 261, 2; H. 504 and 509; B. 1265; A. 307, b.; G. 598.
 31. *Res divinas*. Statues, monuments, etc. — *Viris*. Dative.
 32. *Ad* (up to) = *equal to*. — *Immortalitatis* = *deorum*.
 137 7. *Factum*, the deed, as done for your safety more than for his own. Hence, *qui* — *probari*, how should one's own safety not be made agreeable to one?
 9. *Minus* qualifies *grata*.
 17. *Tribuenda esset*, would (ought to) have been bestowed. The imperf. for the plup., for the sake of animation and to bring the subject more prominently before us. So *arbitrarer* for *arbitratus essem*. A. & S. § 261, 2, Rem. 5; H. 504, 2.
 29. *Nosmet*. A. & S. § 133, Rem. 2; H. 184, 3; B. 233.
 32. *Hujus* — *gratiam*, that gratitude for this favor.
 36. *Imperii*, etc. Regarded as a special gift from the gods. Therefore there are gods. — *Signorum*, of the constellations.
 38. *Rerum* limits both *vicissitudines* and *ordines*. — *Ordines*, successions.

3. **Est.** Cicero here emphatically (*est, est profecto*) declares his belief in the existence of a superintending Providence. 138

5. **Et non, etc., i. e., et quod non, etc., and which does not exist, etc.**

12. **Illam perniciem, i. e., Clodium.**

18. **Religiones ipsae, the very abodes and ceremonies of religion.** Religion as it is manifested in externals, as rites, altars, etc.

21. **Tumuli.** Altars may have been erected upon them, or they may have contained sepulchral remains.

23. **Sacrorum, of the sacred rites.** The reference is to the *Feriae Latinae*, a religious festival originating with the Latins, which Tarquinius Superbus converted into a Roman one. Its object was the worship of *Juppiter Latiāris* (the original name of the festival was *Latiar*), the guardian deity of the Latin confederacy. It was celebrated on the Alban mount. Dict. Antiqq.

26. **Arae.** Vocative, *vestrae, vestrae* agreeing with *religiones*.

35. **Sacrarium, chapel,** near which Clodius was killed.

39. **Judicio, etc., i. e.,** that the injustice of his acquittal (when tried for violating the mysteries of the *Bona Dea*) might be made manifest.

3. **Nec non = etiam, also.**

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5. **Cantu.** The funeral procession was headed by musicians of various kinds, who played mournful strains. Next came mourning women called *præficæ*, who were hired to lament (*lamentis*) and sing the funeral song in praise of the deceased. These were sometimes followed by players and buffoons, of whom one, called *archimimus*, represented the character of the deceased, and imitated his words and actions. Gladiators were sometimes hired to fight round the burning pile (*ludis*). Dict. Antiqq.

9. **Formas, the imagines.** See note, line 5, page 120.

11. **Mortem.** "A bold metaphor for *mortuum*," body. J.

18. **Omnium, etc.** Order: *resciderat gesta* (*the things done*) *consensu omnium ordinum pro salute rei publicæ*.

26. **Incidēbantur.** Laws were usually engraved on brazen tablets and posted up in the Forum and other places.

27. **Quæ nos, etc.** By conferring the franchise on the *libertini*.

31. **Illum ipsum = the very man, i. e., Pompey. — Novo — gratiam, by a recent return to his friendship.**

38. **Credo, I suppose.** Ironical.

12. **An ille prætor, etc., would he as prætor, etc.**

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14. **Eo — diu** (so long as he being alive) = *so long as he should live.* *Eo*, abl. absolute with *vivo*.

16. **Qui = cum is, and hence incenderit, subjunct. of reason. — Satellitibus, accomplices.** See Lex.

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- 140** 19. *Templum* — *inflammari*. The infinitive with the accusative in indignant-interrogation. We may supply *credibile est?* A. & S. § 270, Rem. 2, (a); H. 553, III.; B. 1159. — *Mentis*, of wisdom. — *Consilii*, of deliberation.
22. *Neque id fieri* = *et id non fieri*, and that this should not be done.
29. *Ab eo*, against him. — *Spirante* = *vivente*.
32. *Vivi*, i. e., *eius hominis vivi*, of that man (when) alive.
34. *Falcibus*, i. e., *muralibus*, for pulling down walls. — *Castoris*. Supply *aedem*. B. 755. — *Toto foro*. Ablatives of place, joined with *totus* are generally without *in*. A. & S. § 254, Rem. 2, (b); H. 422, 1, 1); B. 937, 3; A. 258, f.; G. 386.
36. *Disturbari*, driven hither and thither.
38. *Suscepta causa*, a cause (when once) undertaken (by him).
- 141** 1. *Singulari* agrees with *fortuna*. A. & S. § 278, Rem. 6, (b); Z. § 783.
2. *Fide*, *fidelity*. Abl. of character, limiting *M. Caelius*.
7. *Hoc*, i. e., *Milone*. Abl. absol. with *repugnante*.
8. *Nostro omnium*, us all. *Omnium* agrees with the genitive implied in *nostro*. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 4, (b); H. 397, 3; A. 184, d.; G. 319, 2.
11. *Hoc*, on this account. Abl. of cause.
14. *Et* connects *obsecrantes* with *supplices*.
17. *Eorum nos miseret* = *we pity those*. A. & S. § 229, Rem. 6; H. 410, III.; B. 805; A. 221, b.; G. 376.
30. *Moratam*, constituted. An adjective derived from *mos*.
34. *Equitibus Romanis*, i. e., *cum me dedissem*. See note, line 15, page 74.
37. *Putarem*, could I suppose. Subjunctive in a deliberative or doubtful question. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 5; H. 486, II.; B. 1180; A. 268; G. 251.
- 142** 3. *Studia*, *voces*. Which greeted him so warmly on his return from exile.
5. *Ea*, i. e., *defensio*, the leading noun.
10. *Timidis*, etc. Supply the ellipsis thus: *non negat se fecisse quae fecerit timidis* (dative) *et circumspicientibus omnia pericula*.
14. *Se fecisse*, that he brought it about, i. e., *ut non modo*, etc.
20. *Occursationes*, attentions.
23. *Vocem praeconis*, to announce his election.
26. *Suspicionem*. Supply *meminit*.
32. *A*, from, on the part of.
35. *Si* — *praemiorum*, if a regard for rewards deserved to be entertained.

37. Memoria, by the remembrance. — **Consolaretur**, consoles for 142 (may console for). Imperf. subj. instead of the present, which we should expect here, as a present tense, *addit*, precedes.

39. Hanc, etc., that it is this by whose steps, etc.

1. In caelum, etc. Compare Longfellow's "Ladder of St. Augustine," and Note to the same. 143

4. Quin, indeed, in truth; in corroboration.

5. Invidias meae, to odium against me. A. 197, a.; G. 363.

6. Agendis. *Actis* would represent the action as complete and past; *agendis* represents it in its continuance. A. & S. § 274, Rem. 9; Z. § 652. — **Gratulationibus habendis**, by the presentation of congratulations.

8. Et — institutos, both (those already) celebrated and (those) appointed (for celebration). Observe that *actos et institutos* qualifies the expression *festos dies*. — **Centesima et altera**, the hundred and second. A. & S. § 120, 1; Z. 118. Some eminent scholars have contended that *alter*, when joined to an ordinal, means first. See Crombie, vol. i., pp. 222–232.

15. Tu. Supply *dixisti*. With *ego*, supply *dico*.

18. Quo magis, the more. — **Eo majore**, with the greater. See A. & S. § 256, Rem. 16, (2).

20. Querela. That is, *ut eis irasci possum*, (I can be angry at those), is a source of complaint rather than of consolation.

25. Hunc quidem ipsum (*miki tantum inuretis*) *ut, etc.*

27. Quae oblivio = *hujus rei oblivio*, forgetfulness of this. — **In — offendistis** = *you have taken any offence at me*. *Aliquid*. Acc. of specification.

39. Capitis = *vitae*, for life. — **Deposco**, I demand a share in it. Perhaps best explained as a gladiatorial term, *deposco*, I challenge, call for an antagonist.

17. Vobis inspectantibus. Ablative absolute.

26. Mene non potuisse, that I should not have been able. A. & 144 S. § 270, Rem. 2, (a); H. 553, III.; A. 274; G. 534. So Virg. Aen. I. 37. See Prof. Chase's Note on the same.

29. The ** indicate another gap in the text. The usual reading is *quae est grata gentibus*.

1. Fecissent. Subj. of (a hopeless) wish. Optative subj. A. & 145 S. § 263, 1; H. 488, II. 1; A. 267; G. 253. — **Pace tua**, with thy leave.

2. Dixerim, I will say it, or, let me say it. The subjunctive here expresses the affirmation doubtfully, or softens the assertion. A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 4; H. 485 and 486, I.; Z. § 527.

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145 6. *Fortem* — *virum*, brave man, and worthy of being preserved by you, O judges! *Virum*, acc. in exclamation. — *A vobis*, because *vobis* (dative) might mean for you.

7. *Inquit*, i. e., Milo. — *Luerit*, allow (grant) that he has suffered.

9. *Hicine* (*hiccine*), i. e., *hic-ce-ne*, (ne interrogative.)

20. *In* — *ferendis*, in giving your votes.

NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR KING DEIOTARUS.



INTRODUCTION.

DEIOTARUS was originally a tetrach of Galatia (called also Gallograecia), and had firmly adhered to the Romans in their wars in Asia. For his services and the valuable aid thus rendered, the senate rewarded him with the title of king, and about B. C. 63 considerably augmented his dominions. He enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with Cicero, and while the latter was proconsul of Cilicia he offered him assistance against the Parthians. In the civil war Deiôtärus attached himself to the cause of Pompey, and escaped in the same ship with him after the battle of Pharsalia, in B. C. 48. But when Caesar came into Asia from Egypt, after the termination of the Alexandrine war, Deiôtärus presented himself before him in the garb of a suppliant, and sought to regain his favor. In regard to the precise nature of Caesar's reply, there are conflicting accounts. It seems certain, however, that while Deiôtärus was allowed to retain the title of king, he was deprived of a large part of his dominions. It was at this time that Caesar marched against Pharnäces, who had wrested Armenia Minor from Deiôtärus, and after inflicting upon him that signal defeat which is associated with the words "*Veni, vidi, vici*," he became the guest of the king.

In B. C. 45, Castor, the grandson of Deiôtärus, accused the latter of a design to murder Caesar while he was the guest of his grand-

father in Galatia, and also of an intention of sending troops to Caecilius Bassus, who still showed opposition to Caesar. Deiotārus sent Blesamius and Hieras to Rome to look after his interests, and with them Phidippus his physician, who was also a slave. The latter, Castor found means to corrupt, and he joined in the accusation. Cicero readily undertook the defence of his old friend, and in B. C. 45 delivered the following oration in Caesar's house in Rome. Of the result we are not informed, but it is believed that Caesar did not press the matter. After the death of Caesar, Hieras obtained from Antony the restitution of his master's dominions for 10,000,000 sesterces (about \$400,000).

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1. **Cum** — **tum**, not only — but especially. — **Soleam**, I am wont, 146
subjunctive of cause, shows that **cum** has also a causal force. —
C. = **Cai**, vocative case of Caius.

2. **Initio**. Abl. of time when. — **Usus**, experience.

5. **Fides** = sense of fidelity, to an old friend. — **Studii**, partitive genitive.

7. **Primum**, in the first place, while **primo** = at first. — **Quod ipsum** = et id ipsum, and that itself.

8. **Iniquum in**, unjust in regard to, in view of. — **Dumtaxat**, at least.

9. **Regem esse**, that a king should be (for a king to be) depends on est inusitatum. — **Reum capitis**, accused on a capital charge. A. & S. § 213; H. 399; B. 765; A. 218, a.; G. 373.

11. **Eum regem**, sc., **reum capitis esse**. — **Ornare**, to honor, to make honorable mention of. A word sometimes difficult to render precisely. — **Antea**, from ante, ea, contracted.

12. **Perpetuis meritis**, constant services. — **In**, to.

14. **Accedit**, there is added. — **Alterius**, i. e., Castoris, the grandson; hence crudelitate, ablat. of means.

15. **Indignitate**. Because Phidippus was a slave. — **Crudelem Castorem**, cruel Castor! Accus. in exclamation. Others read *Crudelis* (i. e., eat) Castor.

16. **Ne dicam**, lit., that I may not say = not to say.

17. **Adduxerit**. Subjunctive of reason; *qui* = cum is. — **Adolescentiae** — **terrorem**, lit., the terror of his youth, but to be explained by the fact that young men at Rome often sought to bring themselves into notice by accusing the magistrates, which frequently recommended them (*commendationem*) to popular favor.

18. **Intulerit ei**, waged (laid) — upon him. *Ei*, dat. governed by the compound *intulerit*, because the prep. *in* retains its force in the compound. A. & S. § 224 and Note 1; A. 228; G. 346.

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- 146 19. *Ineuntis aetatis*, for the commencement of his active life.
 20. *Avi*, etc. Repeat *qui* (*cum is*), because he impelled, etc.
 22. *A pedibus*, from the feet, his proper place. The expression is sarcastic, and implies that Phidippus was the servant of the ambassadors, whom he afterwards deserted (*fugitivi*).
- 147 1. *Tam*, so much. — *Regiam* = *regis*, of the king. — *Quam*, as.
 2. *Cum*, as, since: causal, hence the subjunct. *liceat*.
 4. *Quaeri*, that questions should be asked: without a subject.
 A. & S. § 184, 2, (b); B. 1308.
 5. *Possit*, may be able. Subj. of possibility (potential subj.)
 6. *In eculeo* (*equuleo*), on the rack. — *Appellare* = *accusare*.
 7. *Solutus*, (when) released from it, i. e., *eculeo*, the rack.
 8. *Illud* refers forward to the fact that Caesar was both plaintiff and judge; *nam dicere apud eum contra*, etc.
 9. *Cum*, as soon as. — *Te recognovi*, I have recalled you to mind, i. e., your noble nature. The English is less precise than the Latin. We say, "when I recall you to mind."
 10. *Re*, in (point of) fact. — *Tua sapientia*, by reason of your wisdom. Abl. of cause. — *Fit*, it becomes.
 12. *Arguare*, you (with the indefinite meaning of "one") are (may be) accused. Subj. of possibility (potential subj.)
 13. *Grave est*, is a serious matter. — *Nemo* — *est* (for there is almost no one) = *for there is scarcely any one*.
 18. *Intelligo*. Not redundant, but contrasted with *timeo*: *I do not so much fear what your judgment (sc. judices) of king D. may be, as I perfectly understand, etc.*
 19. *Insolentia*, by the novelty. — *Loci*. Caesar's house.
 20. *Quanta* — *versata est*, lit., no one as great ever came under discussion = as ever came, etc. But here again the Latin is more exact. *Nulla* excludes all comparison. "Ever" allows it.
 23. *Studia*, the ardor, enthusiasm. The plural is to be explained as referring the quality to many (*oratorum*).
 24. *Acquiesco*, I find pleasure, feel satisfaction.
 25. *Quae sunt*, those things (sc., *ea*) which are: with *leviora* supply *sunt*. — *Contentionem*, effort.
 29. *Eodem te* (you the same) = *you also*. *Eodem* and *te*, the emphatic words, occupy the emphatic places in the clause, the beginning and the end.
 37. *Oratio*, language. — *Quae*, these things. A. & S. § 206, (17); H. 453; B. 701; A. 201, e.; G. 612, 1.
 38. *Actio*, the action, in a rhetorical sense. "*Est actio quasi sermo corporis*," the language of the body. Cic. De Or.

1. Quo. When used for *ut*? A. & S. § 262, Rem. 9; H. 497; 148 B. 1210; A. 317, b.; G. 545, 2.

14. Fore putabant *ut*, etc. When is this circumlocution necessary? A. & S. § 268, Rem. 4, (b); H. 544 and 1; A. 288, f.; G. 531. Fore in such cases may be omitted in translation without detriment to the sense.

15. Insideret. From *insido*, as being stronger than *insideo*.

17. Residere, remains, and therefore from *resideo*.

19. Hospes hospiti, as a guest to your host. On their juxtaposition see A. & S. § 279, 4; H. 596; B. 1396.—Porrexisti. Porrigo = *pro*—*rego*, doubtless by metathesis (*por* for *pro*).

25. Semel, once for all, hence the stronger *exorari*.

31. Fuisset. To whom does the subjunct. refer the charge?—Cui ipsi rei = *for which*.—Te—*fuisset*, that you would have given. In direct speech, *dedissem*. Z. § 593. See note, line 14, page 125.

33. Ipse. Supply *autem* or *tamen* after this word.

35. Amicitiae, of, i. e., in regard to friendship. Genitive.

36. In eum, etc. See note on line 35, page 23.

38. Odio tui, from hatred of you. Abl. of cause.—Progressus. The *est* in *lapsus est* belongs equally to *progressus*.

8. Arma sumpta (*esse*), that arms had been taken, depends on 149 *audiret*. Why must *esse* be supplied? Because it is necessary to complete the verbal form. Why had been taken and not have been taken? Because *sumpta esse* is past with reference to *audiret*, which is also past. A. & S. § 268, 2; H. 540; B. 1126 and 1128; A. 288.

9. Nobis, to us. Dat. governed by *datam* (*esse*).—Defendendam, to be defended. Fut. pass. part. denoting purpose. A. & S. § 274, Rem. 7, (a); H. 575, V.

13. Quiescendum esse (sibi), that he would remain inactive, neutral. See note on line 11, page 30.

17, 18. Nuntiis. Dative.—Veri, i. e., nuntii et rumores.

22. Usque—tenuit, he restrained himself all the while to this point (of time).

26. Ornamenta, marks of distinction.—Congessissent. Subj. of cause or reason, *ad quem* = *quum ad eum*.

32. Honores—Romani, the honors (conferred upon him) by the Roman people.—Tanto—quanto, by as much—as. Abl. of degree of difference.

38. Hostilibus = *cum hostibus*, i. e., with foreign enemies.

3. Is qui didicisset. One of the most beautiful features of the 150 Latin subjunctive is, that while it exhibits a class of things as only a conception (*is qui* = *such a one as*), it at the same time presents

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150 the individual thing referred to as having a real existence (*is*, i. e., *Deiôtūrus*).

10. **Cn. Domitii.** Cneius Domitius, consul in B. C. 53. To him Caesar intrusted the administration of Asia and the adjoining provinces, after the battle of Pharsalia.

15. **Qua uterere** = *ut ea uterere*, hence the subj. of purpose.

18. **In eam partem**, in that sense, in such a sense.

25. **Cujus—sceleris**, what a great crime. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 8, (3); H. 402, I; B. 780; A. 214, c.; G. 365.

37. **Distractus esset**, would he have been set at variance.

151 2. **Tectior**, more guarded, in his conduct.

8. **In—caderet**, could happen (fall out) in the case of.

13. **Non credibiliter** = *incredibly*. — **Suspiciose**, with just ground for suspicion. After *quidem* supply *confingitis*.

14. **Inquit**, i. e., Castor, the accuser. — **Blucium**. Corrected in the MSS. (which give *Luceium*, a Roman personal name) from Strabo XII. 5, 2. — **Blucium**, i, neut. τὸ Βλοῦκιον. Dict. Geog.

17. **E balneo**. It was customary with the Romans to bathe after exercise and before taking their principal meal, the *cena*: hence *accumbere*; referring to the habit of reclining at meals. Dict. Antiqq.

21. **Me hercules**. See note on line 9, page 19.

25. **Videlicet**, of course, because Phidippus was a physician.

34. **Hospitalis**, as the protector of guests and strangers. One of the many names under which Jupiter was worshipped. — **Numen**, from the divinity. A. & S. § 231; H. 374; A. 239, d.; G. 333. Supply *id*.

35. **Quod igitur, etc.** A cogent and skilful argument.

152 2. **Inspicere**, i. e., *munera*, the presents, implied in *munerari*.

3. **Quid postea?** Supply *sequitur*, what follows then? A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 1; Z. § 769.

6-9. **Itaque** = *et ita*, and so. — 8. **Magnum**, a difficult thing. —

9. **Comiter jucunde**. With the force, in English, of the corresponding adjectives. *Esse* is sometimes connected with adverbs when it signifies "to be in a condition." — **Isti**. Contracted from *ivisti*, from *eo*, to go.

12. **Scriptum (esse)**, lit., that it has been written.

19-22. **Trepidatio**. Supply *fuit*. — 20. **Num quid (factum est)**, did anything take place. — 21. **Ex**, in accordance with. — 22. **Causae**. Partitive gen. — **Cur te, etc.** Order: *cur voluerit occidere te lautum* (= *after you had bathed*; lit., having bathed), (*autem*) *non voluerit occidere te cenatum?*

24. Peium, where Deiotārus kept his treasures. Corrected in 152 the MSS. (which give *Luceium*) from Strabo. — **Peium**, i, neut. Τὸ Πήιον. Dict. Geog.

25. Cogitata = *his designs*, lit., the things devised.

26-30. Res, i. e., Caesar's going to the fortress Peium. — **27. Vomere**. To relieve himself of the discomfort of indigestion after a regal banquet, a practice frequently indulged in by the Romans. —

30. Malle. Supply *vomere*. — **Di** — **perduint**, *the gods destroy you!* Subj. of wish (imprecation). Archaic form of *perdant*. A. & S. § 162, 1; H. 239, 3.

32-35. Signa aenea, *brazen figures*, and not real soldiers. —

33. Quae non possent = *ut ea non possent*. — **34. Crimina**, (mere) *accusations*. — **35. Horum** = *harum rerum*.

5-15. Qui scires = *etsi tu scires*, *although you knew*. A. & S. 153 § 264, 2; H. 515, II. (7); B. 1290. — **In speculis**, *on the watch*. From *specula*. — **10. Quibus** = *ut eis*, with subj. *posset*, *eas* being

= *tales*. — **15. Caecilium**. Caecilius Bassus, previously mentioned.

17-20. Veri simile = *probable*. — **19. Audientes**, *obedient*. — **20. Victos** (*esse*).

23. Istum = *hominem*, *that great man*, *that you make of him*.

26-28. Misisse, i. e., Deiotārum. — **27. Ad**, *in comparison with*.

28. Nescio quem = *aliquem (quendam)*, *some one*. A. & S. § 265, Rem. 4; H. 525, 4; B. 1189; A. 210, Rem.; G. 469, 2.

33. Credo, *I suppose*, is here, as often, ironical. — **Exitus**. The plural of abstract nouns is much more common in Latin than in English, to denote a repetition of the same thing, or its existence in different objects.

36. Tibi praesto fuit, *he was ready to serve you*. A. & S. § 228, 1; H. 392, II.; B. 870; A. 234.

2-8. Auctionatus sit. Supply *bona*. Subj. of result. A. & S. 154 § 264, 1, (a); H. 500; A. 320; G. 633. — **Qui** = *ut ille*; **quo animo** implying *tali animo*. — **4. Nicaeam**. A city in Bithynia, the modern Nice. — **5. Qui** = *ut ii*, with subjunctive of purpose. —

7. Perisse = *perisse* = *perivisse*, from *pereo*. — **8. Sententia**, *purport*. Abl. of quality. — **Qua**, *as*, abl. of quality limiting *versum* understood.

12. Mansuetus. Other authorities represent Deiotārus as very cruel.

15-19. Vel, *even*. — **17. Quid deinde**, i. e., *sequitur*. — **Furcifer**, i. e., Phidippus. Slaves were frequently obliged, by way of punishment, to carry upon their shoulders the *furca*, a piece of wood in the form of the Greek letter A. Dict. Antiqu. — **19. Saltavisse**.

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154 Dancing was considered disgraceful by the Romans, except in connection with religious rites.

25-26. *Frugi*. A. & S. § 115, 4; H. 159, I. Order: *dici frugi hominem habet non multum laudis in rege*.—26. *Fortem*, i. e., *dici*.

36-38. *Quicquid*, in whatever respect = whenever. Acc. of specification.—37. *Consuetudines*, intimacies.—38. *Res rationesque*, business and business relations.—*Jungebat*, he contracted.

155 1. *Familias*. A. & S. § 43, 2; H. 126, 1 and 4; A. 36, b.; G. 27, 1. *Pecunarius*, grazier.

4. *Ea = tali*.—*Existimatio*, his reputation. Abl. absolute.

9-12. *Neque = et non*.—*Unde = a quo = ut ab eo*, hence *petentur*, subjunct. of result.—12. *Saltandi*. Governed by *studiis*, on which also *sed bene ut*, etc. depends.

16-27. *Posset*, was able. The subjunct. refers the thought (*admirari*) to *nos*, i. e., Cicero and others.—17. *Meus miles*. When Cicero was proconsul of Cilicia.—20. *Quos concursus*, what (sham) charges, onsets!—22. *Studio*, in zeal. Abl. denoting in what respect.—24. [Post, etc.] Words and passages thus inclosed rest upon inferior MS. authority, or are found in only a few MSS.—27. *Studio = belli*, with zeal for that war. *Studio*, abl. of cause.

29-30. *Ista domus*, that house (family) of yours, i. e., Castor's. See note on line 2, page 13.—30. *Adepta sit*. Subjunct. of reason. A. & S. § 264, 8, (1); H. 517, I.; B. 1251; A. 320, e.; G. 636.

35. *Sint sane*, grant that there indeed are. Concessive subjunct.

38. *Antea*, etc. Order: *quis esset*, antea quam (*audivit*) *cujus gener esset* (whose son-in-law he was).—*Esset*. Indirect question.

156 3-5. *Capitis arcessere*, to arraign on a capital charge. A. & S. § 217; H. 410, II.; A. 220; G. 377.—5. *Adeone* (*adeo-ne*, interrogative), to such a degree.

14-17. *Id quod intus*, etc. The slaves residing in families.—16. *O tempora*, "How changed! *O mores*! How unlike what they were!" J.—17. *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus* (*brazenbeard*), consul in 96 B. C.

19-22. *In = populi*, to trial before the people, i. e., the *populus* being *judices*.—22. *Ad Scaurumque*. A. & S. § 279, 3, (c); Z. § 356.

30-39. *Refugit*, etc. The inference is that he must have been bribed again.—31. *Domitium Calvinum*.—*Serv. Sulp.* *Servius Sulpicius*, a celebrated lawyer.—39. *Domestica = of your own home*, in a barbarous land.

2-3. *Ejus nomine*, in his name, i. e., charging Blesamius with uttering the slanders.—3. *Male dicebat*=*maledicebat*, he slandered.

4-7. *Statua*, on account of your statue. Abl. of cause.—*Reges*, i. e., the statues of the seven kings of Rome.—5. *Offensus* (*esse*). *Plaudi*—*solere*, that it was not usual for you to be applauded on entering the theatre or the circus. Cf. Hor. Od. I. xx. 3.—7. *Sermunculis*, the petty talk.

9-14. *Capita viderat*. A piece of sarcasm, implying, of course, that no such thing had been seen.—*Ceciderit*. Restrictive subjunct. (of result) after *solus*. A. & S. § 264, 10; H. 501, II.; A. 320, b.; G. 633.

23-26. *Respondeam*, shall I reply. Subj. of deliberative question.—25. *Admirazione*, i. e., for Caesar.—26. *Eo*, for this reason. Abl. of cause.

32. *Aliquid* (in any way), acc. of specification.—*Susplicere*. From *suspicio*.

36. *Multis* (to many, to reward their services), dat. of indirect object.—*Tibi* (by you), dat. of the agent.—*Quo minus*, etc. Order: non recusavit quo minus sumeres ea a se, qui (causal = *quum is*, with subjunct.) fuisset in altera parte (i. e., *Pompeiana*).

1-7. *Tauro tenuis*. A. & S. § 241, Rem. 1; H. 434, 4, (5); A. 158 260, e.; G. 414, 1.—5. *Uteretur*. The subjunct. refers the sentiment to Antiochus. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; A. 341, d.; G. 541.—7. *Sustulerat*, in the rare sense of he had suffered; therefore from *suffero*.

22-26. *Litteris*, archives, records.—*Monumentis*, chronicles, histories.—26. *Summa bona*, the highest good. The Peripatetics. *Sola*, the only good. The Stoics.

35-37. *Exemplum*, a copy.—36. *Tarracone*, at Tarraco, a city of Spain, now Tarragona.—37. *Ab omnique*. A. & S. § 279, 3, (c); Z. § 356.

1-4. *Memini te scribere*, that you wrote, 2. *me esse jussum*, 159 that I was bid. In the former case the speaker transfers himself to the past, which then becomes a present (*scribere*) to him; in the latter, the action is regarded simply as a fact (hence *jussum esse*). A. & S. § 268, Rem. 1, (a); Z. § 589; M. § 408, Obs. 2; A. 288, b.; G. 277, Rem.—4. *Res publica* = public service, official duty.

9-17. *Semel*, once for all.—15. *Equonam modo*, whether (ec, Z. § 351) in any way.—16. *Possim*. Indirect question.—17. *Igae*, i. e., *misericordia*.

- 159 27-38. Quod. A. & S. § 206, (17); H. 453; B. 701; A. 201, e.
 34. Amicissimi, devoted, staunch friends.—38. Criminibus. Dative.
 160 1-12. Pedem. A. & S. § 236; H. 378, (2); A. 257; G. 335.—
 2. Primis finibus = the borders.—9. Existimes. Ut omitted.—12.
 Illorum. Castor and Phidippus.

NOTES

TO THE

ORATION FOR LIGARIUS.



INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE the outbreak of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Quintus Ligarius had gone to Africa as legate of the proprætor C. Considius Longus, and when the latter, about the year 50 B. C., set out for Rome to become a candidate for the consulship, Ligarius was appointed temporary governor of the province. A strong party was soon formed for Pompey in Africa, and when, in the following year, P. Attius Varus, a decided Pompeian, arrived there, Ligarius readily resigned the government to him and embraced the cause of Pompey. In the meantime, however, the senate had appointed L. Aelius Tubero to the province, and when, shortly afterwards, he appeared off the coast of Utica, he was not permitted to land, nor even to bring ashore his sick son Quintus Tubero. He then set sail for Macedonia, and joined the camp of Pompey. After the battle of Pharsalia, both the Tuberos were pardoned by Caesar. Ligarius continued in Africa, and was finally taken prisoner at Adrumētum. The clemency of Caesar spared his life, but he was sentenced to banishment. His friends, and Cicero himself, endeavored to procure his recall, but the stubborn resistance of the Pompeian party in Africa made Caesar inexorable. At the same time an accusation was brought against him by Quintus Tubero, on account of his violent conduct and opposition to Caesar in Africa. Cicero undertook his defence, and the

case was pleaded before Caesar himself in the Forum. The eloquence of Cicero overcame the dictator's prepossessions, and Ligarius received a pardon.

The oration for Ligarius has been much admired, and is remarkable for the fearless tone, the freshness, and freedom which pervade it. It was delivered in B. C. 46.

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1-3. **Novum crimen**, a new crime. Ironical. As if others, forsooth, had not done the same thing! — 3. **Q. Ligarium fuisse**, that *Quintus Ligarius* was. — **Q. Ligarium**, subject acc. of *fuisse*, depending on *detulit*. A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; A. 272; G. 527. — **C. Fansa**. Caesar's intimate friend, and consul with Hirtius in B. C. 43.

4-5. **Familiaritate**, abl. of cause. (There is no need of referring it specially to *fretus*. See H. 419, V. 1). — 5. **Quae — tecum** = which he has with you. — **Ei**, dat. of the possessor.

6-15. **Vertam**. Subj. of indirect question. A. & S. § 265: H. 525, (9); A. 334; G. 469. — 9. **Abuterer**, in the sense of "to take advantage of." — 11. **Fecerit**, has brought it to pass. Followed by the object clause *ut — esset*. H. 554. III.; A. & S. § 273, 1, (b). 12. **Integrum**, a matter untouched. — 15. **Culpae, errati** (genitives), from a fault, for an error.

20-26. **Confiteamini**. *Ut*, omitted. — 21. **Reprehendatis**. A. & S. § 263, 3; H. 523, II.; A. 327, b.; G. 579. — 26. **Posset**. For *potuisset*, but the imperfect is more lively, and brings the implied dissatisfaction directly before us (present time). A. & S. § 261, Rem. 5; H. 504, 2.

4-17. **Qui**. Supply *ii*. — **Quam, i. e., quam** (audierunt) *parari*. 162
6 **Primo**, adv., at first. — **Salutis**. Governed by *ducem*. — 11. **Concursum est** = men flocked. — 15. **Qui cuperet**, because he desired = *cum is cuperet*. — 17. **Culpa**. Abl. of separation.

27-28. **A provincia, i. e.,** by the inhabitants; hence the use of the preposition. — 28. **Quod restitit**, during which he remained. *Quod* is accusative of duration of time. Another reading is *quo* (abl.) *restitit*.

33-36. **Alienis**, strangers. — 34. **Desiderii**, of longing. — 36. **Aequo**, tranquil, easy.

1-3. **Prodo meam (causam)**, I betray my own. This is further explained by the words *Cum M. Cicero — confitetur fuisse*. — 2. **Clementiam**. Acc. in exclamation. — 3. **Decorandam**, worthy of being adorned. Fut. pass. part.

4-9. **Defendit**, maintains. — 5. **Se ipsum**. How is *ipse* commonly used? A. & S. § 135, Rem. 1; H. 452 and 1, (7); A. 195, l.; 20 *Cic.*

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163 G. 208. — *Nec quid, etc.* Order: *nec reformidat quid occurrat* (*may occur, suggest itself*) *tibi de se ipso audienti de alio.* 9. *Quam non* = *how little*.

13-16. *Etiam, even.* — *Ex* — *parte, in great part.* — *Judicio, from choice, as an act of judgment.* Abl. of cause. — 16. *Cum, although,* with concessive subjunctive. A. & S. § 263, 5; Rem. 1, (a); H. 515. I.; B. 1282; A. 326; G. 588.

19-22. *Qui* — *fuissem, as I had been.* Subjunctive by attraction (essential part). A. & S. § 266, 1; H. 527, 2, 2); A. 340; G. 666; Z. § 547. — 20. *Alterum imperatorem, a title bestowed upon Cicero by his soldiers in Cilicia, and recognized by Caesar in his letter.* — 21. *A quo, to be connected with concessos.* — 22. *Fasces laureatos, laurelled fasces, carried by the six lictors who attended him as proconsul of Cilicia, until he laid down the imperium.*

25-26. *Ut, how.* — *Qui* = *quamquam ego, although I, with audeam, subjunct. of concession.* A. & S. § 264, 2; H. 515, II.; B. 1290. — 26. *Non audeam* is of course ironical.

32-36. *Ad* — *fructum, to some profit of my own* = *in some degree to my own advantage.* — 36. *Congressus est, fought.*

164 1-6. *Mens.* Supply *erat.* — *Oculi, manus.* Nom. pl. — 2. *Urgeo, sc., te, I press too hard upon you.* — 6. *Hic. Caesar.* — *Potest, is able to do, i. e., to become the master of affairs.*

9-13. *Non nihil (nonnihil), lit., not nothing* = *somewhat.* — 10. *Desidero, I miss.* — 12. *Viderit.* Subjunct. to refer the thought to *pater.* — 13. *Quovis, sc., modo.* — *Agi, sc., eam (i. e., causam), that the case should be conducted.*

14-16. *Arguis (hominem) fatentem* (= *that confesses the charge against him*). — 16. *Hæc.* Supply *sunt*, which is often omitted in short sentences.

24-25. *Ejus, of the latter, i. e., Brochus.* — *Suo, his own, i. e., Ligarius's.* — 25. *Num est, is it so?* (No.)

29-33. *Dictatorem.* Sulla. — 30. *Isto modo.* Clearness is secured by remembering that *iste*, as a demonstrative of the second person, always points to *something connected with the person addressed.* — 32. *Hoc eodem.* Caesar. — 33. *Vindicata est, was punished, by prosecuting the murderers.*

38. *Generis, subjective gen.; virtutis, objective gen.: both limiting studia.* Render: *your race and family's cultivation of virtue, refinement, etc.*

165 6-8. *An, i. e., an postulatis.* — 7. *Multo, much.* Abl. of degree of difference. — 8. *Domi, if retained, must refer to a private audience which Cicero and others had with Caesar on behalf of Liga-*

rius. — **Strati, prostrated.** From *sterno*. — **Ad pedes, at his** (Caesar's) feet. 165

15. Cave ignoscas, take care that you do not pardon (= beware of pardoning). *Ne* is omitted. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 6; H. 535, 1, 2); A. 331, *f.* — **Te fratrum misereat, that you feel no pity for brothers.** A. & S. § 215, (1); H. 410 and III.; B. 805; A. 221, *b.*

21-26. Quam. Rel. pro. (The correlative to *tanta* would be *quantam*). — **Per te obtines** = "naturally possess." — **24. Vellent.** Subjunct. of desire. — **25. De victis, sc., nonnulli.** — **23. Ignosci.** Without a subject; *that pardon should be extended.*

30-39. Honesto, honorable, with respect to the end in view. — **Saluti civi.** A. & S. § 227; H. 390; A. 233; G. 350. — **31. Hominis, the part of a man.** Predicate gen. — **35. Errare — nolle,** not to wish Caesar to err. *Nolle* is the subject of *est*. — **39. Ad,** after the manner of.

3-6. Postulatio, request. Properly, "an application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint." — **6. Quisquam.** Complete this clause by means of the closing one, thus: *quisquam novum scelus adferret.* So also with **quod is.** — **Adferret.** Subjunct. of the thought (wondering) of Caesar. A. & S. § 266, 3; H. 520, II.; B. 1255; A. 341, *d.*; G. 541. 166

10-21. Timoris, i. e., Caesaris. — **Qui, sc., vocant, those who name it.** — **Durius, more harshly.** — **Spem, sc., appellant.** — **15. Ut, so that,** with *debeat*, subjunct. of result. — **17. Liceat (nos) esse, grant** (let it be granted) *that we are.* *Liceat*, concessive subjunct. But **(21) liceat, let it be permitted,** subjunct. of request, entreaty. — **Parricidii, i. e., patriae, communis parentis.** — **Pompeio, dat. limiting liceat.**

27. Tibi conveniret, it (pax, peace) might be agreed upon by you. *Tibi* (best rendered "by you," but) dat. of advantage. Lit., it might be suitable to you with, etc.

33-37. Illam. Attraction (from *concessionem*) for *id.* — **34. Hostile** = of enemies. — **Civile** = of citizens. — **36. Partim — partim,** some — others. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 8; H. 461, 5; B. 665. — **Consiliis, from deliberation, studiis, from party spirit,** the plural referring the qualities to many. Abl. of cause. — **37. Principum, of the leaders.**

3-8. Occiderit, fell. Subjunct. of result, *in qua* = *ut in ea*. A. 167 & S. § 264, 1, (a); H. 500; A. 320, *a.*; G. 634. — **6. Utrum, which of the two.** Interrog. pron. — **Tandem, I pray,** gives spirit and vivacity to a question. — **8. Poteramusne, sc., non venire.**

13-17. Reprehendo. The indicative, because all doubt and

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167 deliberation are excluded. Hence the answer, *minime vero*, by no means truly.—**17. Conjecta est**, was cast. Provinces were generally distributed by lot. The lots or *sortes* were thrown into a narrow-necked urn (*situla*, *sitella*, *urna*), and drawn forth one at a time.

19-21. Excusare, *sc., se.* *Excūso* is frequently used with a personal object.—**21. Eruditi sumus.**—**Militiæ.** A. & S. § 221, Rem. 3; H. 424, 2; A. 258, *d.*; G. 412, 1.—**Contubernales**, tent-companions, young Romans who attended the general for the purpose of learning the art of war.

32-36. Illum, *i. e.*, Ligarium. Others, *illum*.—**35. Quam**, etc., than that some one should have been more willing, etc.—**Se.** Supply *obtinere* = to possess it.—**36. Is aliquis**, that "somebody."

168 1-2. Si essetis, if you had been, *i. e.*, in *provinciam recepti*. **2. Tradituri fuistis**, would you have surrendered. For *tradituri fuissetis*, but the indicative represents the intention as positively expressed. A. & S. § 259, Rem. 3, (c); H. 475 and 1; A. 308, *d.*

7-19. Cujus interfuit, whose interest it was. A. & S. § 219; H. 406, III.; A. 222; G. 381.—**14. Rex.** Juba, king of Numidia and part of Mauritania.—**16. Conventus**, companies, corporations, of Roman citizens settled there for the sake of trade.—**17. Facturi fueritis** (with the force of *facturi fuissetis*), you would have done. Subjunct. of indirect question. When a subjunctive is required in the apodösis (conclusion) of a conditional clause, by the structure of the sentence of which it forms part, the pluperfect is generally (not always) represented by the participle in *rus* with *fuerim* (perf. subj.). A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 7, (2); A. 308, *d.*—**18. Quid feceritis**, what you did (not, may have done).—**19. Summa injuria.** Most editors read *summa cum injuria*. See Z. § 472.

28-32. Vel, even.—**29. Glorietur.** *Ut* omitted.—**Per me**, "as far as I am concerned." Z. § 301, in *fin.*—**Fuisse tradituros.** See note on line 14, page 125.—**32. Privaverit.** Subjunct. in a relative clause expressing a reason.

34-35. Quamvis, however much, with concessive subj. **probarem.** A. & S. § 263, 2, (3); H. 515, I.; A. 266, *c.*; G. 608.—**35. Non commemorarem**, I would not mention. The delicate irony of this passage should not escape the student's notice. Cicero extols constancy (*i. e.*, persistent consistency) of devotion to Pompey in the man who was anxious to ingratiate himself with Caesar! S. quaintly remarks, "This praise is not exactly very great."

39. Quotus quisque (= *quotusquisque*), how few. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35, (a); Z. § 710. See Lex.

1-8. *Istud* = *that that you did*. — *Partibus*, *party*. In this sense usually in the plural. — 6. *Ut*, *although*, with concessive subj. *fuisse*. — 8. *Quae*. Why in the neuter plural? A. & S. § 205, Rem. 2, (2); H. 439, 2, 3); B. 654; A. 187, b.

9-19. *Hoc certe*, *sc.*, *fuit*. — *Fraecipuum Tuberonis*, *peculiar to Tubero*. — 16. *Injuria*, *unjustly*, *undeservedly*. The abl. as an adverb. — 19. *An*, *ut*, *etc.* The ** indicate a lacuna in the MSS. The words *nec in vobis magis*, *etc.* show that the missing portion had a negative force: this fact and the words *omnes* — *tenebamur*, enable us to render thus: *or, as happens in civil wars, was there no disposition to yield, and no more in your own case than in that of the rest?*

25-34. *Ubi* = *ut ibi*, with subjunctive of result. — *Tibi*. Dat. of the agent. See note on line 11, page 30. — 29. *Vos constantiae*. A. & S. § 229, Rem. 6; H. 410, III.; A. 221, b.; G. 376.

34. *Qui putetis* = *quum vos putetis*, *in that you suppose*, "in supposing."

36-39. *In causa*, *in the (legal) case*, not "in the cause," in which Cicero heartily engaged. — *Num* anticipates the answer "no." —

38. *Unam summam*, *solely to the general head*. — 39. *Causas egi multas*, *I have conducted many cases*.

2-4. *Ratio*, *the course*. — 3. *Non putavit*, *sc.*, *se quicquam mali* 170 *committere*. Hm. — 4. *Si* — *posthac*, *sc.*, *tale quid commiserit* (J.), *ut ignoscatur non orabo*, *if ever hereafter he shall do the like, I will not ask that he be pardoned*. The language is that of common life.

8-9. *Colligo* (*colligere*), *I collect* = *I sum up*. — *Valerent*, *might have weight*. Subj. of probability. — 9. *Profectus est*.

22-24. *Causas*, *etc.* Order: *causas (eorum) rogantium (te) esse gratiosiores (more influential) apud te quam vultus (the faces, more or less known to you. Others, the sorrowful countenances)*. — 24. *Quam*, *how much*.

32-39. *Multis* — *tuis*, *you will indeed do a thing pleasing to many (of) your friends*. — 36. *Nosti* = *novisti*. — 39. *Squalorem*, *i. e.*, *of the soiled garments worn by him, according to custom, as a sign of mourning*.

2. *De* — *agere*, *that we are acting in regard to the civil and political rights (capite) of one man*. *Caput* = the civil and political rights of a Roman citizen, the loss of which was called *deminutio capitis*. See Lexicon. 171

6-10. *Pie*, *affectionately*. — 9. *Nos putare* (*that we regarded*) depends on *te dicere*. — 10. *Essent*. Subjunct. in oratio obliqua. A. & S. § 266, 2; H. 529; A. 336; G. 658. — *Te*. Supply *putare*.

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171 11-14. **Hunc**—*omnium, this splendor (high rank) of them all, for horum omnium splendorem, the splendor of all these (now present).* 13. **L. Cornidium**, who died some time before. Cicero afterwards discovering his mistake, in a letter to Atticus requests him to have the name erased from all the copies of this oration.—14. **Veste mutata**, *i. e.*, to put on the soiled garb of mourning during the trial.

18-23. **Tuis suos**, *i. e.*, *tuis amicis suos amicos, to your friends their own friends*, the friends of your friends.—**Quem**—**modum**, *just as*.—19. **Hoc**, *i. e.*, “*te omnes, qui contra te non essent, tuos putare.*”—23. **Fuerit futurus**, *would have been*. In hypothetical sentences, when an *intended* action, or a state or condition which is to come to pass, is to be expressed, the perfect subjunctive of the active periphrastic conjugation regularly takes the place of the pluperfect, not only after a present tense (*potest*), but even after preterites. Z. § 498, *in fin.* See note on line 17, page 168.

24. **Qui**—**noverit**, *that, in (what is) almost the sameness of the brothers, does not know the oneness of their thoughts (consensum), concordant and almost moulded together.*

30-39. **Consilio**, *intentionally*.—32. **Ierit** (= *iverit*), *admit that he went*.—33. **Hi tui** = *hi fratres qui tui amici sunt*.—35. **Quaestor**. In B. C. 56, while Caesar was in Gaul.—39. **Te**. Repeated from line 37 on account of the long intervening clause.

172 1. **De**. Supply *aliquid* before *de*, from the preceding line.

2-10. **Nihil**—**aliud** = *had no other object*.—5. **Quam**, *etc.* Order: *cum admonitus officio hujus (Ligarii) dederis (you shall have given) quam (it, salutem) utrisque his (Ligariis)*.—7. **Neque** = *et non*.—10. **De**, *in the case of*.—**Homine**. M. Marcellus.

19. **Nec**—**nec**, *either — or*. When the leading proposition is negative, *nec*—*nec*, *neque*—*neque*, *etc.*, in subordinate subdivisions simply distribute the negation, and are equivalent to *aut*—*aut*. A. & S. § 277, Rem. 5, (a); H. 585, 2; B. 999; A. 209, 2.



NOTES

TO THE

FIRST PHILIPPIC.

INTRODUCTION.

THE fourteen orations called *Philippics* were all directed against Marcus Antonius, the "soft triumvir," and received their name from their resemblance to the invectives pronounced by Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon. The crisis precipitated by the assassination of Caesar at first alarmed Cicero for his safety, and he resolved on a voyage to Greece. After he had set out, he was detained at Rhegium by contrary winds, and the hope of an accommodation between Antony and the senate induced him to return. This hope was destined not to be realized, for Antony, now holding the office of consul, was craftily preparing to follow in the footsteps of Caesar. On the day after his arrival, Antony assembled the senate for the purpose of securing their sanction to some new honors to the memory of Caesar, and Cicero was specially summoned to be present. He excused himself, however, alleging fatigue from his journey; but on the following day, September 2d, B. C. 44, he appeared in his place, in the absence of Antony, and delivered the first *Philippic*. After explaining the motives of his recent departure from Rome, his sudden return, his absence on the preceding day, and declaring that he would have opposed the posthumous honors proposed to the usurper, he defended the laws of Caesar, and warned the senate of the designs of Antony, who had violated the most authentic of those laws.

This oration produced an open rupture between Cicero and Antony. They became the principal characters at Rome. Never before did Rome stand in such need of the orator's services, and never did he appear to better advantage than during this perilous crisis. The emergency of the occasion overcame his constitutional timidity, and he again became the popular idol. The image of the old republic filled his mind and animated him with a noble spirit of patriotism. But his labors and counsels were in vain. Those combinations were in progress which resulted in the Second Triumvirate, and in his proscription and death, as related in the sketch of his life. The first four *Philippics* were delivered in the latter part of the year B. C. 44, and the last ten early in B. C. 43.

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- 173 1-9. **Reversionis**. In what different from *reditus*? See *Lex*.
 2. **Dicenda esse**, ought to be said. — 4. **Aliquando**, at length, after the "ides of March." — 5. **Manendum**. Why is *esse* understood? A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 272. See note on line 11, page 30. — 9. **Eo die**. March 17th.
- 12-17. **Exemplum**. After the expulsion of the Thirty Tyrants from Athens, a general amnesty was proclaimed. — **Verbum, amnestia** (amnestia). — 17. **Liberos**. Antony sent his son (according to Vell. Pat. his sons) as hostages to Brutus and his party (*præstantissimis civibus*) in the Capitol.
- 22-25. **Commentariis**, memoranda, note-books (of regulations, etc.) — 24. **Restituti**, sc., in *Caesaris commentariis ab eo* (Antonio) dicebantur? Hm. — 25. **Immunitates**, exemptions from taxes, etc., granted to cities and provinces.
- 174 1-10. **Ser. Sulpicio**. The celebrated lawyer, consul in B. C. 51, and eulogized in the ninth Philippic. — 3. **Figetur**, should be posted up. — 8. **Vellet**. Subjunct. of the thought or wish of Antony. 10. **Gratias egimus**, we thanked.
- 14-20. **Ab eo**, i. e., Antonio. — **Datum esse**. Supply *videbatur*. 16. **Fuisset**. Subjunct. in *oratio obliqua*. A. & S. § 266, 2; H. 529; A. 336; G. 653. — 19. **Uncus** — *illi*, the hook was thrust into that fugitive. The *uncus* was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, by which they were dragged to the Tiber. — 20. **Marii nomen**. Amatius, surnamed *Pseudomarius*, pretended to be either the son or grandson of the great Marius. Antony put him to death without a trial. •Dict. Biog.
- 22-34. **Dolabellæ**. Antony's colleague in the consulship after Caesar's death. See List of Consuls. — 25. **Idemque** = *idemque*. **Bustum**, a sepulchre. — **Qui** — **effecerant** = *who had performed that irregular burial*. The reference is to the burning of Caesar's body in the Forum. — 28. **Animadversio** in = *punishment of*. See note on line 35, page 23. — 31. **Columnæ**. This was an altar in the form of a column, erected by the plebs in the Forum, and inscribed **Parenti Patriæ**, to the Father of his Country. — 33. **Kalendis**. See note on line 18, page 15. — 34. **Nihil**, sc., *fecit*.
- 175 1-5. **Veterani**. Caesar's veterans settled in various parts of Italy. — 4. **Quæ**, these things. — 5. **Jus** — **liberum**, a free right of legation = the more usual *jus liberae legationis*. The *libera legatio* was permission granted to a senator to go to any of the provinces on his own private affairs in the character of an ambassador, but without performing the duties of one. See *Lexicon*.
- 11-24. **Non** — **causa**. Because Antony had stationed four legions

in Brundisium. — 12. *Kalendis Sextilibus*, on the first of August, 175 the sixth month of the old Roman year, commencing with March. 14. *Conjunctissima*. On account of his successful accusation of Verres. — 20. *Conscendi* (sc., *navem*), I embarked — 22. *Intempesta*, late, unseasonable. — 24. *Apud eundem*, at the house of the same P. Valerius.

25-37. *Municipes*, citizens, of a *municipium* or free town. See note on line 18, p. 53. — 28. *Ea lecta*. From this remark we see the dispatch with which copies of speeches were made and circulated. — 33. *Boni quid*, anything good. Partitive gen. — 35. *Rem conventuram* (esse), that matters would be adjusted between Antony and the senate. — *Kalendis*, sc., *Septembribus*. — 37. *Galliis*, i. e., *transalpina et cisalpina*, which Antony had demanded as his province.

2-5. *Non quo non putarem*, not that (because) I did not suppose. 176 A. & S. § 262, Rem. 9; H. 520, II. 3; A. 341, Rem.; G. 541. — *Ad tempus*, in time. — 4. *Veliam*, to *Velia*, in Lucania. — 5. *Quanto — dolore*, with how much pain to myself.

13-24. *Quamquam parum*, etc., although he had been but little aided (poorly seconded) by those by whom he ought to have been aided, for that very circumstance, etc. — 22. *Naturam*, i. e., "the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to." — 24. *Se*, not *eam*, because *res publica* is the logical subject. Z. § 550.

25-39. *Utriusque consilii*, i. e., of my departure and return. — 29. *Prae me tulli*. See note on line 24, page 79. — 34. *Aut — agebatur*, or the question turned on a peace with *Pyrrhus*. — 35. When *Cineas* was sent by *Pyrrhus* to propose peace, *Appius*, then old and blind, appeared in the senate, and by his speech prevailed on them to resist the proffered terms. Dict. Biog. — 37. *Referrebatur*, a proposition was brought forward. — 39. *Pignoribus*, on account of their pledges, which the consul took of the senators as security for their attendance in the senate.

6-18. *Cum fabris*. To demolish his house. — 10. *Operis*, workmen. — *Publice*, by the state. *Cicero's* house had been destroyed by *Clodius*. — 17. *Parentalia*, festivals in honor of the dead. — 18. *Supplicationibus*, which were decreed only to the gods. 177

21-32. *Fuerit*, grant that it was; or, suppose it was. Concessive subjunct. — 23. *Stirpem*. For, in the popular belief, the "noble *Brutus*" was descended from that "elder *Brutus*." — 26. *Ut cujus*, etc., that supplications should be offered up to him whose sepulchre exists anywhere where solemn sacrifices are offered to the dead (= who was merely a human being). *Parentetur*. A. & S. § 288, 1; H. 527; A. 342; G. 631. — 32. *Velim*, I wish. Sub-

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177 junct. to soften the assertion. A. & S. § 260, Rem. 4; H. 486, III. 3; A. 311, b.; G. 602.

178 1-12. *Nō*. Connect it with *inceniretur*. — *Unus modo*, only one, Piso. — 10. *Malum* = evil on it! A. & S. § 199, Rem. 2; Z. § 360. *Est* = means. — *Ista*, that — of yours. — 11. *Quaedam*, sc., *servitus*. 12. *Hoc*, i. e., *ne taceant*. Hm.

15-22. *Suspicionem* — *venire*. The dative *populo* is governed by the expression *in suspicionem venire*. See A. & S. § 211, Rem. 5, Note; H. 392, II. 1; A. 226, α.; G. 345. — 17. *Alium deesse* depends on *in suspicionem venire*. — 18. *Gratias* — *habeo*. See note on line 1, page 17, and line 19, page 107. — 22. *Minus* = not. A. & S. § 277, I., Rem. 14; Z. § 731.

25-39. *Non* — *proben*, not that I approve them. — *Non quo* = *non quod*. See note on line 2, page 176. — 26. *Rationem habendam* (*esse*) *pacis*, etc., that regard should especially be had to peace, etc. — 28. *Advocatis*. Sarcasm. The “counsellors” were the veterans whom he brought with him to the senate-house. — *Minus valere*, to be less well than usual. — 29. *Quod*, which. — 31. *An* introduces the question *quae illi in aet*, etc. See note, and a similar construction, line 21, page 13. M. § 453. — *In* = contained in. *Commentariolis*, his notes. — 32. *Auctore*, voucher. — 33. *Dictis*, referred to. — 39. *Ut* — *fecit*: *ut* (as) *non fecit multa promissa* (*promised*) *multis*.

179 4-10. *Ad Opis*. Supply *aedem*. It stood on the Capitoline, and from it Antony took a large amount of money. — 5. *Cruenta*, blood-stained: accumulated during Caesar's wars. — 7. *Ea* — *effusa*, let that too be dissipated. — 10. *Quam lex*, as a law of his.

11-20. *Semproniae*. Gracchus belonged to the gens *Sempronia*. 12. *Sullae*, i. e., *leges*. — *Corneliae*, sc., *leges proferentur*. But where are Caesar's? — 20. *Acta*. Order: *non puto ferendum* (*esse*) *acta Caesaris dissolvi* (*should be annulled by these manuscript notes, chirographa*).

21-25. *Optima*. Order: *saepius flagitata etiam optima re publicae* (*interests of the state*). — 23. *Consulares*, sc., *provinciae*. — 25. *Quid*: Supply *censetis*; what do you think? See note, line 33, page 15, and line 33, page 76.

26-38. *De* — *decuria*, in relation to a third decury or class of judges. See note on line 7, page 57. The Lex Aurelia of B. C. 70 established three decuries of judges; *senatores*, *equites*, and *tribuni aerarii*. Julius Caesar excluded the decuria of the latter. *Diet. Antiqq.*, p. 650. Antony desired a “*decuria centurionum*.” —

39. *Retulit* — *libellum*, he entered in his memorandum-book. —

32. Comitii. See note on line 17, page 73. — **35. Census,** a **179**
census, i. e., a property qualification. — **36. Centurioni,** sc., census
praefiniiebatur. — **38. Ordines,** companies, lit., ranks.

1-5. Ferretis, you should propose. Abbreviated from *ferretis* **180**
legem, ferretis rogationem. — **2. Meruisset** (*had served*), abbrevi-
ated from *meruisset stipendia*, lit., *had earned pay* as a soldier. —
Lautius, the more honorable, (i. e., service among the cavalry). —
5. Manipulares, manipular, from the ranks, i. e., common soldiers
from the maniples. — **Alaudarum,** of the "Larks." See Dict.
Antiqq. A legion raised by Caesar in Gaul, and probably so
named from the decoration of their helmets. A Celtic word.

8-14. Index = purport. — **11. Ut quisque sordidissimus** — *ita li-*
bentissime, the more ignoble — the more willingly. H. 458, 2; B.
1053. — **14. In turpem decuriam,** i. e., *tertiarum.* — **Jure,** deservedly.
rightly.

29-39. Ad vim reverti. By a successful appeal to the people.
36. Ad, before. — **Operas,** workmen, the hirelings of Antony. —
39. Aliud, sc., nisi hoc, *what else is it but this.*

3-5. Quid. Supply *dicam de eo.* A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; Z. **181**
§ 769; B. 720, b. — **4. Obrogatur** — **Caesaris** = the laws of Caesar
are invalidated. — **Legibus.** Dative. — **5. Ei** — **aqua.** A. & S.
§ 251, and Rem. 2; Z. § 418 and 469.

13-17. Fixas (*esse*), posted up. — **14. Reducti,** i. e., nonnulli
reducti sunt. — **17. A mortuo.** Observe how effectively, in the
three preceding sentences, the significant, emphatic words stand
at the beginning and the end of them. Z. § 789.

17-23. Uno — **auctore,** there being but one, but a most excellent
voucher. *Optimo* is of course ironical. — **18. Domo,** from his (Antony's)
house. A. & S. § 225, Rem. 1; H. 424, 2; B. 943. — **20. Glo-**
riabatur, he prided himself. — **Rem publicam,** the public welfare.
23. De his — **de eis** — **illae enim,** of the latter — of the former —
for they.

28. Bonis tribunis. Abl. absolute. — **30. Religione** = with the
sanctities of religion, such as unfavorable omens. — **32. Mihi.**
Supply *narras.* "The familiar tone of the Philippic occasions
numerous ellipses." Hm. — **36. Quid tum,** sc., *sequitur.* See ref-
erence, line 3, page 181. — **38. Consules** — **scivit.** The preamble.
39. Jure, according to law. — **Rogaverunt,** proposed a bill to.

7-14. Est — **vobis** = you still have power. *Vobis.* Antony and **182**
Dolabella, the latter of whom was the husband of Cicero's daughter
Tullia, who died in B. C. 45. — **8. Tollite,** i. e., *vitia.* — **Removete,**
i. e., *vim, arma.* — **11. Facilitatem,** good nature. — **12. Collegam** —

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182 *fortuna*. The sentence is unfinished, but its *sense* is completed in the following *sed eum — esse factum*. — **14. Avorum**, etc. His paternal grandfather was the celebrated orator M. Antonius, consul in B. C. 99; on his mother's side, L. Julius Caesar, consul in B. C. 90, whose son, of the same name, was consul in B. C. 64.

21-36. Quo minus — recusabo, lit., *I will make no refusal that he may not become most inimical to me* = *I will not object to his becoming*, etc. A. & S. § 262 and Rem. 11; H. 499; A. 319, c.; G. 549. — **33. Amici naturam**, the disposition of a friend, i. e., Antony. — **36. Nec erit — mortis**, nor will the excuse of sickness be more just in regard to your not coming to the senate than (your excuse) of (fearing) death. In other editions these are regarded as the words of Cicero, but Kayser, rightly considering them as a continuation of "non — socero," marks them as quoted. *Veniendi*

183 is governed by *justior*.

2-12. Utriusque vestrum, of you both. — **5. Quoque**. See next note. — **Optimi cujusque** = of all the good. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35, (b); H. 458, 1; A. 93, c. — **12. Order: Qui fructus recte factorum esset** (is, indirect question). **Præter ceteros** = more than others.

15-36. Impiorum, of the impious, a term frequently applied in the Philippics to the enemies of the Republic as failing in their duty to their country. — **22. Tuo nomine**, on your account, i. e., for what you did. Z. § 679 in fin. — **25. Beneficio novo**, on account of your recent good service. Abl. of cause. — **31. Non**. To be connected with *anteponis*. — **Quibus**, during which. — **34. Metu**. That Caesar's promised donations might not be made. — **35. Collegam tuum collegam tibi esse**, that your colleague should be (in reality) a colleague to you. — **36. Auspicio**, of the auspices. When Dolabella was elected consul, Antony (as augur) reported unfavorable omens, in order to invalidate the election. See note on line 15,

184 page 50.

10-18. M. Manlii, who defended the Capitol against the Gauls, but was afterwards thrown from the Tarpeian rock (B. C. 383) on the charge of aiming at kingly power. — **11. Decreto — Manliæ**, by a decree of the Manlian gens. — **12. Marcum vocari**, should be called Marcus. — **18. Order: licet (ut quisque) loquatur quod libet cuique** (pleases him).

21-39. Domestici, the members of one's family. Fulvia, Antony's wife, was insatiably avaricious. — **30. Quod**. Rel. pron. — **31. In fabula**, in the play. — **Illi ipsi**, to the very man, viz., Atræus, in the tragedy of "Atræus" (by L. Accius), slain by Aegisthus, son of

Thyestes.—**36. Vita**, i. e., *avi tui*.—**37. Libertate**. A. & S. § 250; H. 429; A. 253; G. 398.—**39. Malim**. Subjunct. of inclination, to soften an assertion (here, to express the preference modestly). A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 4; H. 486, III. 3; A. 311, b.; G. 602.

1-15. L. Cinnae, the confederate of Marius in the civil war with Sulla.—**6. Lege**, *condition, tenure*.—**11. Nec beatus, etc.** Apply the negative to *quisquam* (which then = *nullus*), and render *nec — nec — nec* by *aut — aut — aut*.—**15. Gladiatoribus**, *at shows of gladiators*. Abl. absolute; lit., there being gladiators. See Lex. B.—**Clamores**, *sc.*, *significant*.

17-20. Statuas. “Dative, governed by *dati*, which, on account of the liveliness of the expression, is suppressed.” Hm.—**Duobus tribunis**. Supply *plausus dati significant*.—**20. Quid?** See note on line 33, page 15.—**Apollinarium**. These games were held in the Circus Maximus annually on the sixth of July, in honor of Apollo. Dict. Antiqq.

26-39. Accio, whose play “Tereus” was performed at the games. **Et — dari**, *and that the palm was being awarded to him in the sixtieth year after the first performance of the play*. Lit., in the sixtieth year afterwards.—**28. Suis**, *his own*, because, as praetor, Brutus ought to have conducted the games.—**32. Popularibus**, *courting the favor of the people*, demagogues.—**33. Idemque** = *and I also*.—**Mediis**, *the middle classes*.—**38. Tam caram**. Because when he was sick the Roman people made vows and prayers for his recovery.—**39. A. Hirtii**. At this time (B. C. 44) consul elect. He afterwards (May 1st B. C. 43) fell at Mutina, fighting against Antony.

5-6. Quid igitur, sc., censetis. A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; B. 720, 186 b; Z. § 769.—**6. Quale sit** (of what nature it is =) *what this means*.



NOTES

TO THE

FOURTH PHILIPPIC.

INTRODUCTION.

THE union of Octavian with the party of the senate, and the desertion of two legions from Antony, induced the latter to march into Cisalpine Gaul, which, since the death of Caesar, had been occupied by Decimus Brutus the conspirator. Brutus declared his resolution to support the authority of the senate by holding that province against Antony, whose situation had now become critical. Cicero then addressed the senate, and in the third Philippic denounced Antony as a public enemy, praised Octavian for his spirit and energy, declared that Decimus Brutus had deserved well of the state, and concluded by proposing public thanks to these leaders and to the legions that had deserted from Antony.

From the senate Cicero went immediately to the Forum and delivered the fourth Philippic to the largest audience that had ever listened to his speeches. He recapitulated the subjects upon which he had enlarged in his speech before the senate, giving the people an account of what had happened, and declaring, that, though Antony had not been formally declared a public enemy by the senate, he was in effect treated by them as such. The oration, which was delivered December 20th, B. C. 44, was so well received, that, speaking of it in the sixth Philippic, he declares "he would have reaped sufficient fruit from the exertions of his whole life, had he died on the day it was pronounced, when the whole people, with one voice and mind, called out that he had twice saved the republic."

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187 4-6. *Animus*, the disposition, the will, i. e., *defendendae rei publicae*.—6. *Simul ac*, as soon as, is strengthened by *primum*: *simul ac primum* = at the first moment that.—*Aliquid*. How is it used? A. & S. § 138, 2, (b); H. 191, II. 1; B. 251.

7-12. *Quod si*, but if.—9. *Ne*. Why not non? A. & S. § 260, Rem. 6, (b); H. 488, II. 3; B. 1198.—10. *Actam*. Supply *esse*. Why? A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 272.—12. *Verbo*, in word, in name.—*Re*, in fact.

13-19. *Multo*, much, abl. of degree of difference. — *Erectior*, more encouraged. — 14. *Clamore*, by which, of course, the Romans, at this point, expressed their approbation. — 16. *Ut* — *sint*, that either they are not. — *Impii*. See note on line 15, page 183. — 19. *Qua*, any. Indef. pron. Why not *quae*? A. & S. § 138, Note, and 2; H. 190. 2; B. 249; A. 105, d.

20. *C. Caesar*, *Caius Caesar*: by this name Cicero here (and afterwards) calls Augustus Caesar, who was the nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar. His real name was C. Octavius, but after his adoption by his uncle he was called C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, the complimentary epithet Augustus being afterwards added by the senate and the people, B. C. 27.

22-26. *Patrimonio*, which Julius Caesar left him by will. — 25. *Pueri*. Augustus, at this time, was about twenty years old. — 26. *Sunt immortalitatis*, belong to immortality. Possessive predicate gen. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 8, (3); H. 402, I. and 403; B. 780; A. 214, c. — *Nomen aetatis*, (only) his name (belongs) to his age (his years).

3-7. *Cum*. To be repeated before *crederet*, *haberemus* and *time-remus*. — *In dies*, from day to day, daily. — 5. *Capitalem*, dangerous. — 7. — *Ceperit*. Causal subjunct. after *qui* = *cum is*. A. & S. § 264, 8; H. 517, I.; A. 320, e.; G. 636.

8-18. *Paternis* = his father's, i. e., Julius Caesar's. — 12. *Caesar*, i. e., Augustus (Octavian). — *Non futurum fuisse*, would not have been. See note and references, line 14, page 125. — 17. *Erat*, lit., was there, but *erat* here = *fuisse*, would there have been. The indicative renders the description more animated, and gives the effect of reality to the conclusion. A. & S. § 259, Rem. 4; H. 511, II. — 18. *Si*, etc. Order: *si exercitus fortissimorum militum C. Caesaris, sui patris, non fuisset (praesidium)?*

22-29. *Adensus* (= *assensus*), perf. part. from *adsentior* (assentior). — *Ut* — *referretur*, that the matter (subject) should be brought up as soon as possible. — *Primo* — *tempore*. A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35, (b). — *Queque*, from *quique*. — 29. *Populum* — *generatum*. Romulus and Remus, in the popular belief, were the sons of Mars.

33-39. *Et loco* (= *et in loco*), and at the right time, seasonably. — 34. *Martialium*, of the soldiers of the Martial legion. — 39. *Albae constitunt*, they have taken up a position at Alba.

8-16. *Fertur* — *caelum*, is raised to the skies, to the summit of honor. — 14. *Nisi forte*, unless perhaps, introducing a correction are joined with the indicative. A. & S. § 261, Rem. 6; L. § 528. — 16. *Ut ostenditis*, e. g., by crying out, "hostem, hostem."

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189 17-35. **Municipia**. See note on line 16, page 53. — 23. **Provincia**, from the province (Cisalpine Gaul), abl. of separation, governed by *ex* in composition. — 35. **Modo**, just now, a short time ago.

190 2-14. **Resistat**. To whom does the subjunctive refer the act? 6. **Natus** — *civis*, a citizen born for the republic (dative). — 14. **Donatio**, etc., in compliance with Caesar's promise to his veterans.

15. **Infinita hasta** = *immense public sale*. A spear was erected at auctions, and indicated that the sale was conducted under the authority of the public functionaries. *Diet. Antiqq.*

25-35. **Sive** — *sive*, whether — or if. Lit., either if — or if; *sive* = *si* — *ve*. — 35. **Videant**. Potential subj. (of possibility), and does not depend on *quamquam*.

191 7-17. **Illim** = *illinc*, thence, from that place. — 14. **Agitur**, the question now is. — 15. **Victuri simus**. Fut. subjunct. of indirect question. — 17. **Crudelitatem mortis** = *crudelem mortem*.

31. **Rationem** — *foederis*, some thought of peace and a treaty, if the matter should so require. — **Tulisset**. In the original conception, fut. perf., *tulerit*. A. & S. § 266, 2, Rem. 4; H. 533, 4; B. 1296, E. and I.

192 2-4. **Percussore**, lit., striker, stabber, i. e., *bandit*, assassin. — 3. **Spartaco**, a *Spartacus*. Spartacus was the most famous among Roman gladiators and their leader in the Servile war. — **Quod** (as to) merely announces the subject of remark. A. & S. § 273, 6, (a); H. 554, IV.; A. 333, a.; G. 525. — 4. **Industria**, abl. denoting in what respect.

5-10. **Cum**, although, with *habuisset*, subjunct. of concession.

10. **Tanta** — *fuit*, so great as it never was. Observe that *numquam* excludes all comparison. — **Felicitate** — *virtute*, by the good fortune and the energy.

17. **Hodierno**, etc. Order: *autem hodierno die primum* (for the first time) *longo intervallo exarsimus ad spem libertatis, me auctore et principe*, hoc M. Servilio, fortissimo viro amicissimoque vobis, collegisque ejus, ornatissimis viris, optimis civibus, referente.

18. **Hoc M. Servilio referente**, this Marcus Servilius introducing the subject, laying the matter before us (in the senate): alluding to the action of the tribunes (as related in Philippica III., 5 and 15) in laying before the senate the subject of the common safety. — **Referente**. The full expression would be *de re publica referente*. See note on line 6, page 23. By the *Plebiscitum Atinium* the tribunes became, *ex officio*, members of the senate, and as early as B. C. 456, they assumed the right of summoning meetings of that

body. Dict. Antiqq. — **M. Servilio**. Tribune of the people this year, B. C. 44. Page 192

20. **Longo intervallo**, *after a long interval*, since the civil war between Caesar and Pompey. — **Me** — *principe, I being adviser and leader in proposing coercive measures against Antony, as set forth in Phil. III.*

21. **Exarsimus** = *we have been kindled*.

NOTES

TO THE

NINTH PHILIPPIC.



INTRODUCTION.

DECIMUS BRUTUS, being unable to keep the field, withdrew to Mutina, where he was besieged by Antony. Cicero now endeavored to prevail upon the senate to proclaim Antony a public enemy, but that body determined first to try the milder measure of sending an embassy to him. Three senators of consular rank, Servius Sulpicius, Lucius Piso, and Lucius Philippus, were therefore sent to demand of Antony the abandonment of the siege of Mutina, and all other hostilities in Cisalpine Gaul, and his submission to the authority of the senate; failing in which he was to be declared an enemy to the state. Before they reached Antony's camp, Servius Sulpicius died. He was the first lawyer in Rome, had filled all the high offices of state, and had long been the intimate friend of Cicero. When tidings of his death reached Rome, the consul Pansa brought before the senate the question of paying honors to his memory, and suggested a public funeral and a public statue. In the following oration, which was delivered on the 16th of March, B. C. 43, Cicero supports the proposition of the consul, declaring that, though Sulpicius had not been killed while employed on the embassy, the embassy was the cause of his death. He concluded by moving that a bronze statue, a public funeral, and a tomb, at the public expense, should be decreed in honor of Sulpicius. A resolution in these terms was adopted by the senate.

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193 1. *Vellem, I could wish.* Is the realization of the wish possible? A. 267, c. See note on line 39, page 103.—*Fecissent, had brought it to pass.*—*Ut* is omitted. A. 331, f., Rem.

2-5. *Gratias ageremus, we were thanking.*—3. *Mortuo (eo), for him dead.*—4. *Renuntiare, to report, to make a report concerning.*—5. *Reditus.* See note on line 4, page 173.—*Fuerit futurus, would have been.* See note and references on line 17, page 168, and line 23, p. 171.

6. *Non quo, not that, not as if.* Used instead of *non quod.* A. & S. § 262, Rem. 9; H. 520, II. 3; A. 341, Rem.; G. 541, Rem.

7. *Defuerit, was wanting.* This subjunctive implies that the supposed reason is not true in fact. See grammatical references to the preceding note.

11. *Cuiquam — legato, full (suitable) honor has (ever) been extended (lit., held) to any ambassador in case of his death.*

17-24. *Qui cum, although he.*—*Ita, in such a manner.*—19. *Quo minus (= quominus) experiretur, lit., by which he should endeavor the less = to endeavor.*—*Vel, even.*—*Si* has the force of *num, whether*, (especially in Cicero after *experior*.)—24. *Ejus (i. e., Antonii), with him.*

194 1-5. *Alia.* Supply *fecisti*, and again after *hoc*.—4. *Praeter sententiam, beyond (more than) your own opinion.*—5. *Respondendum (esse).* See note on line 11, page 30.

17. *Fidenis, at Fidēnae* (now Castro Giubileo), in B. C. 438. Cornelius Cossus slew Tolumnius in single combat, and dedicated his spoils in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, the second of the three instances in which the *spolia opima* were won. Dict. Biog.

21. *Cn. Octavii.* Consul in B. C. 165. In B. C. 162 he was sent, with two colleagues, into Syria, to enforce the terms of the peace made with Antiochus the Great. Dict. Biog.

27-31. *Subesset, was present.* Subjunctive of result. A. & S. § 264, 1, (a), and Note; H. 500; A. 320; G. 633.—29. *Ejus, him, or that one, in apposition with Antiochi.*—31. *Laudiceae (= Laodicēae), at Laodicēa.*

32-38. *Leptines, Leptines*, the name of the assassin.—33. *Quae (i. e., statua) honestaret = ut ea honestaret.*—36. *Tullo, etc.* The names of the four ambassadors (line 16).—38. *Non sanguis, not the blood, or violent death, which is contrasted with the natural death of Sulpicius.*

195 8-13. *Diligentia, the attentiveness, diligent care, from diligo, I love.*—10. *Dissimilem sui, unlike himself.*—11. *Sibi, by him.*—13. *Quam videri profuisse (to have benefited) rei publicae, etc.*

21. *Perturbatus esset*. Causal subjunctive. A. & S. § 263, 5, 195 and Rem. (a) and (b); H. 517; A. 326; G. 587.

29. *Quocirca etiam arbitror pertinere ad memoriam posteritatis exstare* (that it should plainly appear) *quod fuerit* (was), etc. The subject of *pertinere* is *exstare* — *senatus*; the subject of *exstare* is *quod* — *senatus*. Both infinitives depend on *arbitror*.

35-36. *Obeundae*, for not engaging in: because *excusationem* implies negation. — 36. *Quin surciamus injuriam, quam fecimus vivo, honore mortui*.

8-9. *Ut vero*, but when. — 9. *Ferre*, to bear, i. e., he felt that he must comply. — *Didicissent*. Subjunct. of result after *quam*, than. 196
A. & S. § 264, 4; H. 501, IV.; B. 1220, (4); A. 332.

13-21. *Singulari pietate*, by a remarkable affection. Abl. of cause. — 18. *Velletis*, you wished. Subjunctive in oratio obliqua.

21. *Prosecuti sumus*. See note on line 5, page 26. — 24. *Cui*, from whom. A. & S. § 224, Rem. 1; H. 385, 4; B. 855.

28-35. *Rostris*, the Rostra. See note on line 2, page 73; and Plan of the Forum. — 30. *Reliqua vita*, the rest of the life, apart from the embassy. — 35. *Silebitur*, will be disregarded. The subject is *scientia*.

1-18. *Juris consultus*, learned in the law. — 9. *Futurum sit*, 197
will be. Future subjunct. of result. — 18. *Quam filium, effigiem suorum morum* (character), etc.

25-28. *L. Sullae*, sc., *statua*. — 26. *Statuta est*, was erected. From *statuo*. — 28. *Ipsum*. Why accusative? H. 385, 3; B. 836; A. 227, c.; G. 347.

35. *Statuam non* (*decernendam esse*) depends on *censuit*.

7-10. *Augeatur is vir*, let that man be honored. Subjunct. as imperative; optative subjunct. — 10. *Gratiam referre*. See note 198
on line 6, page 23.

15. *Cum*, whereas, introduces the preamble to the resolution. — Ser. Sulpicius Q. F. (= *Quinti filius*) Lemonia Rufus, Servius Sulpicius Rufus, the son of Quintus, of the Lemonian tribe. — Lemonia = ex Lemonia tribu. A. & S. § 246, Rem. 3.

28-30. *Placere*, that it pleases, it is the pleasure of, depends on *censeo* in line 15. — 30. *Gladiatoribus*. See note on line 15, page 185. — *Liberos posterosque ejus habere locum quinque pedes quoquoversus* (five feet in every direction, i. e., circular, with a radius of five feet), circum cam statuam ludis, etc. — *Ludis*, at the games. See note on line 37, page 45.

33-36. *Uti*, etc. Notice the change from the acc. with the infinitive to the subjunctive with *uti*. — 36. *Quantum locaverint*, as they

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198 shall have contracted for. — **Quanti**, genitive of price (degree of value).

199 2. **Efferri**, should be carried out for burial. See *Lex*.

5. **Atque**, etc. Order: *atque existimare e re publica* (of public advantage) *curules aediles remittere edictum, quod habeant de funeribus, funeri Servii Sulpicii*, etc. — **Aediles curules**. The *curule aediles* were two in number, as were also the *aediles plebei*. The office of the former was instituted B. C. 365. Only the *aediles curules* had the power of promulgating edicts, a power founded on their authority as superintendents of the markets, and of buying and selling in general. *Dict. Antiqq.*

6. **Edictum** — *remittere*, should relax the edict which they have in regard to funerals, in favor of the funeral of *Servius Sulpicius Rufus*, etc. — **De funeribus**, i. e., regulating the expense. — “*Edictum de funeribus fuit de sumptûs in funere faciendo modo, quo edicto solvi volebat funus Sulpicii.*” *E.*

7. **Funeri**. Dative of advantage — in favor of the funeral, so as to allow *Sulpicius* a distinguished funeral.

10. **Quo** — *inferatur* = *ut eo* — *inferatur* (may be buried), subjunct. of purpose. — **Quod sepulcrum** = *ut id sepulcrum*, and hence *esset*, subjunct. of purpose.

12 **Uti quod** = *cum id*, because it, and therefore followed by causal subjunctive, *datum esset*. A. & S. § 264, 8, (2); H. 519, 3; A. 320, c.; G. 636. — **Optimo jure**, with perfect justice. — **Publice**, by the state. The resolution is quite verbose, like all legal documents.



NOTES

TO THE

ORATION AGAINST VERRES.



INTRODUCTION.

CAIUS VERRES, whose name has become a by-word for oppression and misrule, in B. C. 73 had the island of Sicily allotted to him as his province, and he held the government for three years. During that long period the wretched inhabitants were the victims of his rapacity and cruelty. He plundered the towns of their works of art, sparing neither the temples of the gods nor the private dwellings of men. Statues, and pictures, and jewelled cups were torn from their owners and appropriated to himself. He imposed heavy duties upon the produce of the land and the exports of commerce, and secured to himself the proceeds. Roman citizens were thrown into a dungeon and kept in chains until they were strangled by his orders; and though one of them, named Gavius, while being scourged, exclaimed *Civis Romanus sum!* it did not save him from being crucified in full view of Italy.

To bring this great criminal to justice, a deputation from nearly all the principal cities of Sicily was sent to Rome, and as Cicero had been quaestor at Lilybaeum in B. C. 75, he consented, at their solicitation, to conduct the prosecution. But Quintus Caecilius Niger, a creature of Verres, who had been his quaestor in Sicily, asserted his right to be the prosecutor, his object being to make the prosecution a sham. Cicero then delivered the oration in *Caecilium*, and the court having decided the question in his favor, he was allowed one hundred and ten days to collect the evidence. By assiduous labor, however, Cicero accomplished the task in fifty days, and was ready to open the impeachment. The various devices by which Verres now endeavored to have the trial delayed until the following year, are fully set forth in the following oration.

At this period (B. C. 70) the judices were selected exclusively from the senators. The court met in the temple of Castor, and Glabrio, the city praetor, was president. The trial began on the 5th of August, B. C. 70, on which day the following oration was delivered. It was an exciting and memorable scene. "From

the foot of Mount Taurus, from the shores of the Black Sea, from many cities of the Grecian mainland, from many islands of the Aegean, from every city or market-town of Sicily, deputations thronged to Rome." The following nine days were occupied in hearing evidence and in the examination of witnesses. Verres soon saw that his case was a hopeless one, and on the third day after the trial began, he retired to Marseilles with a large portion of his ill-gotten wealth. This closed the prosecution.

The remaining Verrine orations, five in number, were written and published while the culprit was in exile.—*Abridged from Forsyth.*

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200 1-10. **Judices.** See note on line 7, page 57.—2. **Ordinis, i. e.,** the senatorial. By a regulation of Sulla's, *judices* at this time were selected exclusively from the senators.—7. **Apud populum Romanum, etc.** The italics are supplied by Baiter, and are intended to cover a defect in the MSS.—9. **Percrebruit, has been noised about.**—10. **Hominem, subj. acc. of posse;** depending on **opinio inveteravit.** A. & S. § 272; H. 551, I.; B. 1135; A. 272. **Quamvis—nocens** [lit., let him be as guilty as you please] = *however guilty he may be*; or, *although he may be guilty.*—**Sit.** Subjunct. of concession.

11-15. **Ordinis. Of your order.** The force of **vestrorum** belongs equally to **ordinis** (i. e., *ordinis vestri*). An adj. following two nouns may qualify both, but it more frequently qualifies only the latter.—12. **Parati, sc., ii vel homines.**—[**Reus**]. Words and passages thus inclosed are found in only a few MSS., or rest upon inferior MS. authority.—15. **Jam, already.**

16-22. **Spe, in expectation** (not hope).—**Fraedicatione, by open (prae-) avowal.**—19. **Actor, as plaintiff, i. e., attorney for the plaintiff.** **Actor** is opposed to **reus, the defendant.**—21. **Reconciliare—amissam, to recover your lost reputation with regard to** (lit., of) **trials.**—22. **Gratiam, favor.**

23-25. **Possetis.** As a perf. definite (**adduxi, I have brought up**) precedes, we should expect *possitis*.—24. **Aerarii.**—See note on line 16, page 57.—25. **Juris urbani, of the city's justice, which** Verres, when praetor, rendered wholly corrupt and venal, and which he was now endeavoring to pervert by bribery.

201 1-5. **Istius.** See note on line 2, page 13.—2. **Religionem veritatemque, the sanctity and the rectitude.**—5. **Videatur, shall appear.** In rendering the subjunctive, employ those auxiliaries which best convey the real meaning.

6-9. Ut—confiteor. The leading proposition is omitted. A. & S. § 262, Rem. 8.—**Cum, although:** hence (1) the concessive subjunct. *factae sint*; A. & S. § 263, 5, and Rem. 1; H. 518, I; B. 1282; A. 326, and (2) *tamen, yet*, line 10.—**8. Devitarim = devitaverim.** Subjunct. by attraction. A. & S. § 266, 1; H. 527; A. 340; G. 666.—**9. Reppulerim = repulerim.**

12-18. Tantum, so much, qualifies *commovet*, line 14.—**16. M.** = Manius, but **M.** = Marcus.—**17. Ordini—senatorio, finally, the senatorial order** (and) *name*.—**18. Dictitat.** A frequentative verb. **Eis—metuendum = that those men ought to fear.** See note on line 11, page 30.

22-30. Si belongs to *esset*.—**23. Tam—quam, as—as.**—**30. Factus sit.** Subjunct. because the clause is regarded as an integral part of the thought or expression of some other person than the writer.

34-39. Offenderet, he stumbled (lighted) *upon*.—**Diem = time.**—**36. Biduo, by two days.** Abl. of degree of difference.—**39. Inquisitor,** who undertook to impeach Verres for his former extortions in Achaia, and to collect the evidence in 108 days.

2-14. Obii, I traversed.—**5. Non qui = non ut is,** hence *adduceret* subj. of purpose.—**11. Defixurus sim, I will fasten.** Subjunct. future (of result). A. & S. § 260, II., Rem. 7, (2); H. 481, III. 1; B. 1172.—**12. Equites.** See note on line 24, page 16, and line 15, page 74.—**14. Tot tam.** For *tot et tam*.

22-30. Fuerit, was. Subjunct. in oratio obliqua.—**Quo posset** (subjunct. of purpose). When is *quo* (= *ut eo*, that by this) used in preference to *ut*? A. & S. § 262, Rem. 9; H. 497; A. 317, b.; G. 545, 2.—**30. Order:** *ut deligeretur* (there should he selected) *ex senatu ejus* (i. e., *Verri's*) *arbitratu qui* (= *one who*) *fieret reus, qui, dum hic* (i. e., *Verres*) *compararet quae* (= *alia quae*) *essent opus, diceret causam* (should plead his cause) *interea ante eum* (i. e., *Verrem*).

37-38. Rejectione, the rejection, i. e., challenging.—**38. Rationem, consideration.**

4-12. Copia, fluency.—**5. Jam pridem** (now a long time) = *long ago*.—**9. Quid aliud = what else.**—**Carbonem,** if retained, is in apposition with *consulem*.—**12. Sortis, of drawing lots,** of deciding by lot.

13-24. Legatio, office of deputy, legatus.—**17. Quaestorium = as when he was quaestor.**—**18. Pro quaestore, proquaestor.**—**22. In—dicendo, in pronouncing judgment, giving judicial decisions.**—**24. Addictio** (the adjudging) *et condonatio bonorum possessionumque contra instituta omnium.*

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- 203** 37. *Non abjudicaretur, was not judicially declared forfeited.*
- 204** 1-5. *Coactae, sc., sunt.* — 4. *Absentes—facti, accused in their absence* (lit., made defendants). — *Rei, from reus.* — 5. *Indicta causa* (lit., their cause being unpleaded) = *without trial.*
- 14-28. *Quae victores, which they (when) victorious.* — 18. *Religionibus, ceremonials* (rites) *of religion.* — 25. *At enim, but then.* *At* suggests the objection of a supposed opponent, and *enim, etc.,* states it. — 28. *Quoque* follows the emphatic word.
- 33-39. *Quae scit, which they (i. e., multitudo) know.* — 35. *Id* is defined by the object clause *ut—opponat.* — 39. *Inania, the emptiness.* Neut. plu.
- 205** 3-10. *Praesidio.* Abl. of cause. (There is no need of referring it specially to *confidēre.* See H. 419, V. 1). — 4. *Aliud quiddam, something else.* — *Jam diu.* See note on line 21, page 13. — 5. *In manibus, in hand.* — 7. *Prius, first;* because two things are referred to. — *Ut, how.* — 10. *Mansit, i. e., redemptio, the buying off.*
- 12-18. *Sortitione, the drawing of lots.* The various provinces, and the functions of the praetors and other officers, were assigned by lot. — *Istius limits spem.* — 16 *Libelli, memoranda* (little books). 17. *Nota, color, sordes, infamy, shame, baseness.* — 18. *His sentiis adlini, to be attached to these sentiments* (purposes).
- 24-39. Order: *caedemque insidiae comparantur vestrae famae fortunisque omnium, etc.* — 32. *Fit obviam, meets.* — *Multitudini.* A. & S. § 228, 1; II. 392, II.; B. 870: A. 228, b. — 37. *Pedestemp-tim, warily, carefully.* — 38. *Ratio, a regard.* — 39. *Fornicem Fabianum, the arch of Fabius;* a triumphal arch built by Quintus Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus in the Via Sacra. See Plan of the Forum.
- 206** 4-11. *Consistit, he stops.* — 8. *Immo vero.* See note on line 19, page 105. — *Narrabat, he would tell me about it.* Imperf. of repeated action. — 11. *Ratione, the nature, kind.*
- 19-26. *Quid igitur, sc., censetis, what then do you think?* A. & S. § 229, Rem. 3, 2; B. 720, b; Z. § 769. — 22. *Nihil, sc., valebit.*
23. *Quid.* See references to *quid igitur*, above. — 26. *Vertentur, will depend.* As a deponent (in a middle sense).
- 28-31. *Optimus quisque, all the good, all the best men.* A. & S. § 207, Rem. 35, (b); H. 458, 1; B. 1052; A. 93, c. — 31. *De—judiciis, in regard to transferring trials to the equites and tribuni aerarii: nos, in line 29, meaning nos senatores.* See note on line 7, page 57.
- 34-38. *Nova, the recent.* — 38. *Obtigisset, it had fallen, i. e., by lot.* — 38. *Ut—quaereret, that he should conduct inquiries in regard*

to extortion. — **Pecuniis repetundis**, lit., *moneys to be recovered* 206
on charges preferred for extortion.

2-10. Sane, well, of course. — **3. Neque tamen** = et tamen non, 207
and yet (I did) not. — **5. Unum illud**, only this. — **8. Quasi**, about,
with numerals. — **10. Nomine**, on account, i. e., to prevent my elec-
tion. — **Divisores**, the distributors of money, to buy votes.

15-17. Praetura. Verres was praetor 74-73 B. C. — **17. Quan-
tam**, i. e., tantam pecuniam quantam vellent.

21-27. Romilia = ex Romilia tribu, of the Romilian tribe. A. &
S. § 246, Rem. 3. — **23. HS** = IIS, i. e., II and Sēmis = semis —
tertius (two and a half of the third), contracted into sestertius, two
and a half asses. Ten sestertii = about thirty-nine cents. (Ac-
cording to some, 40-86 cents). HS in the text = *sestertii*. A. & S.
§ 327, N. B.; H. 713, IV. 3; B. 1557; A. 377; Z. § 872. — **27. Prae-
monebat**, i. e., *quidam*, line 11.

35-39. Ratig, my plan, course. — **36. Hoc iudicio**. And there-
fore I would have no time to prosecute them. — **Districium** — **fu-
turum**, would be occupied and impeded (lit., would have been, etc.,
i. e., by the time I would desire to prosecute). — **Districium futu-
rum** (= *districium fore*) is a very rare form, and may be called a
fut. perf. infin. A. & S. § 268, Rem. 4, (b); H. 544, 2; B. 1134;
Z. § 594; M. § 410, Obs. 2. — **39. In eo**, in that matter, to go or not.

4-11. Coepta sunt, began. Why not *coeperunt*? A. & S. § 183, 208
Note 2; H. 297, 1; A. 143, α.; G. 424, 1. — **5. Cursare** = *cursabat*,
historical infin. — **6. Tribus**. See note on line 32, page 116. — **9.
Ut** — **ne**, for the simple *ne*. — **11. Honore**, i. e., the aedileship.

19. Sed *. The * indicates a corruption in the text. Kayser
reads [non solum, sed]. Some of the MSS. omit these words, and
read instead *consulem etiam Q. Metellum*.

20. Dedit — **videatur**, for he has given (Verres) such (ejus modi)
an indication of his wish, that he (Metellus) seems to have given it to
that criminal before you in return for the tribes voting first at the
comitia, i. e., which Verres bribed to vote for Metellus! The tribes
and centuries voting first were called **praerogativae**, and their
choice was very generally followed by the remaining tribes and
centuries. See note on line 17, page 73.

26. Alter consul, Q. Metellus. See List of Consuls.

1-15. Committis, you allow. — **9. M. Caesonius**. Aedile elect 209
with Cicero, B. C. 70. — **10. Accusatoris**, i. e., Cicero. — **12. Con-
silio**, council, of judges. — **14. Juniano consilio**, the council of
Junius, i. e., the court of inquiry into the murder of Cluentius,
B. C. 74, over which C. Junius presided. Dict. Biog. — **15. In
medium** = to the light. An expression quite idiomatic.

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209 16-33. *Ex*, after. — *Kal.* = *Kalendis*. — **20.** *Tristis, glum, stern*
27. *Subsortiemur*, we will choose a substitute by lot. — **29.** *Secun*
dum, after (lit., following, from *sequor*). — **33.** *Sextiles*. See not
 on line 12, page 175. — *Hora VIII.* = *hora octava*, at two o'clock
 (Others, *hora nona*).

35-37. *Ludos votivos*, the votive games. "Among the game
 occasioned by vows, the principal were such as were promised an
 appointed by generals in war." Eschenburg. Pompey had ju
 successfully terminated the war against Sertorius in Spain, an
 that against Spartæus in Italy. — **37.** *Romani*, i. e., *ludi*; al
 called *ludi circenses Romani* and *ludi magni*: celebrated every ye
 from the fourth to the twelfth of September, in honor of Jupite
 Juno, and Minerva. (According to others, in honor of Jupite
 Consus, and Neptunus Equestris). *Diet. Antiqq.* See note on li
 37, page 45.

210 2-9. *Victoriae*, of *Victory*, the personification of victory. — *Plu*
beios, sc., *ludos*, celebrated on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of Nover
 ber, to commemorate the reconciliation between the patricians an
 plebeians after the first secession to the Mons Sacer. *Diet. Antiqq.*
9. *Et (se) committere suam (tabellam) jurato* (abl. absol.), qua
tabellas aliorum injurato. The presiding judge drew out of the ur
 the number of names proper to constitute the jury. See note o
 line 19, page 113.

11-33. *Nunc jam*. Note, line 24, page 83. — **18.** *Compositio*
better equipped. — **24.** *Tabulis*, by the records. — **32.** *Istius — rati*
oni, lit., a course of that kind = *such a course*. — **33.** *Binos*, th
 two, first mentioned. See note on line 38, page 75.

35. *Comperendinem* = *I may commence the second part of th*
action. "After the passing of the *Lex Servilia* (about B. C. 104)
 the process in *De Repetundis* was altogether peculiar, for at th
 period *Comperendinatio* was introduced. By this arrangement
 all trials *De Repetundis* were divided into two distinct parts, *Actio*
Prima and *Actio Secunda*. In the *Actio Prima*, the accuser gav
 an outline of the case; the defender then replied; and the wit
 nesses were examined. The proceedings were now suspended
 until the next day but one (*perendie*), when the *Actio Secunda* too
 place." Ramsay's *Man. of Rom. Antiqq.*

211 3-35. *Periculum*, trial, proof. — **16.** *De industria*, intentionally
 on purpose. — **19.** *Dignum in quo*, deserving that in it (in quo = u
 in eo), and hence *contenderem*, I should strain, subjunct. of resul
 after *dignum*. — **31.** *Deponere*, sc., *pecuniam*. — **32.** *Sequestres*
agents, in bribery. — **35.** *Abstineant*, let them hold off. *Ab* is
perative.

3-35. *Præ*, in comparison with. — 7. *Rebus*, cases. — 10. *In*, in the case of. — 14. *Sublata in*, being laid upon. — 16. *Minoris*, for a less sum, *HS tricies*, than three million sesterces. *HS* here = sestertiorum, sestertiūm. With *tricies* supply *centenis milibus*: in full, *tricies centenis milibus sestertiūm*. A. & S. § 327, Rem. 6; H. 713, IV. and 1; B. 1558; A. 379; Z. § 873. — 17. *Praetorium*, of praetorian rank. — 19. *Lis* — *sit*, the damages were fixed. — 20. *Enomine*, on this account. — 22. *Peculatus*, gen. of the crime. — 23. *De majestate*, for offending against the majesty of the people. — 27. *Incognita*, being untried, not examined. — 34. *Discoloribus signis*, with tokens of various colors, implying that each judge had his color. — 35. *Sententiae*, the votes, i. e., the tablets containing them.

3-33. *Cujus fiducia*, by a reliance upon whom. *Fiducia*, abl. of cause. — *Spoliaret*. Subjunct. in oratio obliqua. — 7. *Rem*, property, profit. — 8. *Alterum annum*. — 17. *Ablaturum*, from aufero. — 29. *Quo*, wherefore. Abl. of cause. — 33. *Cui*, for this. — *Loco*, at the right time, seasonably. Adverbial abl.

4-31. *Verbo*, in word, so far as the word was concerned. — *Re vera*, in fact. — 5. *Hoc fugit*, did this escape the notice of. — 7. *Pompeio referente de*, Pompey laying (before the senate) the subject of. See note on line 6, page 23. — 12. *Fuisse desideraturos*, would have desired. See note on line 14, page 125. — 14. *Ad*, near. — 17. *In eo* = in his favor, lit., in his case. — 18. *Idem* = he also. — 28. *Vel tenuissimum*, even the very poorest. *Vel* gives emphasis to the superlative. A. & S. § 127, 4; Z. § 108. — 31. *Esse integrum*, to be upright. *Integrum*, acc., sc., hominem.

1-39. *Gratia*, by his favor, credit, standing. — 4. *Ut nemo conetur contendere* (to ask, solicit) a vobis ut, etc. — 12. *Conceptam*, incurred. — *Ordini*. Dat. of disadvantage. — 15. *Hoc* — *dignitate* = amid this splendor and this dignity. *Splendore*, abl. absol. — 26. *Mehercule*. See note on line 9, page 19. — 28. *Persequendam*, punishing. — *Defuturam esse*. — 38. *Fac* = let. — *Paternae* — *Aciliae*, of your father's Acilian law, proposed by M. Acilius Glabrio (about B. C. 101), allowing neither ampliatio nor comperdinatio. — 39. *Veniat*, sc., memoria. A. & S. § 211, Rem. 8, (5).

3-39. *Domesticæ*, of your house, family. — 4. *Non sinant*, will not permit: subjunct. of result (*quæ* = ut eæ, so that they). — 8. *Scaevolæ*. P. Mucius Scaevola. — 10. *Scauri*. M. Aemilius Scaurus, born B. C. 163, consul in B. C. 115, and again in 107. — 13. *Praetore*. Abl. absolute. — *Delecto* — *consilio*, and (with) a select council of judges. — *Noce[n]ti reo*, the accused being guilty.

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- 216** Abl. absol. — **15. Rationem**, a regard, consideration. — **16. Mihi** — **est** = *I am resolved*, lit., it is fixed for me. — **Committere**, to allow. — **18. Siculi**, if retained, is an instance of anacoluthon. — **20. Cum**, although, with **arcesserent**, concessive subjunct. — **Novo exemplo**, lit., by a new example = *in a manner without precedent*. — **24. Eorum imperio**, under their (i. e., the consuls') administration. Imperio, abl. of cause. — **27. Responderi** = *an answer should be given*. See note on line 11, page 30. — **32. Censendi**, of being rated, of having their census taken. The gerund in a passive sense. A. & S. § 275, I., Rem. 2; H. 562, 5; B. 1326; Z. § 658. — **35. Omnium esse**, should belong to all. — **39. Ita constituam**, I will so arrange.
- 217** 3-21. **Crimen**, the accusation. — 6. **In — res**, for each item, charge. 9. **Altera**, in the second. — **Actione**, abl. of time when. — **15. Quadringenties centena milia sestertiâ** = 40,000,000 *sesterces*. See note and references, line 16, page 212. — **21. Dixi**. Omitted in some of the MSS.



ROMAN CONSULS

DURING CICERO'S LIFE.

Anno actatis Ciceronis.	ROMAN CONSULS.	A. C.	A. U. C.
1	C. Atilius Serranus, Q. Servilius Caepio.	106	648
2	P. Rutilius Rufus, Cn. Mallius.	105	649
3	C. Marius II., C. Flavius Fimbria.	104	650
4	C. Marius III., L. Aurelius Orestes.	103	651
5	C. Marius IV., Q. Lutatius Catulus.	102	652
6	C. Marius V., M. Aquilius.	101	653
7	C. Marius VI., L. Valerius Flaccus.	100	654
8	M. Antonius (orator), A. Postumius Albinus.	99	655
9	Q. Caelius Metellus Nepos, T. Didius.	98	656
10	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, P. Licinius Crassus.	97	657
11	Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, C. Cassius Longinus.	96	658
12	L. Licinius Crassus, Q. Mucius Scaevola.	95	659
13	C. Caelius Caldus, L. Domitius Ahenobarbus.	94	660
14	C. Valerius Flaccus, M. Herennius.	93	661
15	C. Claudius Pulcher, M. Perperna.	92	662
16	L. Marcius Philippus, Sex. Julius Caesar.	91	663
17	L. Julius Caesar, P. Rutilius Lupus.	90	664
18	Cn. Pompeius Strabo, L. Porcius Cato.	89	665
19	L. Cornelius Sulla, Q. Pompeius Rufus.	88	666
20	Cn. Octavius, L. Cornelius Cinna.	87	667
21	L. Cornelius Cinna II., C. Marius VII.	86	668
22	L. Cornelius Cinna III., Cn. Papirius Carbo.	85	669
23	Cn. Papirius Carbo II., L. Cornelius Cinna IV.	84	670
24	L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus, C. Junius Norbanus Bulbus.	83	671
25	C. Marius (C. F.), Cn. Papirius Carbo III.	82	672
26	M. Tullius Decula, Cn. Cornelius Dolabella.	81	673
27	L. Cornelius Sulla II., Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius.	80	674
28	P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus, App. Claudius Pulcher.	79	675
29	M. Aemilius Lepidus, Q. Lutatius Catulus.	78	676
30	D. Junius Brutus, Mam. Aemilius Lepidus.	77	677
31	Cn. Octavius, C. Scribonius Curio.	76	678
32	L. Octavius, C. Aurelius Cotta.	75	679
33	L. Licinius Lucullus, M. Aurelius Cotta.	74	680
34	M. Terentius Varro Lucullus, C. Cassius Varus.	73	681
35	L. Gellius Poplicola, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodi- anus.	72	682
36	Cn. Aufidius Orestes, P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura.	71	683
37	Cn. Pompeius Magnus, M. Licinius Crassus.	70	684
38	Q. Hortensius, Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus.	69	685

Anno actatis Ciceronis.	ROMAN CONSULS.	A. C.	A. U. C.
39	L. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Marcius Rex.	68	686
40	C. Calpurnius Piso, M. Acilius Glabrio.	67	687
41	M. Aemilius Lepidus, L. Volcatius Tullus.	66	688
42	L. Aurelius Cotta, L. Manlius Torquatus.	65	689
43	L. Julius Caesar, C. Marcius Figulus.	64	690
44	M. Tullius Cicero, C. Antonius.	63	691
45	D. Junius Silanus, L. Licinius Murena.	62	692
46	M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus, M. Valerius Messala Niger.	61	693
47	L. Afranius, Q. Caecilius Metellus Celer.	60	694
48	C. Julius Caesar, M. Calpurnius Bibulus.	59	695
49	L. Calpurnius Piso Caesonius, A. Gabinius.	58	696
50	P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, Q. Caecilius Metellus Nepos.	57	697
51	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, L. Marcius Philippus.	56	698
52	Cn. Pompeius Magnus II., M. Licinius Crassus II.	55	699
53	L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, App. Claudius Pulcher.	54	700
54	Cn. Domitius Calvinus, M. Valerius Messala.	53	701
55	Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. (alone until August 1st), Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio.	52	702
56	Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, M. Claudius Marcellus.	51	703
57	L. Aemilius Paullus, C. Claudius Marcellus.	50	704
58	C. Claudius (M. F.) Marcellus, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus.	49	705
59	C. Julius Caesar II., P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus.	48	706
60	C. Julius Caesar, Dictator, M. Antonius, Magister Equitum.	47	707
61	C. Julius Caesar III., M. Aemilius Lepidus.	46	708
62	C. Julius Caesar IV., Dictator, M. Aemilius Lepidus, Magister Equitum.	45	709
63	C. Julius Caesar V., M. Antonius (P. Cornelius Dolabella in Caesaris locum Cos. sufficitur).	44	710
64	C. Vibius Pansa, Aulus Hirtius.	43	711



LEXICON.

A

- A.**, for Aulus.
A, **ab**, **abs**, *prep. with the ablat.*, from, of; by; on, at, in; after; at the hands of.
Abdico, **ère**, **avi**, **atum**, *tr.* (ab + dico), to resign, renounce, lay down, abdicate.
Abditus, **a**, **um**, *adj.* (and *part. from Abdo*), hidden, concealed, remote, unknown.
Abdo, **ère**, **didi**, **ditum**, *tr.* (ab + do), to hide, secrete, conceal, remove.
Abduco, **ère**, **xi**, **ctum**, *tr.* (ab + duco), to lead away, withdraw, draw off, remove, lead aside.
Abéo, **ire**, **ivi** or **ii**, **itum**, *irr. intr.* (ab + eo), to go away, depart.
Aberro, **ère**, **avi**, **atum**, *intr.* (ab + erro), to go astray, wander, deviate.
Abhorreo, **ère**, **ui**, —, *intr.* (ab + horreo), to shrink back from; to be averse to; to vary or differ from; to be inconsistent with.
Abjectus, **a**, **um**, *adj.* (and *part. from Abjicio*), disheartened, desponding; low, abject, worthless, unprincipled.
Abjicio, **ère**, **jeci**, **jectum**, *tr.* (ab + jacio), to throw away, cast off; to prostrate; to debase, humble, degrade.
Abjudico, **ère**, **avi**, **atum**, *tr.* (ab + judico), to give sentence against, to declare forfeited.
Ablatus, **a**, **um**, *part. from Auféro*.

ABS

- Abnûo**, **ère**, **ui**, **atum** or **utum**, *tr.* (ab + nuo), to refuse by a nod; to deny, refuse, decline.
Abripio, **ère**, **ipui**, **eptum**, *tr.* (ab + rapio), to take away by violence, tear or drag away, carry off; to detach, withdraw.
Abrôgo, **ère**, **avi**, **atum**, *tr.* (ab + rogo), to annul, repeal, abrogate; to deprive.
Abs. See **A**, **ab**.
Absconditus, **a**, **um**, *adj.* (and *part. from Abscondo*), hidden, concealed, secret, unknown.
Abscondo, **ère**, **didi** or **di**, **ditum**, *tr.* (abs + condo), to hide, conceal, withdraw.
Absens, **entis**, *adj.* (abs + ens), absent, abroad; in one's absence.
Absolutio, **onis**, *f.* (absolvo), an absolving; acquittal.
Absolutus, **a**, **um**, *adj.* (and *part. from Absolvo*), free, unrestrained; complete, absolute.
Absolvo, **ère**, **vi**, **atum**, *tr.* (ab + solvo), to set free, release; to discharge, acquit, absolve; to complete, conclude.
Abstinentia, **ae**, *f.* (abstineo), abstinence, self-restraint, moderation, temperance.
Abstinéo, **ère**, **ui**, **entum**, *tr.* (abs + teneo), to abstain from, refrain from, keep from.
Abstrâho, **ère**, **xi**, **ctum**, *tr.* (abs + traho), to draw, drag or pull away; to withdraw, remove.

Abstŭli. See **Anſero.**

Absum, esse, fui or afui, irr. intr. (ab + sum), to be absent, distant or away; to stand aloof; to be wanting, far from.

Abundantia, ae, f. (abundans), abundance, fulness, plenty.

Abundo, ăre, ăvi, ătum, intr. (ab + unda), to overflow, abound; to be abundant.

Abutor, i, ūsus, dep. (ab + utor), to abuse, misuse, make an improper use of.

Ac, conj., and, and also; than, as.
Ac si, as if. *Simul ac,* as soon as.

Accedo, ăre, cessi, cessum, intr. (ad + cedo), to approach, draw near, come to; to accede; to be added to. *Accedebat,* there was added.

Accelero, ăre, ăvi, ătum, tr. and intr. (ad + celero), to hasten, accelerate; to make haste.

Acceptus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *Accipio*), acceptable, agreeable, grateful, pleasing.

Accessus, ūs, m. (accedo), an approach; access, entrance.

Accido, ăre, cidi, —, intr. (ad + cado), to fall down, come upon, fall upon; to befall, happen, occur.

Accipio, ăre, ăpi, eptum, tr. (ad + capio), to receive, accept, take; to hear, learn, perceive; to comprehend; to approve.

Accius or Attius, i, m., a distinguished Roman poet.

Accommodatus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *Accommodo*), suitable, proper, adapted, accommodated.

Accomodo, ăre, ăvi, ătum, tr. (ad + commodo), to adapt, adjust, fit; to apply, arrange, accommodate.

Accubo, ăre, ui, itum, intr. (ad + cubo), to lie near or by; to recline at table or at meals.

Accumbo, ăre, cubui, cubitum, intr. (ad + cumbo), to lie down;

in partic., to recline at table or at meals.

Accurato, adv. (accuratus), carefully, accurately, attentively.

Accusatio, ōnis, f. (accuso), an accusation, indictment.

Accusator, ōris, m. (accuso), an accuser.

Accuso, ăre, ăvi, ătum, tr. (ad + causa), to accuse, arraign; to blame, censure.

Acer, acris, ăcre, adj. sharp, pungent; violent, severe; fierce, fiery, vehement; acute, keen, penetrating, shrewd; active, spirited, ardent.

Acerbe, adv. (acerbus), harshly, roughly, sharply, bitterly, severely.

Acerbitas, ătis, f. (acerbus), harshness, severity, rigor; trouble, calamity.

Acerbus, a, um, adj. (acer), sour; bitter, harsh, rough; severe, cruel, grievous; austere, morose.

Acervus, i, m., a heap, hoard, pile; a crowd.

Achăia, ae, f. Achaia, on the gulf of Corinth. In B. C. 146, all of Greece became a Roman province under the name of Achaia.

Achăicus, a, um, adj. (Achaia), Achaian, Grecian.

Achilles, is, m., Achilles.

Acies, ei, f. the edge, point of a spear, etc.; keen look, the sight of the eye; the order of battle, battle-array, an army in order of battle, a battle; acuteness, insight, discernment.

Acilius, a, um, adj. Acilian.

Acquiesco, ăre, ăvi, ătum, intr. (ad + quiesco), to repose, rest; to find rest or pleasure in, to rejoice; to be satisfied with, acquiesce in.

Acorimonia, ae, f. (acer), pungency, sharpness; energy, activity, keenness.

Acrius, adv., comp. acrius, sup.

- acerrime** (acer), sharply, keenly, vigorously, eagerly; severely, harshly, cruelly.
- Acroāma, ātis, n.**, anything heard with pleasure, gratification of the ear; a performer, player; a buffoon.
- Actio, ōnis, f.** (ago), an action, act; an action at law, suit, process; an accusation, charge, indictment.
- Actor, ōris, m.** (ago), an actor, doer; a plaintiff; a player.
- Actum, i, n.** (ago), generally **Acta, ōrum, n. pl.**, acts, actions, deeds, exploits.
- Actus, ūs, m.** (ago), an action, act.
- Actus, a, um, part. from Ago.**
- Actio, ēre, ui, ūtum, tr.** (acus), to point, sharpen; to incite, stimulate, instigate, provoke, urge.
- Acus, ūs, f.**, a needle; a pin.
- Acute, adv.** (acutus), acutely, sharply, keenly; violently, severely.
- Ad, prep. with the accus.**, to, unto, at, near, toward, in, about; against, according to, after; besides, in addition to, in reply to; for, next to, in regard to.
- Adaequo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (ad + aequo), to make level, to equal, to level with.
- Adāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (ad + amo), to begin to love, to take a fancy to.
- Addico, ēre, xi, etum, tr.** (ad + dico), to award, adjudge, sentence; to devote, give up.
- Addictio, ōnis, f.** (addico), an awarding, adjudging.
- Addo, ēre, didi, ditum, tr.** (ad + do), to add, give, impart, bestow; to gain, acquire; to appoint, assign.
- Adduco, ēre, xi, etum, tr.** (ad + duco), to lead, bring, conduct to; to bring on, cause; to reduce; to induce, persuade.
- Adēmi.** See **Adīmo.**
- Adēo, ire, ivi or il, itum, intr.** (ad + eo), to go to, approach, come near; to encounter, attack; to undertake, incur.
- Adēo, adv.** (ad + eo), so, so far, to such a degree, insomuch; besides, too; so much; indeed, even; therefore, accordingly.
- Adeps, ipis, m. and f.**, fat, grease, suet, fatness.
- Adeptus, a, um, part. from Adīpiscor.**
- Adēram.** See **Adsum.**
- Adfero, ferre, attūli or attūli, adlātum, irr. tr.** (ad + fero), to bring, take, carry to; to cause, produce, occasion; to report, announce.
- Adfingo, ēre, inxi, ictum, tr.** (ad + fingo), to form, fashion, devise, make; to add, join, annex; to ascribe, attribute.
- Adfinis, e, adj.** (ad + finis), contiguous, adjoining, adjacent, connected, related; related by marriage; as a noun, a relation by marriage.
- Adfluo, ēre, uxi, uxum, intr.** (ad + fluo), to flow to or toward; to run or flock toward; to abound in, be abundant.
- Adhibeo, ēre, ui, itum, tr.** (ad + habeo), to adopt, use, employ; to take, admit, receive; to furnish, give.
- Adhortor, āri, ātus, dep.** (ad + hortor), to exhort, encourage.
- Adhuc, adv.** (ad + huc), hitherto, thus far, as yet, still, even yet.
- Adīmo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, tr.** (ad + emo), to take away, remove, deprive of.
- Adīpiscor, i, adeptus, dep.** (ad + apiscor), to obtain, attain, acquire; to reach, get, overtake.
- Aditus, ūs, m.** (adeo), an approach, access; an avenue, entrance.
- Adjumentum, i, n.** (adjuvo), assistance, aid, help.
- Adjungo, ēre, nxi, nctum, tr.** (ad + jungo), to join to, add, unite, annex; to acquire, obtain; to apply to, direct to.

Adjutor, ōris, m. (adjuvo), a helper, assistant, aider, abettor.

Adjūvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, tr. (ad + juvo), to help, aid, assist.

Adlatūrus, a, um, part. from Adfero.

Adlino, ěre, lēvi, lītum, tr. (ad + lino), to besmear, varnish over, draw over, attach or impart to.

Administer, tri, m. (ad + minister), an attendant, servant; a manager, assistant, promoter.

Administra, ae, f. (ad + ministra), a female servant, assistant, a handmaid.

Administro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad + ministro), to serve, furnish aid; to manage, conduct, guide, administer, execute, accomplish.

Admirabilis, e, adj. (admiror), admirable, wonderful.

Admirandus, a, um, adj. (and part. from admiror), admirable, wonderful.

Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror), admiration, wonder, surprise, astonishment.

Admiror, āri, ātus, dep. (ad + miror), to wonder at, admire; to be astonished.

Admitto, ěre, misi, missum, tr. (ad + mitto), to send to or forward; to admit; to permit, allow; to commit, perpetrate.

Admoněo, ěre, ui, ĭtum, tr. (ad + moneo), to remind, admonish, warn, advise; to encourage, incite.

Admonitus, ūs, m. (admoneo), an admonition, exhortation.

Admurmuratio, ōnis, f. (ad + murmuratio), a murmuring, low murmuring.

Adnĕo, ěre, ui, ūtum, intr. (ad + nuo), to nod with the head, to nod to; to nod assent, promise, assent.

Adolescens, entis, adj. (adoleseo),

growing up, young; as a noun, c. g. a youth, young man or woman.

Adolescentia, ae, f. (adolescens), youth, the period of youth.

Adolescentulus, i, m. (adolescens), a young man, a youth.

Adolesco, ěre, ěvi, ultum, intr. (ad + olesco), to grow up, mature; to increase, augment, become greater.

Adorior, ĭri, ortus, dep. (ad + orior), to attack, assail; to undertake.

Adorno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad + orno), to furnish, provide with, fit out, equip; to decorate, adorn, embellish.

Adquiro, ěre, quisivi, quistum, tr. (ad + quaero), to acquire, gain, obtain, procure.

Adsĕdi. See Adsideo.

Adsentior, ĭri, ensus, dep. (ad + sentio), to assent, approve, agree.

Adsĕquor, i, cĕtus, dep. (ad + sequor), to follow, overtake; to gain, attain to, obtain.

Adservo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad + servo), to keep, preserve, guard, observe.

Adsideo, ěre, sĕdi, sessum, intr. (ad + sedeo), to sit by or near; take a seat near.

Adsignatio, ōnis, f. (adsigno), an assignment, allotment.

Adsigno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad + signo), to designate, appoint, assign; to ascribe.

Adsto, āre, stiti, —, intr. (ad + sto), to stand near or by; stand at one's side.

Adsum, esse, fui, irr. intr. (ad + sum), to be present or at hand; to stand by, assist, aid, help; come, be near.

Adulter, ěri, m., an adulterer.

Adulterium, i, n. (adulter), adultery, adulteration.

Adultus, a, um, part. from Adoleseo.

Adventicius, a, um, adj. (adve-

- nio), coming from abroad, foreign, strange, unusual.
Adventus, ūs, m. (advenio), a coming, arrival, approach.
Adversarius, a, um, adj. (adversus), turned toward, fronting.
Adversarius, i, m., an opponent, adversary, rival.
Adversio, ōnis, f., employment.
Adversor, āri, ātus, dep. (adversus), to resist, oppose.
Adversus, prep. with the accus. (adverto), against; toward; in opposition to.
Adversus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *adverto*), opposite, fronting, in front; adverse, contrary, unfavorable.
Adversus, i, m., an adversary, opponent.
Advesperascit, āvit, impers. intr. (ad + vesper), it approaches evening, evening is approaching.
Advocatus, i, m. (advoco), a counsellor, advocate, attorney.
Aedes, ium, and Aedis, is, f., in the sing., a room, chamber, apartment; a temple; in the plur., a house, dwelling; temples.
Aedificium, i, n. (aedifico), an edifice, building.
Aedifico, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (aedes + facio), to build, erect, construct.
Aedilis, is, m. (aedes), an aedile; a Roman magistrate who superintended the repairs of temples and other public buildings, regulated the markets, the expense of funerals, etc.
Aedilitas, ātis, f. (aedilis), the aedileship.
Aegaeus, a, um, adj. Aegaeae.
Aeger, gra, grum, adj. weak, sick, diseased; unhappy, afflicted.
Aegre, adv., comp. *aegrius, sup. aegerrime* (aeger), hardly, scarcely; with difficulty, unwillingly, vexatiously.
Aegrōtus, a, um, adj. (aeger), sick, ill, diseased.
- Aegyptus, i, f.,** Egypt.
Aemilius, i, m., the name of a Roman *gens*, distinguished for the illustrious men whom it furnished, e. g. L. Aemilius Paulus.
Aemŭlus, a, um, adj. emulous, envious. **Aemŭlus, i, m.,** a rival, emulator, imitator.
Aēnēus, a, um, adj. (aes), made of copper or bronze; brazen, bronze.
Aequabiliter, adv. (aequalis), equally, evenly, uniformly, equably.
Aequalis, e, adj. (aequus), equal, like, similar; even, level, plain; contemporary.
Aequalitas, ātis, f. (aequalis), equality, similarity; evenness.
Aequaliter, adv. (aequalis), equally, uniformly, equably; proportionally.
Aeque, adv. (aequus), equally, in like manner, alike, as much as, similarly.
Aequitas, ātis, f. (aequus), equality, evenness, equity, justice; calmness, equanimity.
Aequus, a, um, adj., level, even, smooth; equal, alike, similar; favorable; just, fair, upright; calm, unruffled, unmoved.
Aerarium, i, n. (aes), the treasury (in the temple of Saturn); the public money.
Aerarius, a, um, adj. (aes), pertaining to money; *tribunus aerarius*, a tribune of the treasury, who superintended disbursements of the public money.
Aes, aeris, n., copper, brass, bronze; anything made of copper, etc.; money, coin. *Aes alienum*, another's money, i. e. debt.
Aestas, ātis, f. (aestus), summer, summer heat.
Aestimo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (aes), to estimate, value, rate; to regard, think, esteem, consider.

Aestus, *ūs*, *m.*, heat, fire, glow; a boiling or bubbling up; the tide; force, ardor; doubt, uncertainty.

Aetas, *ātis*, *f.* (for *aevitas*, from *aevum*), age, time of life; life; time. *Aetatem agere*, to pass one's life.

Aeternitas, *ātis*, *f.* (aeternus), eternity, immortality.

Aeternus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (contracted from *aeviternus*), eternal, everlasting, immortal.

Aetoli, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Aetolians.

Affābre, *adv.* (affaber), ingeniously, skillfully.

Afficio, *ēre*, *feci*, *fectum*, *tr.* (ad + facio), to affect; in general, the meaning of this verb is to be determined by the context; to visit (with punishment), to reward, honor; to weaken, debilitate; to endow, furnish, etc.

Affinis, *is*, *m.* See *Adfinis*.

Affirmo, *āre*, *avi*, *ātum*, *tr.* (ad + firmo), to affirm, assert, maintain; to confirm, corroborate.

Afflicto, *āre*, *avi*, *ātum*, *tr. freq.* (affligo), to disquiet, agitate, toss; to trouble, afflict, injure, harass, vex.

Afflictus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (and part. from *affligo*), troubled, afflicted, bowed down, shattered, disordered; downcast, dejected.

Affligo, *ēre*, *ixi*, *iotum*, *tr.* (ad + figo), to dash against, overthrow, prostrate; to distress, vex; to shatter, impair, weaken.

Africa, *ae*, *f.*, Africa.

Africānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Africa), African. **Africānus**, *i*, *m.*, the agnomen of the two Scipios, given to them on account of their conquests in Africa.

Afui, *afuturus*, for *abfui*, *abfuturus*, from *Absum*.

Ager, *gri*, *m.*, a field, farm; land, soil, territory.

Aggrēgo, *āre*, *avi*, *ātum*, *tr.* (ad + greg), to add, join to; to attach, unite to, adhere to.

Agito, *āre*, *avi*, *ātum*, *tr.* (ago), to drive, impel; to agitate, disturb; to carry on, prosecute; to disquiet, trouble; to incite, stimulate; to pass, spend; to meditate, handle, discuss; to manifest, display. *The meaning of this verb must often be determined by the context.*

Agnosco, *ēre*, *nōvi*, *nītum*, *tr.* (ad + nosco), to recognize, know; to own.

Ago, *ēre*, *ēgi*, *actum*, *tr.*, to drive, lead, conduct, direct; to do, make, perform; to treat, transact; to pass, spend. *Aetatem agere*, to pass one's life. *Gratias agere*, to thank. *Agitur*, the question is, the business is. *Age*, come, come now, come on.

Agrarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (ager), pertaining to lands, agrarian.

Agrarii, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the agrarians, those who urged the agrarian laws.

Agrestis, *a*, *adj.* (ager), rustic, rural; rude, clownish, unpolished. **Agrestis**, *is*, *m.*, a peasant, rustic, countryman.

Agriōla, *ae*, *m.* (ager + colo), a farmer, husbandman, gardener.

Ahāla, *ae*, *m.*, a Roman family name, e. g. C. Servilius Ahala.

Aio, *ais*, *ait*, *defect. verb.*, to say, speak, assert, affirm. *Pronounce a'-yo.*

Alācer, *cris*, *cre*, *adj.*, lively, eager, prompt; cheerful, glad.

Alacritas, *ātis*, *f.* (alacer), alacrity, eagerness, ardor, cheerful-ness.

Alauda, *ae*, *f.* (a Celtic word, great songstress), the lark; the name of one of Caesar's legions, raised in Gaul.

Alba, *ae*, *f.*, the name of a town.

Albānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Alba), Alban. *In Albano*, *sc. agro*. **Albani**, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Albans.

Alēa, *ae*, *f.*, a die; a game at dice; accident, hazard, chance.

Alēstor, ōris, m. (alea), a player with dice, a gamester.

Alexander, dŕi, m., Alexander the Great.

Alexandria, ae, f., Alexandria.

Alexandrinus, a, um, adj. (Alexandria), Alexandrine, Alexandrian.

Aliēnigēna, ae, m. (alienus + gigno), foreign, alien. *Subst.*, a foreigner, alien, stranger.

Aliēnus, a, um, adj. (alius), belonging to another, another's, foreign; inconsistent; unfavorable, adverse. *Aes alienum*, another's money = debt. **Alienus, i, m.**, a stranger.

Alio, adv. (alius), to another place, purpose, etc.; elsewhere.

Aliquando, adv. (alius + quando), sometimes, some time, at some time; at length, now at last; formerly.

Aliquantus, a, um, adj. (alius + quantus), some, somewhat, considerable. *Acc. aliquantum*, and *ablat. aliquanto*, as *adv.*, considerably, somewhat, a little, rather.

Aliquis, qua, quod and quid, indef. pron. (alius + quis), some, any; somebody, something, anything; some one, any one.

Aliquo, adv. (aliquis), somewhere, to some place; somewhere else, to some other place.

Aliquot, indecl. adj. pl. (alius + quot), some, several, a few.

Aliter, adv. (alius), otherwise, in a different manner; in any other way, else; moreover.

Aliunde, adv. (alius + unde), from another person, place, or thing; from elsewhere.

Alius, a, ud, adj., other, another, different; *alius — alius*, one — another; *alii — alii*, some — others. *Aliud*, anything else.

Allicio, ēre, lexi, lectum, tr. (ad + lacio), to allure, entice.

Allobrōges, ōgum, m., a people of Gaul.

Allo, ēre, alui, alitum or altum, tr., to feed, nourish, support, maintain.

Alpes, inum, f., the Alps.

Alsiensis, e, adj. (Alesium), Alsi-an. *In Alsiensi, sc. agro*, in the Alsi-an district.

Altare, is, n., and Altarium, i, n. (altus), a high altar.

Alte, adv. (altus), on high, high, highly; deeply, low, far.

Alter, ēra, ērum, gen. alterius, adj., one of two, the other. *Alter — alter*, the one — the other. *Alteri — alteri*, the one party — the other party.

Alternus, a, um, adj. (alter), one after another, by turns, alternate.

Alterūter, alterūtra, alterutrum, gen. alterutrius, adj. (alter + uter), the one or the other, one of the two.

Altus, a, um, adj. (alo), high, tall, lofty, deep, profound.

Alveolus, i, m. dim. (alveus), a small hollow or cavity; a hollow gaming board, upon which the dice were thrown.

Amans, tis, adj. (amo), fond, loving, affectionate.

Ambitio, ōnis, f. (ambio), a going around of candidates to canvass for votes, a candidating; ambition; seeking popularity; flattery, adulation.

Ambo, ae, o, adj. pl., both.

Amburo, ēre, ussi, ustum, tr. (ambi + uro), to burn around, scorch. *Tribunus ambustus*, the singed tribune.

Amens, entis, adj. (a + mens), out of one's senses, mad, senseless, frantic, distracted.

Amentia, ae, f. (amens), madness, folly, mad folly.

Amicio, ire, ieci or ixi, ictum, tr. (am + jacio), to throw around, wrap about, clothe, wrap up.

Amicitia, ae, f. (amicus), friendship, a league of friendship.

- Amicus, a, um, adj.** (amo), friendly, amicable.
- Amicus, i, m.** (amicus), a friend.
- Amisus, i, f,** a town in Pontus.
- Amitto, ěre, misi, missum, tr.** (a + mitto), to send away, dismiss, let go; to lose, throw away.
- Amo, ěre, ěvi, ětum, tr.,** to love, like, delight in.
- Amoenitas, ětis, f.** (amoenus), delightfulness, pleasantness.
- Amor, ěris, m.** (amo), love, affection, desire.
- Ample, adv.** (amplus), amply, largely, abundantly. *Comp.* **amplius**, more, further, longer.
- Amplector, i, exus, dep.** (am + plecto), to embrace, encircle, surround, clasp; to love, cherish.
- Amplexor, ěri, ětus, dep.** (amplector), to embrace, love, cherish.
- Amplifico, ěre, ěvi, ětum, tr.** (amplus + facio), to extend, enlarge, increase; to dilate upon, amplify.
- Amplitudo, inis, f.** (amplus), size, bulk, largeness; greatness, grandeur, dignity.
- Amplus, a, um, adj.,** ample, large, spacious, great; splendid, illustrious.
- An, conj.** *In direct questions it is not translated. In indirect questions, whether. An — an, whether — or.*
- Anceps, cipětis, adj.** (amb + caput), two-headed; twofold, double; doubtful, uncertain, dubious; faithless.
- Ancilla, æ, f.,** a maid-servant, female slave.
- Anoportus, ūs, m.,** a narrow street, lane, or alley.
- Ango, ěre, xi, etum and anxum, tr.,** to press upon, urge; to torment, vex, trouble, distress.
- Angulus, i, m.,** a corner, angle; a nook, lurking-place.
- Angustiae, ěrum, f.** (angustus), a narrow place, defile; narrowness, straitness.
- Angustus, a, um, adj.** (ango), narrow, strait, close, confined, limited.
- Anhelo, ěre, ěvi, ětum, tr. and intr.** (ad + halo), to pant, puff, gasp; to pursue, pant for; to breathe out or forth.
- Ānima, æ, f.,** air, breath; life, the vital principle; the soul, spirit, mind.
- Animadversio, ōnis, f.** (animadverto), notice, observation, inquiry; punishment, chastisement.
- Animadverto, ěre, ti, sum, tr.** (animus + ad + verdo), to turn the mind or attention to, to notice, observe, attend, perceive; to punish.
- Ānimo, ěre, ěvi, ětum, tr.** (anima), to quicken, animate, move, incite to; to be disposed, minded.
- Animose, adv.** (animosus), boldly, spiritedly, courageously.
- Animosus, a, um, adj.** (animus), full of courage, bold, spirited, undaunted.
- Ānimus, i, m.,** the mind, soul; the will, desire, purpose, inclination, design, disposition; heart, courage.
- Ānnius, i, m.,** a Roman gentile name, e. g. T. Ānnius Milo.
- Ānnōna, æ, f.** (annus), the yearly produce; corn, grain, supplies, provisions; the price of grain or of provisions.
- Ānnus, i, m.,** a year.
- Āntē, prep. with the accus.,** before; opposite to; superior to; in advance of; more than.
- Āntē, adv.,** before, formerly; forward, in advance.
- Āntēā, adv.** (ante + ea), before, formerly, previously.
- Antecello, ěre, —, (ante + cello),** to be prominent, distinguish one's self; to surpass, excel.

Antēso, ire, ivi or ii, irr. tr. and intr. (ante + eo), to go before, precede; to surpass, excel, outstrip.

Antefēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, tr. (ante + fero), to carry before; to prefer, set before.

Antelucānus, a, um, adj. (ante + lux), that is or takes place before daybreak; that continues the whole night until daybreak.

Antepōno, ēre, osui, ositum, tr. (ante + pono), to set or place before, to prefer.

Antestor, āri, ātus, dep. (ante + testor), to summon as a witness, to call to witness.

Anteverto, ēre, ti, sum, tr. (ante + verito), to precede, anticipate, prevent; to prefer.

Antigōnus, i, m., Antigonus.

Antiochia, ae, f., Antioch.

Antiochus, i, m., Antiochus.

Antiquitas, ātis, f. (antiquus), antiquity, ancient time.

Antiquus, a, um, adj. (= anticus, from ante), old, ancient, former.

Antiqui, ōrum, m. pl., the ancients.

Antius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Antonius, i, m., a Roman gentile name, e. g. C. Antonius, the consul; M. Antonius, the orator, triumvir, etc.

Apenninus, i, m., the Apennines.

Apērio, ire, erui, ertum, tr. (ad + pario), to open, unveil, discover, disclose, display.

Aperte, adv. (apertus), openly, publicly; clearly, plainly.

Apertus, adj. (aperio), open, clear, plain, manifest, evident.

Apinius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Apollināris, e, adj. (Apollo), in honor of Apollo, Apollinarian.

Apparātus, a, um, adj. (and part. from apparō), splendid, magnificent, sumptuous.

Appāreo, ēre, ui, itum, intr. (ad + pareo), to appear, make one's

appearance; to be evident, apparent; to be seen.

Appāro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad + paro), to prepare, make ready, provide.

Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad + pello), to call, name, address, accost; to appeal to, invoke, entreat; to accuse.

Appētens, entis, adj. (and part. from appetō), desirous, eager, greedy, covetous, fond of.

Appēto, ēre, ivi or ii, itum, tr. (ad + peto), to seek, strive for, aim at; to wish for, desire; to approach; to attack.

Appius, a, um, adj., Appian.

Appius, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

Apprōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad + probō), to approve, favor, commend; to prove, confirm, establish; to render acceptable or satisfactory.

Appropēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. (ad + propero), to hasten, accelerate, hurry.

Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (ad + propinquo), to approach, draw near.

Aptus, a, um, adj. (apo), fitted, suited, adapted, appropriate, conformable; fit, suitable.

Apud, prep. with the accus., at, near, with, in, among; at the house of; before, to.

Apulia, ae, f., Apulia.

Aqua, ae, f., water.

Aquila, ae, f., an eagle; the principal standard of the Roman legion.

Ara, ae, f., an altar.

Arātor, ōris, m. (aro), a ploughman, farmer.

Arbitrātus, ūs, m. (arbitror), will, judgment, opinion; pleasure, choice.

Arbitrium, i, n. (arbitro), the decision of an arbitrator; judgment, decision, award; will, pleasure, inclination.

Arbitror, āri, ātus, dep. (arbi-

ter), to think, judge, suppose, believe.

Arca, *ae, f.* (arceo), a chest, box, coffer; a close prison, cell.

Arceo, *ere, cui, ctum, tr.*, to shut up, inclose; to restrain, prohibit; to keep off, keep at a distance; to hinder, prevent; to protect.

Arcesso, *ere, ivi, itum, tr.* (*pres. inf. pass. arcessi or arcessiri*), to summon, send for, invite; to accuse, arraign.

Archias, *ae, m.*, a Greek poet.

Architectus, *i, m.* (*Ἀρχιτέκτων*), an architect, master builder.

Ardens, entis, adj. (and *part. from ardeo*), burning, on fire, glowing, ardent, eager.

Ardēo, *ere, arsi, arsum, intr.*, to burn, glow, be eager, ardent, impatient.

Ardor, oris, m. (ardeo), a flame, fire, blazing, burning, heat; ardor, eagerness.

Argentēus, *a, um, adj.* (argentum), of silver, silver, silvery.

Argentum, *i, n.*, silver; money.

Argumentor, ari, atus, dep. (argumentum), to adduce proof or as proof, to conclude.

Argumentum, *i, n.* (arguo), an argument, proof, evidence; a sign, indication; a subject, theme.

Argūo, *ere, ui, utum, tr.*, to accuse, charge with, blame; to assert, declare, show.

Aricia, *ae, f.*, a town in Latium.

Ariobarzanes, *is, m.*, a king of Cappadocia.

Arma, orum, n. pl., arms; war.

Armatus, *a, um, adj.* (and *part. from armo*), armed, in arms.

Armatus, *i, m.*, an armed man, soldier.

Armenius, *a, um, adj.*, Armenian.

Armenii, orum, m. pl., the Armenians.

Armo, *ere, avi, atum, tr.* (arma), to arm, equip, furnish.

Arripio, *ere, ipui, eptum, tr.* (ad

+ rapio), to take by force, seize, snatch, lay hold of; to pluck at, reproach.

Arrius, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Arrōgo, *ere, avi, atum, tr.* (ad + rogo), to arrogate, claim as one's own, assume.

Arrōgans, antis, adj. (and *part. from arrōgo*), arrogant, assuming, haughty.

Arroganter, adv. (arrogans), haughtily, arrogantly, proudly.

Ars, tis, f., an art, faculty, quality; skill; character, habit, practice, conduct; artifice, trick, stratagem.

Arsi. See *Ardeo*.

Artifex, icis, m. and f. (ars + facio), an artificer, artist. *Adj.*, skillful, ingenious.

Artificium, *i, n.* (artifex), an art, trade; skill, contrivance; artifice, cunning.

Arx, arcis, f., a lofty place, top or summit of a hill; a castle, stronghold, fortress, citadel.

Ascendo, *ere, di, sum, tr. and intr.* (ad + scando), to ascend, go up, climb.

Ascisco, *ere, scivi, scitum, tr.* (ad + scisco), to take, receive, approve; to admit, unite; to gain over.

Ascribo, *ere, ipsi, iptum, tr.* (ad + scribo), to write besides; to impute, ascribe; to enroll, register.

Asia, ae, f., Asia.

Asiaticus, a, um, adj. (Asia), Asiatic.

Aspectus, ūs, m. (aspicio), a looking at, look, sight, aspect, appearance.

Asperitas, atis, f. (asper), roughness, unevenness; harshness, asperity.

Aspicio, *ere, exi, ectum, tr.* (ad + specio), to look at, behold. *See*

Assensio, ōnis, f. (assentior), sent, agreement, approval.

Assentior. See *Assensio*.

- Assidūo**, *adv.* (assiduus), continually, constantly, assiduously.
- Assiduitas**, *ātis*, *f.* (assiduus), constant attendance, assiduity, continuance.
- Assidūus**, *a, um, adj.* (assideo), continual, unremitting, constant, assiduous.
- Assuefācio**, *ēre, fēci, factum, tr.* (assuetus + facio), to accustom, habituate.
- Astringo**, *ēre, inxi, ictum, tr.* (ad + stringo), to draw close, press, bind, tie; to tighten, contract; to oblige, necessitate.
- Astūtus**, *a, um, adj.*, shrewd, wary; cunning, sly, astute, crafty.
- At**, *conj.*, but, but yet. *At* often serves to introduce the objection of a supposed opponent.
- Athēnae**, *ārum, f. pl.*, Athens.
- Atheniensis**, *e, adj.* (Athenae), Athenian. **Atheniensis**, *is, m.*, an Athenian.
- Atilius**, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.
- Atque**, *conj.* (ad + que), and, and also; than, as. *Simul atque*, as soon as.
- Atqui**, *conj.*, but, but yet, and yet, however.
- Atrium**, *i, n.*, the fore-court, hall, entry.
- Atrocitas**, *ātis, f.* (atrox), atrocity, cruelty, atrociousness.
- Atrociter**, *adv.* (atrox), atrociously, cruelly, fiercely.
- Atrox**, *ōcis, adj.*, fierce, cruel, atrocious, horrible, hideous.
- Attālus**, *i, m.*, Attālus.
- Attendo**, *ēre, di, entum, tr.* (ad + tendo), to stretch, direct, turn toward; to attend to, mind, consider.
- Attenūo**, *āre, āvi, ātum, tr.* (ad + tenuo), to make thin, attenuate, lessen, diminish, impair.
- Attigi**. See **Attingo**.
- Attingo**, *ēre, igi, actum, tr.* (ad + tango), to touch, reach, attain; to border upon; to touch upon, treat briefly; to concern, relate to.
- Attius**, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.
- Attribūo**, *ēre, ui, ūtum, tr.* (ad + tribuo), to attribute, assign, bestow, add.
- Attūli**. See **Adfēro**.
- Auctio**, *ōnis, f.* (augeo), an auction, public sale.
- Auctionārius**, *a, um, adj.* (auctio), pertaining to an auction, at auction, by auction, auctionary.
- Auctionor**, *āri, ātus, dep.* (auctio), to sell at auction or public sale, auction off.
- Auctor**, *ōris, m.* (augeo), an author, contriver, founder, voucher, approver, instigator, adviser, proposer, performer; a reporter.
- Auctoritas**, *ātis, f.* (auctor), authority, dominion, power, jurisdiction; influence, weight, reputation; an ordinance, decree.
- Auctus**, *a, um, adj.* (and part. from augeo), enlarged, increased, advanced, improved.
- Aucūpor**, *āri, ātus, dep.* (auceps), to go bird-catching; to chase after, look out for, wait for, strive for.
- Audācia**, *ae, f.* (audax), boldness, audacity, presumption.
- Audaciter** or **Audaacter**, *adv., comp.* **audacius** (audax), boldly, audaciously, fearlessly.
- Audax**, *ācis, adj.*, bold, courageous, resolute; audacious, daring, presumptuous.
- Audēo**, *ēre, ausus, half dep.*, to dare, venture; to attempt, undertake.
- Audiens**, *entis, adj.* (and part. from audio), obedient.
- Audio**, *ire, iui, itum, tr.*, to hear, listen to.
- Aufēro**, *ferre, abstūli, ablātum, tr.* (ab + fero), to bear or take away, withdraw, remove; to obtain, bear off, acquire.
- Augēo**, *ēre, auxi, auctum, tr.* and

- intr.*, to increase, augment, enlarge; to advance, promote; to grow, strengthen.
- Augur**, ūris, *m.*, an augur, diviner.
- Augustus**, a, um, *adj.* (augeo), august, venerable, majestic.
- Aurélius**, a, um, *adj.*, Aurelian.
- Auris**, is, *f.*, the ear.
- Aurum**, i, n., gold.
- Auspicium**, i, n. (auspex), the observation of the birds bred for auspices: augury, auspices; an omen, sign.
- Auster**, tri, *m.*, the south wind.
- Ausus**, a, um, *part. from* Audēo.
- Aut**, conj., or. *Aut* — *aut*, either — or. *Non* — *aut*, neither — nor.
- Autem**, conj., but, yet; and, moreover; also, likewise.
- Auxilium**, i, n. (augeo), assistance, aid, help. **Puxilia**, *pl.*, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries.
- Avāritia**, ae, *f.* (avārus), avarice.
- Avārus**, a, um, *adj.* (aveo), avaricious, greedy, covetous.
- Aversus**, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from* averto), averted, averse, alienated, hostile.
- Averto**, ēre, ti, sum, *tr.* (a + ver- to), to turn away, avert, divert; to alienate, estrange.
- Avidus**, a, um, *adj.* (aveo), eager, desirous, greedy, avaricious.
- Avitus**, a, um, *adj.* (avus), ancestral.
- Avōco**, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (a + voco), to call off or away, call aside, withdraw.
- Avunculū**, i, *m. dim.* (avus), a maternal uncle.
- Avus**, i, *m.*, a grandfather.
- B.**
- Bacchor**, āri, ātis, *dep.* (Bacchus), to celebrate the festival of Bacchus; to revel, rant, rage, rave.
- Balnēum**, i, n., a bath; *plur.* balnea, ōrum, *and* balneae, ārum, *f.* Also, balinēae, ārum, *f.*
- Barbāria**, ae, *f.* (barbarus), a foreign country; rudeness, barbarism.
- Barbārus**, a, um, *adj.* (bārbapōs), foreign, barbarous, barbarian, not Greek nor Roman. **Barbāri**, ōrum, *m. pl.*, barbarians, foreigners.
- Barbātus**, a, um, *adj.* (barba), bearded.
- Bāsis**, is, *f.* (bāsis), a pedestal, base.
- Beāte**, *adv.* (beatus), happily, fortunately, prosperously.
- Beātus**, a, um, *adj.* (beo), happy, blessed, prosperous, fortunate.
- Bellicōsus**, a, um, *adj.* (bellum), warlike, bellicose.
- Bellicus**, a, um, *adj.* (bellum), warlike, military, martial.
- Bello**, āre, āvi, ātum, *intr.* (bellum), to war, wage war, fight.
- Bellum**, i, n., war.
- Belūa**, ae, *f.*, a beast, animal.
- Bēne**, *adv.*, *comp.* melius, *sup.* optime, well, happily, ably, prosperously.
- Beneficiū**, i, n. (beneficus), a kindness, benefit, favor, service; a distinction, promotion.
- Beneficus**, a, um, *adj.* (bene + facio), beneficent, liberal, generous.
- Benevolentia**, ae, *f.* (benevolens), benevolence, good-will, kindness, favor.
- Benevōlus**, a, um, *adj.* (bene + volo), well-wishing, benevolent, kind, kindly.
- Benigne**, *adv.* (benignus), kindly, liberally, courteously.
- Benignitas**, ātis, *f.* (benignus), kindness, benignity, liberality.
- Bestia**, ae, *f.*, a wild beast.
- Bibo**, ēre, bibi, bibitum, *tr.*, to drink, imbibe, inhale.
- Biddū**, i, n. (bis + dies), two days.
- Biennium**, i, n. (bis + annus), two years.
- Bini**, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.*, two each, two by two, two.
- Bipartito**, *adv.* (bipartio), in two

divisions, ways, directions; in a twofold manner.

Bis, *num. adv.*, twice.

Bithynia, *ae, f.*, Bithynia.

Blandus, *a, um, adj.*, flattering, kind, alluring, bland.

Blesamius, *i, m.*, Blesamius.

Blucium, *i, n.*, a castle in Galatia.

Bonitas, *atis, f.* (bonus), goodness, excellence.

Bonum, *i, n.* (bonus), a good, benefit, blessing; **bona**, *orum*, goods, property, advantages, benefits.

Bonus, *a, um, adj.*, good, worthy; brave.

Bosporanus, *i, m.* (Bospōrus), a Bosporanian, dweller near the Cimmerian Bosporus.

Brevis, *e, adj.*, short, brief, transitory. *Brevi* (*ec. tempore*) = in a short time, shortly.

Brevitas, *atis, f.* (brevis), shortness, brevity, conciseness.

Breviter, *adv.* (brevis), briefly, concisely, in few words.

Broechus, *i, m.*, Broechus.

Brundisium, *i, n.*, Brundisium.

Brutus, *i, m.*, a Roman surname.

Bustum, *i, n.* (buro = uro), a tomb, the place of burning and burying the dead.

C.

C., for Caius.

Cadāver, *ēris, n.* (cado), a corpse, dead body.

Cādo, *ēre, cecidi, cāsum, intr.*, to fall; to perish, be slain; to fall out, happen, result in.

Cadūcus, *a, um, adj.* (cado), falling: frail, perishable, fleeting.

Cacilius, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Caeus, *a, um, adj.*, blind; dark, hidden, secret.

Caedes, *is, f.* (caedo), a cutting; slaughter, carnage, murder.

Caedo, *ēre, cecidi, caesum, tr.*, to

cut, cut down; to kill, slay, slaughter; to beat.

Caelestis, *e, adj.* (caelum), celestial. **Caelestes**, *ium, m. pl.*, the gods.

Caelius, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Caelum, *i, n.*, heaven, the heavens, the sky.

Caementum, *i, n.* (caedo), unhewn stone, for building.

Caerimōnia, *ae, f.* (Caeres), religious ceremony, sacred rite.

Caesar, *āris, m.*, Caesar.

Caesetius, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Caesonius, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Caesus, *a, um, part. from Caedo*.

Cajēta, *ae, f.*, a town in Latium.

Calamitas, *atis, f.*, calamity, disaster; loss, injury.

Calamitōsus, *a, um, adj.* (calamitas), calamitous, disastrous.

Calceus, *i, m.* (calx), a shoe.

Calendae. See **Kalendae**.

Calidius, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Callidus, *a, um, adj.* (calleo), shrewd, skillful, cunning, crafty, sly.

Calumnia, *ae, f.*, artifice, wiles; false accusation, slander; chicanery, intrigue.

Calx, *calcis, f.*, 1, the heel; 2, lime-stone, lime.

Campus, *i, m.*, a plain, open field. *Campus* or *Campus Martius*, the field of Mars, where the Comitia were held.

Candidātus, *a, um, adj.* (candidus), clothed in white. **Candidātus**, *i, m.*, a candidate.

Canis, *is, m. and f.*, a dog.

Cano, *ēre, cecini, cantum, tr. and intr.*, to sing, play, sound; to foretell.

Canto, *āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq.* (cano), to sing, sound, play; to celebrate.

Cantus, *ūs, m.* (cano), a song; poetry.

Capillus, i, m., the hair of the head.

Căpio, ěre, cēpi, captum, tr., to take, receive, seize; to overtake, reach; to hold, contain; to acquire, obtain; to captivate; to deceive, entrap.

Capitalis, e, adj. (caput), capital, deadly, dangerous.

Capitolinus, a, um, adj. (Capitolium), Capitoline.

Capitolium, i, n. (caput), the Capitol, the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline hill in Rome. *Also*, the hill itself, *mons Capitolinus*.

Cappadocia, ae, f., Cappadocia.

Capua, ae, f., a city of Campania.

Căput, ĩtis, n., a head, person; source; main point.

Carbo, ōnis, m., a Roman surname.

Carcer, ěris, m., a prison.

Căreo, ěre, ui, ĩtum, intr., to want, be without, be in want of, be free from, destitute of; to abstain from.

Căritas, ātis, f. (carus), dearness, love, esteem; dearth, high price.

Carmen, ĩnis, n. (cano), a verse, song.

Cărus, a, um, adj., dear; costly; beloved, valued.

Cassianus, a, um, adj. (Cassius), Cassian, of Cassius.

Cassius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Caste, adv. (castus), purely, chastely, uprightly.

Castellum, i, n. dim. (castrum), a castle, fortress, fort.

Castor, ōris, m., Castor.

Castra, ōrum, n. pl., a camp.

Castrensis, e, adj. (castra), of the camp, camp.

Căsus, ūs, m. (cndo), a fall; misfortune, disaster, calamity; an event, case, chance, accident; occasion, opportunity.

Catiline, ae, m., Catiline.

Cato, ōnis, m., a Roman surname.

Catulus, i, m., a Roman surname. **Causa, ae, f.,** a cause, reason, ground; a pretext, excuse; occasion, motive; a cause, case, suit or process at law. **Causa,** on account of, for the sake or purpose of.

Causinius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Caute, adv. (cautus), cautiously, carefully.

Cautio, ōnis, f. (caveo), caution, precaution, circumspection.

Căveo, ěre, căvi, cautum, tr. and intr., to beware, take heed; to be on one's guard, take care; to avoid, shun; to guard against.

Cecidi. See Cado.

Cădo, ěre, cessi, cessum, tr. and intr., to give way, yield, withdraw, retire, depart; to concede, grant; to retreat; to turn out, succeed, result.

Celăber, bris, bre, adj., famous, celebrated, illustrious; frequented, crowded, much resorted to.

Celebritas, ātis, f. (celeber), number, multitude; fame, renown, celebrity; a celebration.

Celăbro, ěre, āvi, ātum, tr. (celeber), to frequent, resort to; to celebrate, solemnize; to extol, render illustrious.

Celeritas, ātis, f. (celer), swiftness, speed, celerity.

Celeriter, adv. (celer), quickly, speedily, swiftly.

Celo, ěre, āvi, ātum, tr., to hide, conceal, cover.

Căna, ae, f., dinner; the principal meal of the Romans.

Cenātus, a, um, part. (ceno), having dined.

Căno, ěre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. (cena), to dine, eat.

Censăo, ěre, ui, sum, tr., to rate, assess, tax; to appraise, value; to judge, think, consider; to be of opinion, decree, ordain, vote.

Censor, ōris, m. (censeo), a censor, a Roman magistrate whose duty it was to take the census.

- and to watch over the morals of the people.
- Census, ūs, m.** (censeo), a census, the censor's lists; property, possessions.
- Centesimus, a, um, num. adj.** (centum), the hundredth.
- Centum, num. adj.**, a hundred.
- Centuria, ae, f.** (centum), a century, hundred of anything; a division of troops, a company; a division of the Roman people, a century.
- Centuriatus, ūs, m.** (centurio), a division into centuries; the office of centurion.
- Centurio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (centuria), to divide into centuries.
- Comitia centuriata**, in which all the Roman people voted according to centuries.
- Centurio, ōnis, m.** (centuria), a centurion, captain.
- Ceparius, i, m.**, a Roman gentile name.
- Cerno, ěre, crēvi, crētum, tr.**, to perceive, discern, distinguish, see; to decide, determine, judge, decree; to contend.
- Certāmen, īnis, n.** (certo), a contest, contention, dispute; competition.
- Certe, adv.** (certus), at least; certainly, for certain, assuredly.
- Certo, adv.** (certus), certainly, for certain, assuredly.
- Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr.**, to contend, strive, vie, struggle.
- Certus, a, um, adj.** (cerno), determined, resolved; certain, sure; safe, trustworthy. *Certior fieri*, to be informed.
- Cervix, icis, f.**, the neck.
- Cessi.** See *Cēdo*.
- Cetērus, a, um, adj.**, the other, the rest, the rest of.
- Cethēgus, i, m.**, a Roman family name.
- Chius, a, um, adj.**, Chian. **Chī, ōrum, m. pl.**, the inhabitants of Chios.
- Chilo, dōs, -** a.
- Chirogrāphum, i, n.** (χειρόγραφον), one's own handwriting, autograph, manuscript.
- Cibus, i, m.**, food, meat.
- Cicēro, ōnis, m.**, Cicero.
- Cilicia, ae, f.**, Cilicia.
- Cimber, bri, m.**, a Roman surname.
- Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl.**, the Cimbri.
- Cimbricus, a, um, adj.** (Cimbri), Cimbrian.
- Cingo, ěre, nxi, notum, tr.**, to gird, encircle, surround, invest.
- Cinis, ěris, m.**, ashes, embers.
- Cinna, ae, m.**, a Roman surname.
- Circum, prep.** with the accus., and adv., around, about, near.
- Circumclūdo, ěre, ūsi, ūsum, tr.** (circum + cludo), to shut in, enclose, surround.
- Circumdo, āre, dēdi, dātum, tr.** (circum + do), to put or place around; to surround, encompass, invest, environ.
- Circumfundo, ěre, fūdi, fūsum, tr.** (circum + fundo), to pour around, crowd around; to surround, encompass.
- Circumscribo, ěre, ipsi, iptum, tr.** (circum + scribo), to draw or write round; to describe, define; to limit, circumscribe; to circumvent, cheat.
- Circumscriptor, ōris, m.** (circumscribo), a cheat, defrauder.
- Circumsēdeo, ěre, ēdi, essum, tr.** and *intr.* (circum + sedeo), to sit around; to besiege, invest, blockade.
- Circumspicio, ěre, exi, ectum, tr.** and *intr.* (circum + specio), to look round, take heed; to examine closely, weigh carefully.
- Circumsto, āre, stēti, - , tr.** and *intr.* (circum + sto), to stand around, beset, besiege, surround.
- Circus, i, m.** (κίρκος), a circle; a circus, esp. the *Circus Maximus*.
- Cito, adv.** (citus), comp. *citius*, soon, quickly, speedily, shortly.
- Cito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (cicio), to

summon, cite; to accuse; to appeal to, quote, name.
Civilis, *e*, *adj.* (civis), of or belonging to a citizen, civil.
Civis, *is*, *m. and f.*, a citizen.
Civitas, *âtis*, *f.* (civis), a state, a city; citizenship, the freedom of the city.
Clâdes, *is*, *f.*, injury, disaster; defeat, overthrow, discomfiture; slaughter, destruction.
Clam, *adv.*, privately, secretly, stealthily.
Clâmo, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, *tr. and intr.*, to cry out, shout, exclaim.
Clamor, *ôris*, *m.* (clamo), a loud cry, shout, shouting, outcry, clamor.
Clâritas, *âtis*, *f.* (clarus), clearness, brightness; splendor, renown.
Clârus, *a, um*, *adj.*, clear, bright, splendid; loud, distinct; evident, manifest; illustrious, renowned, famous.
Classis, *is*, *f.*, a fleet; a class or division of the Roman people.
Clâudo, *êre*, *si*, *sum*, *tr.*, to shut, close, confine, inclose; to surround, encompass; to finish.
Clemens, *entis*, *adj.*, mild, gentle, merciful; quiet, calm.
Clementer, *adv.* (clemens), mildly, gently, mercifully, kindly.
Clementia, *ae*, *f.* (clemens), mildness, clemency, gentleness, mercy, kindness.
Clientêla, *ae*, *f.* (cliens), clientship, the relation of client to dependent; a client, dependent; protection, patronage.
Clivus, *i*, *m.*, a hill, ascent, slope.
Clodiânus, *a, um*, *adj.* (Clodius), of Clodius, Clodian.
Clodius, *i*, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.
Cluvius, *i*, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.
Cn. for Cnaeus or Cneus.
Cnîdus, *i*, *f.*, a city in Caria.
Coactus, *a, um*, *part. from* Cogo.

Coargûo, *êre*, *ui*, —, *tr.* (con + arguo), to show, prove; to convince, convict; to disprove, confute.
Coêgi, *from* Cogo.
Coepi, *defec. verb.*, I began, commenced. *Instead of coepi, coepit* *est* is preferred before a passive infinitive.
Coêrcêo, *êre*, *ui*, *itum*, *tr.* (con + arceo), to confine, keep in; restrain, check, curb, repress.
Coetus, *ûs*, *m.* (coeo), an assemblage, assembly, crowd, meeting.
Cogitâre, *adv.* (cogito), considerably, with mature reflection.
Cogitâtio, *ônis*, *f.* (cogito), a thinking, reflection, thought, resolution, purpose.
Cogito, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, *tr. and intr.* (con + agito), to think, ponder, reflect, consider; to purpose, design, intend.
Cognâtio, *ônis*, *f.* (cognatus), relationship by blood; kindred.
Cognitio, *ônis*, *f.* (cognosco), knowledge, acquaintance, notion; an examination, inquiry.
Cognitor, *ôris*, *m.* (cognosco), an advocate, defender, voucher.
Cognitus, *a, um*, *part. from* Cognosco.
Cognosco, *êre*, *nôvi*, *nîtum*, *tr.* (con + nosco), to ascertain, learn, discover; to know, recognize, understand; to examine; to acknowledge.
Côgo, *êre*, *coêgi*, *coactum*, *tr.* (con + ago), to collect, assemble, gather; to force, compel, drive, impel; to restrain, urge; to induce, prevail on.
Cohaerêo, *êre*, *haesi*, *haesum*, *intr.* (con + haereo), to adhere, cohere, hold together; to continue, subsist.
Cohibêo, *êre*, *ui*, *itum*, *tr.* (con + habeo), to hold together, hold, confine; to stop, restrain, hinder, repress; to ward off.
Cohors, *tis*, *f.*, a cohort, the tenth part of a legion.

Cohortatio, ōnis, f. (cohortor), encouragement, exhortation.

Cohortor, āri, ātus, dep. (con + hortor), to exhort, encourage.

Collātus, a, um, part. from Con-fēro.

Collectio, ōnis, f. (colligo), a gathering, collection; a conclusion.

Collēga, ae, m. (con + lego), a colleague.

Collēgium, i, n. (colligo), a college, corporation, company.

Colligo, ēre, ēgi, ectum, tr. (con + lego), to collect, assemble, bring together; to conclude, infer; to acquire, gain.

Collinus, a, um, adj. (collis), of a hill, hilly, hill. **Collina** (sc. tribus), one of the four city tribes; hence *nova Collina*, a new Colline tribe.

Collōco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con + loco), to place, dispose, arrange; to erect, station, set.

Collōquium, i, n. (colloquor), a conference, conversation, converse.

Collōquor, i, cātus, dep. (con + loquor), to speak together, converse, confer.

Cōlo, ēre, colui, cultum, tr., to labor upon, cultivate, till; to inhabit; to cherish, honor, respect, esteem.

Colōnia, ae, f. (colōnus), a colony, settlement.

Colōnus, i, m. (colo), a farmer, husbandman, colonist, settler.

Colōphon, ōnis, m., a town in Lydia.

Colophonius, a, um, adj. (Colophon), Colophonian. **Colophonii, ōrum, m. pl.**, the Colophonians.

Cōlor, ōris, m., color, complexion, hue; excuse, pretext.

Columna, ae, f. (cello), a column, pillar; the summit.

Cōmes, itis, m. and f. (con + eo), a companion, partner, associate, comrade.

Comissatio, ōnis, f. (comissor), a revel, revelling, carousing.

Comitatus, ūs, m. (comitor), a train, retinue, company.

Comiter, adv. (comis), courteously, kindly, obligingly, affably.

Comitium, i, n. (con + eo), a place in the Forum where the Romans assembled when voting by *curiae*.

Comitia, ōrum, n. pl., the public assembly of the Roman people for the transaction of business or the election of magistrates; an election.

Commeatus, ūs, m. (commeo), a passage; a furlough; a convoy; provisions, supplies.

Commemorābilis, e, adj. (commemoro), worth mentioning, memorable.

Commemoratio, ōnis, f. (commemoro), a reminding, remembrance, mentioning, recounting.

Commemōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con + memoro), to remind, mention, relate, recount.

Commendatio, ōnis, f. (commendo), commendation, praise, recommendation.

Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con + mando), to commend, recommend, consign, intrust to.

Commentariolum, i, n. (commentarius), a short treatise, diary, notes.

Commentārius, i, m. (commentor), a note-book, sketch, memorandum.

Commēo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (con + meo), to go, come and go, resort, frequent.

Commilito, ōnis, m. (con + miles), a fellow-soldier, comrade.

Commiscēo, ēre, isci, ixtum or istum, tr. (con + misceo), to intermingle, mix or mingle together; to blend, confound.

Committo, ēre, isi, issum, tr. (con + mitto), to put together, unite; to commit, perpetrate; to intrust, consign; to begin, commence; to allow.

Commōdo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (commodus), to put in order, adapt, adjust, accommodate; to lend, afford, furnish, supply.

Commōdum, i, n. (commōdus), advantage, profit, convenience, interest; a loan.

Commonēo, ēre, ui, itum, tr. (con + moneo), to remind, impress with.

Commōror, āri, ātus, dep. (con + moror), to stay, remain, stop, tarry; to delay, retard, detain.

Commōvō, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, tr. (con + moveo), to move, shake, stir; to disquiet, trouble, alarm, agitate, excite; to affect, touch.

Commūnīco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (communis), to communicate, impart, share; to consult, confer; to join, unite, connect.

Commūnīo, ōnis, f. (communis), communion, mutual participation.

Commūnis, e, adj. (con + munus), common, the same, general, ordinary, usual.

Commūnīter, adv. (communis), in common, together, commonly.

Commūtābilis, e, adj. (commuto), changeable, subject to change.

Commūto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con + muto), to change, alter; to exchange, barter.

Comparātio, ōnis, f. (comparo), a preparing; provision, preparation; a procuring, gain, acquiring.

Compāro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con + paro), to procure, furnish, provide, prepare; to collect, acquire; to ordain, establish; to compare, connect.

Compello, ēre, pūli, pulsus, tr. (con + pello), to drive together, collect, assemble; to compel, force, impel, urge.

Comperendino, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (comperendinus), to defer a trial till the third day hence; to adjourn.

Compērio, ire, pēri, pertum, tr.

(con + pario), to discover, ascertain, learn, find out.

Competitor, ōris, m. (con + peto), a competitor, rival.

Complector, i, exus, dep. (con + plecto), to clasp, embrace; to encircle, surround, inclose; to comprehend, comprise; to love, value.

Complēo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, tr. (con + pleo), to fill, complete, finish.

Complexus, a, um, part. from **Complector.**

Complexus, ūs, m. (complector), an embrace, embracing, encircling, surrounding.

Complūres, ūra, adj. pl. (con + plus), many, a great many.

Compōno, ēre, ōvi, ōsitum, tr. (con + pono), to put together, arrange, dispose; to make, form, compose; to agree upon, concert; to terminate; to appease, calm, regulate; to compare.

Compositus, a, um, adj. (and part. from **compono**), well arranged, fitly ordered, disposed; well prepared or equipped.

Comprehendo, ēre, di, sum, tr. (con + prehendo), to seize, grasp, catch, arrest; to comprehend, understand; to comprise, contain.

Comprīmo, ēre, essi, essum, tr. (con + premo), to compress; to hold back, conceal, suppress; to check, restrain, repress.

Comprōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con + probō), to approve, prove, confirm; to allow, assent to; to make good, verify.

Compūli. See **Compello.**

Conātum, i, n. (conor), an endeavor, undertaking, attempt.

Conātus, ūs, m. (conor), an attempt, endeavor, effort.

Concedo, ēre, essi, essum, tr. and intr. (con + cedo), to retire, depart, withdraw, retreat; to submit, yield, concede, allow; to be less, inferior; to go, repair.

Concelēbro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con + celebro), to frequent; to

- celebrate, solemnize; to proclaim, make known.
- Concerto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (con + certo), to contend; to dispute.
- Concido, ēre, idi, —, intr.** (con + cado), to fall down; to fall, sink, perish, decay.
- Concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (concilium), to bring together, unite; to win over, conciliate; to provide, procure, acquire; to cause, bring about.
- Concio, ōnis, f.** (concio), a meeting, assembly; an address, speech, harangue.
- Concionātor, ōris, m.** (concionor), a haranguer, a demagogue.
- Concipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, tr.** (con + capio), to take, receive, conceive; to incur, contract; to comprehend, understand, imagine.
- Concitatūs, a, um, adj.** (*and part. from concito*), rapid, swift; ardent.
- Concito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (con + cito), to put in motion, stir up; to rouse, excite, arouse; to incite, provoke, irritate.
- Concordia, ae, f.** (concor), concord, agreement, harmony, unanimity; the goddess Concord.
- Concor, dis, adj.** (con + cor), of one mind, concordant, unanimous.
- Concupisco, ēre, pivi or pii, pitum, tr.** (con + cupio), to desire earnestly, long for, aim at.
- Concurro, ēre, curri, cursum, intr.** (con + curro), to run together; to meet, flock together; to engage in fight, contend, charge; to concur, agree.
- Concurso, āre, āvi, ātum, intr.** (concurro), to rush together, run to and fro, run about, frequent.
- Concursus, ūs, m.** (concurro), a running together, concourse; a charge, onset, conflict, collision.
- Condemno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (con + damno), to condemn.
- Conditio, ōn s, f.** (condo), a condition, agreement, stipulation,
- terms; a proposal, proposition; state, situation.
- Condo, ēre, didi, ditum, tr.** (con + do), to put together, found, build, make; to lay up, hoard; to hide, conceal, bury; to finish.
- Condonatio, ōnis, f.** (condono), a giving away.
- Condono, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (con + dono), to give freely, grant, bestow; to pardon, forgive, overlook; to devote, sacrifice.
- Conduco, ēre, xi, ctum, tr.** (con + duco), to lead or bring together, conduct; to collect, assemble; to hire; to profit, serve, conduce.
- Confereō, ire, —, fertum, tr** (con + farcio), to stuff or cram together; to cram.
- Confēro, ferre, contūli, collatum, tr.** (con + fero), to bring or carry together; to collect, gather, procure; to contribute; to compare; to confer, give; to put off, defer; to betake, direct.
- Confertus, a, um, adj.** (*and part. from confercio*), crammed, crowded, close, thick, compact, dense, in close array.
- Confessio, ōnis, f.** (confiteor), confession, acknowledgment.
- Confessus, a, um, part. from Confiteor.**
- Confestim, adv.**, forthwith, immediately.
- Conficio, ēre, feci, factum, tr.** (con + facio), to make, effect, cause, execute, perform, prepare; to end, finish, accomplish; to weaken, enfeeble, consume, waste.
- Confido, ēre, fisus sum, half dep.** (con + fido), to confide in, trust to, rely upon; to trust, feel confident.
- Confingo, ēre, inxi, iotum, tr.** (con + fingo), to make, form, fashion; to contrive, feign, pretend; to invent, devise.
- Confirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (con + firmo), to confirm, strengthen,

encourage, animate; to establish, ratify; to prove, affirm, declare; to reassure.

Confiteor, ēri, essus, dep. (con + fateor), to confess, own, acknowledge.

Conflagro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. (con + flagro), to burn up, be consumed.

Confligo, ēre, xi, etum, tr. and intr. (con + fligo), to strike or dash together, strike against; to fight, contend, engage; to conflict.

Conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con + flo), to make up, compound; to raise, excite, cause, occasion; to contract.

Conformatio, ōnis, f. (conformo), conformation, form, shape, arrangement.

Conformo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con + formo), to form, fashion, shape symmetrically.

Confringo, ēre, frēgi, fractum, tr. (con + frango), to break in pieces, shatter, dissipate.

Confugio, ēre, fugi, fugitum, intr. (con + fugio), to fly to for refuge; to have recourse to.

Congero, ēre, gessi, gestum, tr. (con + gero), to bring together, heap or pile up; to collect, build; to ascribe, attribute, impute.

Congredior, i, gressus, dep. (con + gradior), to come together, meet, encounter; to engage, contend; to accost, address.

Congrego, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con + grego), to assemble, collect together, congregate.

Congressus, ūs, m. (congregior), a meeting, conflict, encounter, engagement.

Congruo, ēre, ui, —, intr., to run or come together; to agree, accord, suit, fit, correspond.

Conjectura, ae, f. (conjicio), conjecture, conclusion.

Conjolo, ēre, jeci, jectum, tr. (con + jacio), to throw together;

to throw, cast, hurl, discharge, impel; to conclude, infer.

Conjunctio, ōnis, f. (conjungo), union, conjunction, connection, agreement, relation.

Conjunctus, a, um, adj. (and part. from conjungo), connected, united, closely allied, intimate; agreeing.

Conjungo, ēre, unxi, unctum, tr. (con + jungo), to join together, unite, connect, associate, ally.

Conjuratio, ōnis, f. (conjuro), a swearing together, conspiracy, plot.

Conjuratus, a, um, part. (conjuro), having conspired. **Conjuratus, i, m.**, a conspirator.

Conjuro, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (con + juro), to swear together; to combine, league together, conspire.

Conjux, ūgis, m. and f. (conjungo), a husband, wife, consort.

Connivo, ēre, nivi or nixi, —, intr. (con + niveo), to shut the eyes; to connive at, wink at, overlook.

Conor, āri, ātus, dep., to attempt, endeavor, strive, try, undertake.

Conqueror, i, questus, dep. (con + queror), to complain, lament, bewail.

Conquiesco, ēre, ēvi, etum, intr. (con + quiesco), to rest, be at rest, take rest, repose.

Conquisitor, ōris, m. (conquiro), a recruiting officer; a spy.

Consceleratus, a, um, adj. (and part. from conscelero), wicked, villainous, depraved, polluted.

Conscendo, ēre, di, sum, tr. and intr. (con + scando), to embark, ascend, mount up.

Conscientia, ae, f. (conscio), joint knowledge; consciousness, conscience; guilty conscience.

Conscius, a, um, adj. (conscio), conscious, privy to, witness of; conscious of guilt.

Conscribo, ēre, ipsi, iptum, tr. (con + scribo), to write together,

- write, enroll, enlist, levy; to compose.
- Conscriptus, a, um, adj.** (*and part. from conscribo*), conscript. "*Patres conscripti*" was originally "*patres et conscripti*," i. e. the old senators, and those who were afterward enrolled with them to complete the number.
- Consécro, âre, âvi, âtum, tr.** (con + sacro), to consecrate, dedicate; to devote to the gods.
- Consensio, ônis, f.** (consentio), agreement, unanimity.
- Consensus, ūs, m.** (consentio), agreement, unanimity, concord.
- Consentâneus, a, um, adj.** (consentio), befitting, consistent, in accordance with, agreeable to, fitting.
- Consentio, ire, sensi, sensum, intr.** (con + sentio), to agree, harmonize; to agree upon, conspire, assent to.
- Conséquor, i, secūtus, dep.** (con + sequor), to follow, attend, accompany, pursue; to result, ensue, proceed; to reach, attain, gain, overtake.
- Conservâtio, ônis, f.** (conservo), a keeping, preserving, preservation.
- Conservâtor, ôris, m.** (conservo), a keeper, preserver, defender, protector.
- Conservo, âre, âvi, âtum, tr.** (con + servo), to preserve, keep, save, retain, protect.
- Consessus, ūs, m.** (consido), an assembly.
- Considerâte, adv.** (considero), considerably, cautiously.
- Considerâtus, a, um, adj.** (considero), considerate, cautious, circumspect.
- Considéro, âre, âvi, âtum, tr.**, to consider, meditate, weigh, reflect upon.
- Considius, i, m.**, a Roman gentile name.
- Consigno, âre, âvi, âtum, tr.** (con + signo), to seal, sign; to attest, certify; to note, register, record.
- Consillium, i, n.**, counsel, advice; deliberation, prudence; design, intention, measure, plan, purpose; resolution; judgment, discretion; artifice; a council. **Consilio, ablat.**, on purpose, intentionally.
- Consisto, êre, stitî, stitum, intr.** (con + sisto), to take a stand, make a stand, stand, stop, settle; to consist, agree.
- Consobrinus, i, m.** (con + sobrinus), a cousin.
- Consôcio, âre, âvi, âtum, tr.** (con + socio), to share with, associate, join, unite, connect.
- Consolâtio, ônis, f.** (consolor), consolation, comfort.
- Consôlor, âri, âtus, dep.** (con + solor), to console, comfort, cheer; to mitigate, alleviate, soothe.
- Consors, tis, adj.** (con + sors), sharing with, partaking of.
- Conspéctus, ūs, m.** (conspicio), a sight, look, view, consideration.
- Conspicio, êre, spexi, spectrum, tr.** (con + specio), to see, view, observe, perceive, discern.
- Conspirâtio, ônis, f.** (conspiro), concord, unanimity; conspiracy, plot.
- Conspiro, âre, âvi, âtum, intr.** (con + spiro), to agree, accord; to conspire, plot.
- Constans, tis, adj.** (*and part. from consto*), steady, firm, constant, resolved, resolute; consistent, uniform.
- Constanter, adv.** (constans), firmly, steadily, uniformly, evenly.
- Constantia, æ, f.** (constans), firmness, steadiness, constancy, consistency, perseverance.
- Constiti. See Consisto or Consto.**
- Constitûo, êre, ui, ûtum, tr.** (con + statuo), to place, station; to erect, build, found; to dispose, arrange, establish, settle, appoint; to stop, halt; to determine, resolve, ordain, agree upon.

Consto, ēre, stīti, stātum, intr. (con + sto), to stand together, be established; to be consistent, correspond, agree; to stand firm, endure. **Constat, impers.,** it is evident, manifest.

Constringo, ēre, inxi, ictum, tr. (con + stringo), to bind together, to fetter; to draw together, contract.

Consuesco, ēre, suēvi, suētum, intr. (con + suesco), to become accustomed; to accustom, inure.

Consuetudo, inis, f. (consuesco), custom, habit, usage; intercourse, intimacy.

Consul, ūlis, m. (consulo), a consul. *Consul designatus*, consul elect.

Consularis, e, adj. (consul), of or belonging to a consul, consular. **Consularis, is, m., a** consular, ex-consul.

Consulātus, ūs, m. (consul), the consulship, consulate.

Consūlo, ēre, ulūi, ultum, tr. and intr., to consult, deliberate, take counsel; to consider, ask advice; to provide for, consult for, regard. *Consultum est*, measures have been taken.

Consulto, adv. (consultus), designedly, on purpose, purposely.

Consultum, i, n. (consulo), a decree, resolution, ordinance; a measure, design, plan; deliberation.

Consultus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *consulo*), experienced, practised, skillful, learned.

Consumo, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, tr. (con + sumo), to consume, destroy; to waste, spend, squander, exhaust, employ.

Contāmino, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con + tango), to stain, pollute, defile, contaminate.

Contēgo, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. (con + tego), to cover, preserve; to conceal, hide.

Contemno, ēre, mpsi, mptum, tr. (con + temno), to contemn, despise, slight.

Contemplor, āri, ātus, dep. (con + templum), to survey, contemplate, consider, meditate.

Contendo, ēre, di, tum, tr. and intr. (con + tendo), to stretch, strain, exert, strive, endeavor; to seek for, solicit, strive to reach, hasten; to compare; to contend, engage, dispute.

Contentio, ōnis, f. (contendo), a contention, contest, dispute; a strain, effort, exertion.

Contentus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *contineo*), content, contented.

Contexi. See **Contēgo**.

Contexo, ēre, xui, xtum, tr. (con + texo), to weave, entwine; to join, unite; to compose, construct.

Contioesco, ēre, ticiui, —, intr. (con + taceo), to become silent, keep silence.

Contīgi. See **Contingo**.

Continens, entis, adj. (and part. from *contineo*), bordering upon, adjacent, connected, uninterrupted, continuous; continent, moderate.

Continentia, ae, f. (contineo), a checking, restraining; self-control, moderation, continence, abstinence, temperance.

Contīneo, ēre, ui, tentum, tr. (con + teneo), to hold or keep together; to contain, hold, keep, retain; to restrain, curb, check; to hem in, bound.

Contingo, ēre, tigi, tactum, tr. and intr. (con + tango), to touch, border upon; to reach, arrive at; to happen. **Contingit, impers.,** it happens.

Continuo, adv. (continuus), immediately, forthwith; continuously.

Continuus, a, um, adj. (contineo), uninterrupted, continuous, successive.

Contrā, prep. with accus., against, contrary to, in opposition to; to, in reply to.

Contrā, adv., on the contrary, on

- the other hand, in return, in opposition, against.
- Contrāho, ěre, xi, ctum, tr.** (con + traho), to draw together, assemble, collect; to contract, occasion, cause; to shorten, abridge, diminish.
- Contrārius, a, um, adj.** (contra), opposite, contrary; opposite to, different from. **E contrario**, on the other hand, on the contrary.
- Controversia, ae, f.** (controver-sus), a controversy, dispute.
- Contubernālis, is, m.** (contubernium), a tent-companion, comrade, companion.
- Contūli. See Confĕro.**
- Contumēlia, ae, f.** (con + tumeo), an affront, insult, contumely, reproach.
- Contumeliōsus, a, um, adj.** (contumelia), reproachful, abusive, insulting, contumelious.
- Conturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (con + turbo), to disturb, disorder, confuse, disquiet, throw into confusion.
- Convalesco, ěre,alui, —, intr.** (con + valesco), to grow strong, gain strength, recover, convalesce.
- Convĕho, ěre, vĕxi, vectum, tr.** (con + veho), to carry or bring together, convey.
- Convēnio, ire, vĕni, ventum, tr. and intr.** (con + venio), to come together, meet, assemble, collect; to agree, correspond; to be agreed upon or adjusted; to suit, be adapted; to become, be becoming. **Convĕnit, impers.**, it is fit, proper, becoming, consistent.
- Conventus, ūs, m.** (convenio), a meeting, assembly, convention, company, council.
- Converto, ěre, ti, sum, tr.** (con + verito), to turn about, turn back, return; to betake one's self; to change, alter, convert; to apply, direct.
- Convexi. See Convĕho.**
- Conviciūm, i, n.** (con + vox), a loud noise, cry; wrangling, altercation, abuse, insult, reviling.
- Convinceo, ěre, vici, victum, tr.** (con + vinco), to convict, convince; to prove clearly, demonstrate.
- Convivium, i, n.** (con + vivo), a feast, banquet, entertainment.
- Convoco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (con + voco), to call together, summon, assemble, convoke.
- Copia, ae, f.** (con + ops), plenty, abundance; supply, store, number; effects, resources; opportunity, power, means; leave, permission. **Copiae**, forces, troops.
- Copiōse, adv.** (copiosus), copiously, abundantly, plentifully.
- Copiōsus, a, um, adj.** (copia), abundant, plentiful, rich.
- Coram, adv.**, face to face, before one, in person, in one's presence, openly.
- Cordūba, ae, f.**, Cordova, in Spain.
- Corfidius, i, m.**, a Roman gentile name.
- Corinthus, i, f.**, Corinth.
- Cornĕlius, i, m.**, 1, a Roman gentile name; 2, a member of the gens *Cornelia*, a Cornelius.
- Cornĕlius, a, um, adj.**, Cornelian, of Cornelius.
- Cornificius, i, m.**, a Roman gentile name.
- Corōna, ae, f.**, a garland, wreath, crown; a circle of men, a crowd, multitude.
- Corpus, ōris, n.**, the body; person; substance, a body.
- Corrigo, ěre, exi, ectum, tr.** (con + rego), to correct, make straight, reform, remedy, regulate.
- Corripio, ěre, ipui, eptum, tr.** (con + rapio), to lay hold of, snatch up, seize upon, carry off; to attack, reprove.
- Corrōboro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (con + ruboro), to strengthen, corroborate.

Corrumpto, *ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, tr.* (con + rumpo), to destroy, corrupt, ruin, waste, impair, squander.

Corrũo, *ĕre, ui, —, intr.* (con + ruo), to rush together; to fall, tumble, sink.

Corruptēla, *ae, f.* (corrumpto), corruption, corrupting arts, seductive arts.

Corruptor, *ōris, m.* (corrumpto), a corrupter, seducer.

Corruptus, *a, um, adj.* (and part. from corrumpto), corrupt, marred, ruined, spoiled.

Cotta, *ae, m.*, a Roman family name.

Crassus, *i, m.*, a Roman family name.

Crēber, *bra, brum, adj.*, frequent, numerous, thick, close.

Crēbrō, *adv.* (creber), frequently, often, repeatedly.

Credibilis, *e, adj.* (credo), credible.

Credibiliter, *adv.* (credo), credibly.

Crēdo, *ĕre, diidi, itum, tr. and intr.*, to believe, credit, trust; to think, suppose; to confide, intrust, commit, commend; to rely on.

Credũlus, *a, um, adj.* (credo), credulous, confiding.

Crēo, *ĕre, āvi, ātum, tr.*, to make, create, produce, cause; to appoint, choose, elect.

Creperĩus, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Cresco, *ĕre, crēvi, crētum, intr.*, to grow, increase, extend, spread; to spring up, rise.

Crētensis, *e, adj.* (Creta), Cretan. **Cretenses**, *ium, m. pl.*, the Cretans.

Crevi. See Cresco.

Crimen, *inis, n.*, an accusation, charge; a crime, offence.

Criminor, *āri, ātus, dep.* (crimen), to accuse, blame, charge with, reproach.

Criminōse, *adv.* (criminosus), reproachfully, slanderously.

Criminōsus, *a, um, adj.* (crimen), reproachful, calumniating, slanderous.

Cruciātus, *ūs, m.* (crucio), torment, torture, pain, anguish.

Crucio, *ĕre, āvi, ātum, tr.* (crux), to crucify, torture, torment; to be afflicted.

Crudēlis, *e, adj.* (crudus), cruel, savage, inhuman.

Crudelitas, *ātis, f.* (crudelis), cruelty, inhumanity, barbarity.

Crudelliter, *adv.* (crudelis), cruelly, inhumanly.

Cruento, *ĕre, āvi, ātum, tr.* (cruentus), to make bloody, stain with blood, stain, imbrue.

Cruentus, *a, um, adj.* bloody, blood-stained, bloodthirsty, ferocious, cruel.

Crũor, *ōris, m.*, blood, gore.

Crux, *crũcis, f.*, a cross; torture.

Cubicũlum, *i, n.* (cubo), a bed-chamber.

Cubile, *is, n.* (cubo), a couch, bed.

Cucurri. See Curro.

Culpa, *ae, f.*, a fault, blame, offence, crime, guilt.

Cultāra, *ae, f.* (colo), culture, cultivation, care; agriculture.

Cum, *prep. with the ablat.*, with, along with; against, at.

Cum, *adv. and conj.*, when, while; though, although; **as**, since, whereas, inasmuch as. **Cum-tum**, both — and; not only — but also.

Cumũlo, *ĕre, āvi, ātum, tr.* (cumulus), to heap, pile up, accumulate, amass, increase, augment.

Cumulus, *i, m.*, a heap, pile; surplus, addition, increase; a summit.

Cunctus, *a, um, adj.*, all, the whole, all together.

Cupiditas, *ātis, f.* (cupidus), desire, eagerness; cupidity, avarice; lust, passion.

Cupidus, *a, um, adj.* (cupio), fond, desirous, eager; avaricious, ardent.

Cûpio, êre, ivi or ii, itum, tr., to desire, wish, long for; to wish well, favor.

Cûr, adv., why, wherefore.

Cûra, ae, f., care, concern, anxiety; diligence, attention; a charge.

Cûria, ae, f., a curia or ward, one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people; a senate-house.

Cûrio, ônis, m., a Roman surname.

Cûro, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (cura), to take care of, care for, look to, attend to, provide for; to have charge, manage.

Cûrriûlum, i, n. (curro), a course, race; a race-ground, career.

Cûrro, êre, cûourri, cursum, intr., to run, hasten.

Cûrrus, ûs, m. (curro), a chariot, car.

Cûrso, âre, âvi, âtum, intr. (curro), to run about, hither and thither.

Cûrsus, ûs, m. (curro), a run, race, course, journey, direction.

Cûrûlis, e, adj. (currus), curule.

Custôdia, ae, f. (custos), custody, watch, guard, keeping; a guard, watch.

Custôdio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. (custos), to guard, watch; to preserve, retain, keep.

Custos, ôdis, m. and f., a keeper, guard, watch, guardian, pre-server.

Cyrus, i, m., Cyrus.

Cyzicôni, ôrum, m. pl., the Cyziceni.

D.

D., for Decîmus.

Damnâtio, ônis, f. (damno), condemnation.

Damno, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (damnum), to condemn, sentence.

Damnum, i, n., loss, damage, harm, injury; a penalty.

De, prep. with the *ablat.*, of, from, out of; on, about, respecting,

concerning; for; by; among; according to, after.

Dêa, ae, f., a goddess.

Dêbêo, êro, ui, itum, tr. (de + habeo), to owe, be indebted; one ought.

Dêbilis, e, adj. (debeo), feeble, weak, infirm.

Debilito, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (debilis), to weaken, to debilitate, cripple, disable.

Decêdo, êre, cessi, cessum, intr. (de + cedo), to depart, withdraw, retire, retreat, yield, abate.

Dêcem, num. adj., ten.

December, bris, adj. (decem), of December, December. **Decem-ber, bris, m., sc. mensis**, December.

Decempêda, ae, f. (decem + pes), a ten-foot measuring rod.

Decerno, êre, crâvi, crêtum, tr. (de + cerno), to determine, resolve, decide, decree, ordain; to fight, contend.

Decerpo, êre, psi, ptum, tr. (de + carpo), to pluck off, pull away, crop, gather.

Decerto, âre, âvi, âtum, intr. (de + certo), to fight, contend, strive, vie.

Dêcet, êre, nit, impers., it becomes, is becoming or proper; it is meet, fit, right, proper.

Decîmus, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

Decîmus, a, um, num. adj. (decem), the tenth.

Declâro, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (de + claro), to declare, proclaim, show clearly, evince.

Declinâtio, ônis, f. (declino), a bending or turning aside, an avoiding, shunning.

Declino, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. and intr. (de + clino), to turn aside, avoid, shun.

Decoctor, ôris, m. (decoquo), a spendthrift, bankrupt.

Decôro, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (decus), to decorate, adorn, beautify, embellish, grace.

Decretum, *i, n.* (decerno), a decree, statute, ordinance.

Decrētus, *a, um, part. from Decerno.*

Decrévi. See **Decerno.**

Decūma, *ae, f.* (decumus, *ec. pars*), the tenth part, a tithe.

Decuria, *ae, f.* (decem), a division consisting of ten; a decuria, decade, division, class.

Dēcus, *ōris, n.* (decet), an ornament, grace, honor, credit, worth.

Dedēcus, *ōris, n.* (de + decus), disgrace, dishonor, shame, infamy.

Dedico, *āre, āvi, ātum, tr.* (de + dico), to affirm, declare; to dedicate, consecrate, devote, destine.

Dedidi. See **Dedo.**

Deditio, *ōnis, f.* (dedo), a surrender, submission.

Deditus, *a, um, part. from Dedo.*

Dēdo, *ēre, dedidi, deditum, tr.* (de + do), to give up, surrender, deliver, devote one's self.

Dedūco, *ēre, uxi, uctum, tr.* (de + duco), to lead or bring down; to conduct, convey, remove, withdraw; to accompany; to induce, reduce, protract.

Defatigo, *āre, āvi, ātum, tr.* (de + fatigo), to weary, tire, fatigue, exhaust; to importune.

Defendo, *ēre, di, sum, tr.* (de + fendo), to ward off, repel, avert; to defend, protect; to maintain, assert, support.

Defensio, *ōnis, f.* (defendo), a defence, defending.

Defensor, *ōris, m.* (defendo), a defender, protector, advocate.

Defēro, *ferre, tūli, lātum, tr.* (de + fero), to carry or bear down, convey; to offer, give, confer, bestow; to report, inform; to produce.

Defessus, *a, um, part. from Defatiscor.*

Defatiscor, *i, fessus, dep.* (de + fatiscor), to be weary, wearied; to grow weary or faint; to be fatigued, tired out.

Deficiō, *ēre, feci, fectum, tr. and intr.* (de + facio), to fail, be wanting or feeble; to be disheartened; to rebel, revolt; to give up, cease, end; to forsake.

Defigo, *ēre, ixi, ixum, tr.* (de + figo), to fix in, plant, plunge; to fasten.

Definio, *ire, ixi, itum, tr.* (de + finio), to limit, terminate, define, bound; to finish; to determine, explain.

Deflagro, *āre, āvi, ātum, intr.* (de + flagro), to burn up, be consumed, perish, be destroyed.

Dein, *adv.* (de + in), then, after that, afterwards, again.

Deinceps, *adv.* (dein + capio), successively, after that, besides, in the next place.

Deinde, *adv.* (de + inde), then, after that, afterwards; thence.

Deiotārus, *i, m.*, Deiotarus.

Deiciō, *ēre, jeci, jectum, tr.* (de + jacio), to throw or cast down; to overthrow; to disappoint, deprive.

Delābor, *i, lapsus, dep.* (de + labor), to fall, slip or glide down; to descend.

Delatūrus, **Delātus.** See **Defēro.**

Delectatio, *ōnis, f.* (delecto), delight, pleasure, amusement.

Delecto, *āre, āvi, ātum, tr.* (delicio), to allure, entice; to delight, amuse.

Delectus, *ūs, m.* (deligo), a choosing, choice; a levy of soldiers.

Delēgi. See **Deligo.**

Delēnio, *ire, ixi, itum, tr.* (de + lenio), to soothe, console, soften; to charm, captivate.

Delēo, *ēre, āvi, ētum, tr.*, to blot out, efface, expunge, erase; to destroy, overthrow.

Deliberatio, *ōnis, f.* (delibero), deliberation, consideration, consultation.

Delibēro, *āre, āvi, ātum, tr.* (de + libra), to weigh well, consider, deliberate, consult; to resolve, determine.

- Deliciatus, a, um, adj.** (deliciae), alluring, charming, delightful, luxurious; tender, delicate; dainty, effeminate.
- Delictum, i, n.** (delinquo), a fault, error, offence, crime, sin.
- Deligo, ěre, ěgi, ectum, tr.** (de + lego), to select, pick out, choose.
- Delos, i, f.,** Delos.
- Delubrum, i, n.,** a temple, shrine.
- Demens, tis, adj.** (de + mens), out of one's mind, mad, raving; foolish, senseless.
- Dementer, adv.** (demens), madly, foolishly.
- Dementia, ae, f.** (demens), madness, folly, foolishness.
- Demigro, ěre, avi, atum, intr.** (de + migro), to migrate, remove, depart, emigrate.
- Diminuo, ěre, ui, atum, tr.** (de + minuo), to lessen, diminish.
- Diminutio, onis, f.** (diminuo), a diminution, decrease, abatement.
- Dimissus, a, um, adj.** (and part from *domitto*), downcast, dejected, disheartened, abject, low.
- Demitto, ěre, misi, missum, tr.** (de + mitto), to send or let down, cast down, lower; to fix, fasten; to impress.
- Demonstro, ěre, avi, atum, tr.** (de + monstro), to point out, show, demonstrate, explain, declare.
- Demoveo, ěre, movi, motum, tr.** (de + moveo), to move away, remove, put away.
- Demum, adv.** at length, at last, finally; only, after all.
- Denego, ěre, avi, atum, tr.** (de + nego), to deny, refuse, not to suffer.
- Denique, adv.** in fine, at last, finally, at length.
- Denoto, ěre, avi, atum, tr.** (de + noto), to mark out, point out, specify, denote.
- Denuntio, ěre, avi, atum, tr.** (de + nuntio), to declare, intimate, denounce; to threaten, menace; to order, command.
- Depeculātor, ōris, m.** (depeculor), a plunderer, embezzler.
- Depeculor, āri, atus, dep.** (de + peculium), to plunder, despoil, embezzle, pillage.
- Depello, ěre, pūli, pulsum, tr.** (de + pello), to drive down, away or out; to expel, remove, repel.
- Dependo, ěre, di, sum, tr.** (de + pendo), to pay, spend, expend; to suffer.
- Deploro, ěre, avi, atum, tr.** (de + ploro), to weep, lament, bewail, deplore.
- Depōno, ěre, posui, positum, tr.** (de + pono), to lay or put down, lay by, throw aside; to lay aside, abandon, give up, leave.
- Depoposci** See *Deposco*.
- Depopulatio, onis, f.** (depopulor), a laying waste, pillaging.
- Depopulor, āri, atus, dep.** (de + populor), to lay waste, pillage, ravage, plunder.
- Deporto, ěre, avi, atum, tr.** (de + porto), to carry or convey down, carry away; to bring or convey home.
- Deposco, ěre, pōposci, —, tr.** (de + posco), to demand, require, request.
- Depravo, ěre, avi, atum, tr.** (de + pravo), to corrupt, deprave, spoil, pervert, vitiate.
- Deprecator, ōris, m.** (deprecor), an intercessor, interceder.
- Deprēcor, āri, atus, dep.** (de + precor), to pray for earnestly, supplicate, beseech, beg; to deprecate, avert by prayer; to avert, remove, plead in excuse.
- Deprehendo, ěre, di, sum, tr.** (de + prehendo), to seize, catch, arrest, overtake, detect, surprise, discover, discern.
- Deprimo, ěre, pressi, pressum, tr.** (de + premo), to press down, depress, sink.
- Deprōmo, ěre, mpsi, mptum, tr.** (de + promo), to draw or bring out.

- Derelinquo, ěre, liqui, lictum, tr.** (de + re + linquo), to abandon, leave, forsake, desert.
- Derivo, ěre, avi, ātum, tr.** (de + rivus), to lead, turn or draw off; to divert, distract.
- Describo, ěre, ipsi, iptum, tr.** (de + scribo), to copy off, transcribe; to describe, represent; to divide, distribute, appoint, assign, ascribe.
- Desěro, ěre, serui, sertum, tr.** (de + sero), to abandon, desert, leave, forsake, discontinue.
- Desertus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *desero*), deserted, lonely, uninhabited, desert.
- Desiderium, i, n.** (desidero), a longing for, desire, regret; want, need; a request.
- Desiděro, ěre, avi, ātum, tr.**, to desire, long for; to regret, miss, need, require.
- Designatus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *designo*), designated, elect. *Consul designatus*, consul elect.
- Designo, ěre, avi, ātum, tr.** (de + signo), to mark out, signify, designate, denote; to appoint, elect.
- Desillo, ire, ilii or silui, sultum, intr.** (de + salio), to jump or leap down.
- Desino, ěre, sivi, situm, tr. and intr.** (de + sino), to cease, leave off, desist; to end, terminate.
- Desisto, ěre, stiti, stitum, intr.** (de + sisto), to cease, desist, leave off.
- Desperatio, ōnis, f.** (despero), despair, hopelessness.
- Desperatus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *despero*), desperate, hopeless, irremediable.
- Despěro, ěre, avi, ātum, tr.** (de + spero), to despair, have no hope.
- Despicio, ěre, exi, ectum, tr.** (de + spěcio), to look down upon, despise, contemn, disdain.
- Destrictus, a, um, part.** from *Destringo*.
- Destringo, ěre, inxi, ietum, tr.** (de + stringo), to strip off; to unsheathe, draw.
- Děsum, deesse, defui, irr. intr.** (de + sum), to be wanting, to lack, fail; to be absent.
- Deterrěo, ěre, ui, itum, tr.** (de + terreo), to deter, frighten, discourage, avert.
- Detestabilis, e, adj.** (detestor), execrable, abominable, detestable.
- Detestor, ari, atus, dep.** (de + testor), to execrate, abominate, detest; to pray to be averted; to deprecate.
- Detrahěo, ěre, xi, ctum, tr.** (de + trahěo), to draw off, drag away, pull down; to remove, withdraw, take away; to disparage, detract from.
- Detrimentum, i, n.** (detero), detriment, damage, loss, harm.
- Detuli.** See *Defero*.
- Děus, i, m., a** god, deity, divinity.
- Devěho, ěre, xi, ctum, tr.** (de + veho), to carry, convey, take away, transport.
- Deverto, ěre, ti, sum, tr. and intr.** (de + verto), to turn away, turn aside; to turn toward, go to.
- Devinděio, ire, nxi, netum, tr.** (de + vincio), to bind, tie; to engage, oblige.
- Devinceo, ěre, vici, victum, tr.** (de + vinco), to conquer, vanquish, subdue, overcome.
- Devinctus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *devincio*), devoted, attached to.
- Devito, ěre, avi, ātum, tr.** (de + vito), to avoid.
- Devoco, ěre, avi, ātum, tr.** (de + voco), to call off, call away, call down.
- Devověo, ěre, vovi, větum, tr.** (de + voveo), to vow, devote, give up to; to execrate.
- Dexter, ěra, ěrum, and tra, trum,**

- adj.**, right, on the right hand
Dextera or **dextra**, *ae, f.* (*sc. manus*), the right hand.
- Dicio**, **ōnis**, *f.*, dominion, authority, rule, sway, power.
- Dico**, **ēre**, **xi**, **ctum**, *tr. and intr.* to speak, say, tell; to appoint, name; to plead.
- Dictator**, **ōris**, *m.* (*dicto*), a dictator.
- Dictatura**, *ae, f.* (*dictator*), the dictatorship.
- Dictito**, **āre**, **avi**, **atum**, *tr. freq.* (*dico*), to speak, say, or tell often; to pretend.
- Dictum**, *i, n.* (*dico*), a word, saying, expression; a command.
- Didici**. See **Disco**.
- Dies**, **ei**, *m. and f.*, a day, time.
In dies, from day to day, daily.
- Diffo**, **ferre**, **distūli**, **dilatūm**, *tr.* (*dis + fero*), to spread, scatter, disperse; to spread abroad, publish; to defer, put off, prolong; to differ, be different.
- Difficilis**, *e, adj.* (*dis + facilis*), difficult, hard; morose.
- Difficultas**, **ātis**, *f.* (*difficilis*), difficulty, trouble; moroseness.
- Diffido**, **ēre**, **fusus**, *half dep.* (*dis + fido*), to distrust, mistrust, lack confidence, despair.
- Diffuso**, **ēre**, **xi**, —, *intr.* (*dis + fluo*), to flow away, drift away; to disappear, dissolve.
- Dignitas**, **ātis**, *f.* (*dignus*), merit, worth; dignity, rank, standing, excellence; office.
- Dignus**, **a, um**, *adj.*, worthy, deserving, meriting; deserved, merited.
- Dijūdeo**, **āre**, **avi**, **atum**, *tr.* (*dis + judico*), to judge, determine, decide, distinguish, discern.
- Dilabor**, **i**, **lapsus**, *dep.* (*dis + labor*), to slip or glide away, disperse, be scattered; to decay, melt away, vanish.
- Dilacerō**, **āre**, **avi**, **atum**, *tr.* (*dis + lacero*), to tear or rend asunder, destroy, waste, lacerate.
- Dilānio**, **āre**, **avi**, **atum**, *tr.* (*dis + lanio*), to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate.
- Dilatio**, **ōnis**, *f.* (*differo*), a putting off, delaying, deferring.
- Diligens**, **tis**, *adj.* (*diligo*), careful, diligent, attentive, studious, fond of.
- Diligenter**, *adv.* (*diligens*), diligently, attentively, carefully.
- Diligentia**, *ae, f.* (*diligens*), diligence, attention, carefulness.
- Diligo**, **ēre**, **lexi**, **lectum**, *tr.* (*dis + lego*), to love, esteem, value.
- Dilucesco**, **ēre**, **luxi**, —, *intr.* (*diluceo*), to grow light, begin to shine; to dawn.
- Diluo**, **ēre**, **ui**, **atum**, *tr.* (*dis + luo*), to wash away, dissolve, dilute; to weaken, impair, do away with, remove.
- Dimicatio**, **ōnis**, *f.* (*dimico*), a fight, struggle, contest, encounter.
- Dimico**, **āre**, **avi**, **atum**, *intr.* (*dis + mico*), to fight, contend, struggle.
- Dimitto**, **ēre**, **misi**, **missum**, *tr.* (*dis + mitto*), to send away, dismiss, discharge; to lay aside, discontinue; to remit, relax.
- Diripio**, **ōnis**, *f.* (*diripio*), a plundering, pillaging.
- Diraptor**, **ōris**, *m.* (*diripio*), a plunderer.
- Diripio**, **ēre**, **ripui**, **reptum**, *tr.* (*dis + rapio*), to tear asunder; to plunder, pillage, ravage; to take or snatch away.
- Discedo**, **ēre**, **cessi**, **cessum**, *intr.* (*dis + cedo*), to depart, go away, to come off; to divide, open, separate.
- Disceptatio**, **ōnis**, *f.* (*discepto*), a disputation, discussion, debate.
- Discepto**, **āre**, **avi**, **atum**, *tr.* (*dis*

- + capio), to decide, determine; to discuss, dispute, debate.
- Discerno, ěre, crĕvi, crĕtum, tr.** (dis + cerno), to distinguish, discern, separate, divide; to determine, decide.
- Discessus, ūs, m.** (discedo), a departure, separation, removal.
- Discidium, i, n.** (discindo), a tearing asunder, parting; a separation.
- Disciplina, ae, f.** (disco), discipline, instruction, learning, training, education; science, art, skill; use, custom, method, habit.
- Discipulus, i, m.** (disco), a disciple, pupil, follower.
- Disco, ěre, didici, —, tr.,** to learn, understand, be informed.
- Discolor, ōris, adj.** (dis + color), of various colors, variegated.
- Discordia, ae, f.** (discors), discord, dissension, disagreement.
- Discrimen, inis, n.** (discerno), a division, separation; a distinction, difference, interval; decision; critical moment, hazard, danger.
- Disjunctus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *disjungo*), separate, distinct; distant, remote.
- Disjungo, ěre, xi, ctum, tr.** (dis + jungo), to disjoin, disunite, separate, divide.
- Dispergo, ěre, persi, persum, tr.** (dis + spargo), to scatter, disperse, diffuse, disseminate.
- Dispartio, ire, ivi, itum, tr.** (dis + partio), to distribute, divide.
- Displicĕo, ěre, ui, itum, intr.** (dis + placeo), to displease.
- Disputo, are, avi, ātum, tr.** (dis + puto), to calculate, compute; to investigate, discuss, treat of.
- Disseminō, are, avi, ātum, tr.** (dis + semino), to disseminate, spread abroad, publish.
- Dissensio, ōnis, f.** (dissentio), dissension, disagreement, difference, discord, dispute.
- Dissentio, ire, si, sum, intr.** (dis + sentio), to dissent, disagree; to differ, be different.
- Dissidĕo, ěre, ědi, essum, intr.** (dis + sedeo), to be divided or separated; to be at variance, disagree, differ, be different.
- Dissimilis, e, adj.** (dis + similis), unlike, dissimilar, different.
- Dissimilitudo, inis, f.** (dissimilis), unlikeness, dissimilitude.
- Dissimulo, are, avi, ātum, tr.** (dis + simulo), to dissemble, disguise; to hide, conceal.
- Dissipo, are, avi, ātum, tr.** (dis + supo), to spread abroad, scatter, disperse, dissipate; to demolish, squander.
- Dissolutio, ōnis, f.** (dissolvo), dissolution, destruction, abolition.
- Dissolutus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *dissolvo*), loose, lax, remiss, negligent, dissolute, profigate.
- Dissolvo, ěre, solvi, solutum, tr.** (dis + solvo), to dissolve, loosen, disunite, dissipate; to terminate, end, destroy, abolish; to discharge, deliver.
- Distractus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *distrāho*), divided, distracted, perplexed.
- Distrāho, ěre, xi, ctum, tr.** (dis + traho), to draw or pull asunder, separate, divide; to distract, perplex.
- Distribuo, ěre, ui, utum, tr.** (dis + tribuo), to distribute, divide.
- Districtus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *distringo*), strict, severe; occupied, engaged, busy.
- Distringo, ěre, xxi, ctum, tr.** (dis + stringo), to stretch out; to hinder, occupy, engage.
- Distūli.** See *Differo*.
- Disturbo, are, avi, ātum, tr.** (dis + turbo), to throw into disorder, disturb; to demolish, destroy; to frustrate, thwart, hinder.
- Diu, adv., comp. diutius, sup. diutissime,** by day, in the day-time; long, for a long time.

Diurnus, a, um, *adj.* (dies), daily; by day, of the day.

Dius occurs in the expression **Me dius fidius** or **medius fidius** = by *Hercules*. **Fidius**, an ancient form of *filius*, occurs in the connection of *Dius Fidius*, that is, *me Dius* (*Διὸς*) *filius*, or the son of Zeus, that is, *Hercules*. Hence the expression *medius fidius* is equivalent to *me Hercules*, scil. *juvet* (*Hercules help me*). *Dict. Biog.*

Diutius, *comp.* from **Diu**.

Diutissime, *sup.* from **Diu**.

Diuturnitas, *ātis*, *f.* (*diuturnus*), long duration, long continuance, length of time, length.

Diuturnus, a, um, *adj.* (*diu*), long, lasting, long continued.

Divello, *ēre*, *velli* and *vulsi*, **vulsum**, *tr.* (*dis* + *vello*), to pull asunder, disjoin, separate, tear away.

Diversus, a, um, *adj.* (*diverto*), in different directions, different, diverse; separate, opposite, contrary, inconsistent, various.

Diverto, *ēre*, *ti*, **sum**, *tr.* (*dis* + *verto*), to turn different ways, digress, turn aside, separate.

Divido, *ēre*, *vici*, **visum**, *tr.*, to divide, part, separate; to distribute, allot.

Divinitus, *adv.* (*divinus*), from heaven, by divine providence, divinely.

Divino, *āre*, *āvi*, **ātum**, *tr.* (*divinus*), to divine, foresee, predict, foretell.

Divinus, a, um, *adj.* (*divus*), divine, heavenly, prophetic.

Divisor, *ōris*, *m.* (*divido*), a divider, distributor (*of brides*).

Divitiae, *ārum*, *f. pl.* (*dives*), riches, wealth.

Do, *āre*, *dēdi*, **dātum**, *tr.*, to give, afford, offer; to cause, occasion; to show, exhibit. *Dare poenas*, to suffer punishment.

Dōcēo, *ēre*, *ui*, **tum**, *tr.*, to teach, instruct, inform, say.

Doctrina, *ae*, *f.* (*doceo*), instruction, teaching; learning, science, branch of learning.

Doctus, a, um, *adj.* (*and part. from doceo*), learned, skilled, well versed, experienced.

Documentum, *i*, *n.* (*doceo*), an example, instance, lesson; a document; a proof, evidence.

Dolabella, *ae*, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Dōlēo, *ēre*, *ui*, **ītum**, *tr. and intr.*, to grieve, sorrow, mourn, be pained; to lament, deplore.

Dolor, *ōris*, *m.* (*doleo*), grief, pain, sorrow; resentment, mortification.

Domesticus, a, um, *adj.* (*domus*), domestic, familiar, household, of the house. **Domestici**, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the members of one's family.

Dōmi, *adv.* (*domus*), at home.

Domicilium, *i*, *n.* (*domus*), a dwelling, abode, home.

Domina, *ae*, *f.* (*dominus*), a mistress (*of a family*), lady.

Dominatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*dominor*), dominion, rule, sway, authority; domination, tyranny.

Dominatus, *ūs*, *m.* (*dominor*), rule, mastery, tyranny, domination.

Dominor, *āri*, **ātus**, *dep.* (*dominus*), to rule, govern, domineer, reign.

Dominus, *i*, *m.* (*domus*), the master of a house, a lord, owner, master, proprietor.

Domitius, *i*, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Domitor, *ōris*, *m.* (*domo*), a tamer, subduer, vanquisher, conqueror.

Dōmo, *āre*, *ui*, **ītum**, *tr.*, to tame, break; to subdue, conquer, vanquish, overcome.

Dōmus, *ūs* and *i*, *f.*, a house, home.

Donatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*dono*), a donation.

Dōno, *āre*, *āvi*, **ātum**, *tr.* (*donum*), to give, bestow, present.

Dōnum, *i*, *n.* (do), a gift, present.
Dormio, *ire*, *ivi*, *itum*, *intr.*, to sleep, be asleep, slumber.
Dorylaeus, *i*, *m.*, Dorylaeus.
Drusus, *i*, *m.*, a Roman surname.
Dubitatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (dubito), doubt, hesitation, indecision, uncertainty.
Dubito, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *intr.*, to doubt, hesitate, waver.
Dubium, *i*, *n.* (dubius), doubt, uncertainty, hesitation.
Dubius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (duo), doubtful, dubious, uncertain, wavering.
Duco, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *tr.*, to lead, conduct, draw; to protract; to attract, acquire; to think, consider, regard; to ascribe, attribute; to marry.
Ductus, *ūs*, *m.* (duco), a leading, lead, conduct, command.
Dūdum, *adv.* (diu + dum), a short time ago; before, formerly; just now, not long ago; long.
Duim, *duis*, *duit*, *duint*, *old forms* for *dem*, *des*, *det*, *dent*.
Dulcedo, *inis*, *f.* (dulcis), sweetness; delightfulness, charm.
Dulcis, *a*, *adj.*, sweet, pleasant, delightful, dear.
Dum, *adv. and conj.*, while, as long as, until, provided. **Dum modo**, provided that, if but.
Dumtaxat, *adv.* (dum + taxo), exactly; at least; only, simply, merely; so far.
Dūo, *ae*, *o*, *num. adj.*, two.
Duodēcim, *num. adj. indecl.* (duo + decem), twelve.
Duodecimus, *a*, *um*, *num. adj.* (duodecim), the twelfth.
Duplex, *icis*, *adj.* (duo + plico), twofold, double.
Dūre, *adv.* (durus), hardly, harshly, roughly, sternly; stiffly.
Dūrus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, hard; harsh, rough, rude; hardy, vigorous; rigorous, severe.
Dux, *dūcis*, *m. and f.* (duco), a leader, guide, general, conductor.

E.

E or Ex, *prep. with the ablat.*, from, of, out of, after, on account of, among, according to, in, on, at, from being.
Ea, *adv.* (properly *ablat.* from *is*, *sc. via or parte*), that way, in that way, through that place.
Ebriōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (ebrius), given to drinking, drunken.
Ebrīus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, drunk, intoxicated.
Ecce, *interj.*, lo! behold! see!
Equi and Equis, *ecquae or ecqua*, *ecquod and ecquid*, *inter. pron.* (in *impassioned interrogation*), whether any, any one, anybody, anything?
Equid, *conj.* (= num), whether; perchance; in *direct and indirect questions*.
Equisnam, *ecquaenam or equasnam*, *ecquidnam and equodnam*, *inter. pro.* (ecquis + nam) is any one?
Eōtlēus, *i*, *m. dim.* (equus), a young horse, a colt; a wooden rack in the shape of a horse.
Edico, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *tr. and intr.* (e + dico), to declare publicly, publish, make known; to decree, ordain, order.
Edictum, *i*, *n.* (edico), an edict, proclamation, ordinance.
Editus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (and *part. from edo*), raised, elevated, high, lofty.
Edo, *ēre*, *edīdi*, *editum*, *tr.* (e + do), to put forth, publish, declare, make known; to show, exhibit, set forth; to relate; to raise, elevate.
Edōcō, *ēre*, *cui*, *ctum*, *tr.* (e + doceo), to teach, inform, instruct, relate.
Edūco, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *tr.* (e + duco), to lead forth, draw out; to bring up, rear.
Effeminātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (and *part. from effemīno*), effeminate, womanish.

Effemino, are, avi, atum, tr. (ex + femina), to effeminate, enervate; to unman, disgrace.

Effero, ferre, extuli, elatum, tr. (ex + fero), to bring or carry out; to produce, yield; to publish, manifest; to raise, advance, exalt; to carry out for burial.

Efficio, ere, feci, factum, tr. (ex + facio), to bring to pass, cause, effect; accomplish, execute, perform; to render.

Effigies, ei, f. (effingo), an image, likeness, effigy.

Effragito, are, avi, atum, tr. (ex + fragito), to demand urgently, request earnestly.

Efflo, are, avi, atum, tr. and intr. (ex + flo), to blow or breathe out; to expire.

Effrenatus, a, um, adj. (effreno), unbridled, unrestrained.

Effugio, ere, fugi, fugitum, tr. and intr. (ex + fugio), to fly, escape, avoid, shun, evade, flee.

Effundo, ere, fudi, fusum, tr. (ex + fundo), to pour out, spill, shed; to scatter, spread, disperse; to squander, waste.

Effusus, a, um, adj. (and part. from effundo), spread out, extensive; profuse; extravagant, immoderate.

Egens, entis, adj. (egeo), needy, destitute, poor, wanting.

Egeo, ere, —, —, intr., to need, want, be in want of, lack.

Egestas, atis, f. (egeo), want, poverty, indigence, destitution.

Egi. See Ago.

Egnatilius, i, m., the quaestor of the *legio Martia*.

Ego, mei, pers. pron., I. *Egomet* = *ego ipse*, I myself.

Egrédior, i, gressus, dep. (e + gradior), to go out, depart, leave; to ascend; to disembark; to go beyond, pass over, overstep.

Egrégus, a, um, adj. (e + grex),

excellent, eminent, surpassing, choice, select.

Ejicio, ere, jeci, jectum, tr. (e + jacio), to cast or throw out, eject, expel; to drive out, banish.

Elabor, i, lapsus, dep. (e + labor), to slip away, escape, disappear.

Elabōro, are, avi, atum, tr. and intr. (e + laboro), to labor, labor on, work out, elaborate.

Elatus, a, um, adj. (and part. from effero), high, lofty, elevated.

Electus, a, um, adj. (and part. from eligo), chosen, picked, select, choice.

Elephantus, i, m., an elephant; ivory.

Elicio, ere, cui, citum, tr. (e + lacio), to entice, draw out, elicit, lure forth.

Eligo, ere, legi, lectum, tr. (e + lego), to select, choose, pick out.

Eloquentia, ae, f. (eloquens), eloquence.

Eludo, ere, lusi, lusum, tr. (e + ludo), to elude, parry; to delude, deceive, frustrate; to mock, jeer, banter.

Elo, ere, ui, utum, tr. (e + luo), to wash out, purify, clear; to squander.

Emergo, ere, si, sum, tr. (e + mergo), to emerge, come up, arise, come forth.

Emitto, ere, misi, missum, tr. (e + mitto), to send out or forth, let go; to discharge, hurl, throw.

Emo, ere, emi, emptum, tr., to buy, purchase.

Emolumentum, i, n. (emolior), exertion, effort, difficulty; gain, profit, advantage.

Emōrior, i, mortuus, dep. (e + morior), to die, perish.

En, interj., lo! see! behold!

Enarro, are, avi, atum, tr. (e + narro), to expound, interpret, explain in detail.

Enim, conj., for; now. *At enim*, but still, for indeed.

Enitor, i, nitus, dep. (e + nitor),

- to strive, struggle, endeavor, try, exert one's self.
- Ennius, i, m.**, the father of Roman epic poetry.
- Enuméro, áre, ávi, átum, tr.** (e + numero), to enumerate, count up, reckon, recite.
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. intr.**, to go, proceed, march.
- Eó, adv.** (is), thither, to that place, to this; so far, to such a pitch or degree; to such a pass; there, in that place; on that account, therefore.
- Eodem, adv.** (idem), to the same place, thither; to the same end, purpose, etc.
- Ephésus, i, f.**, Ephesus.
- Epigramma, átis, n.** (*ἐπιγράμμα*), an inscription; an epigram.
- Éques, itis, m.** (equus), a horseman; a knight. **Equites**, knights, an order in Roman society between the patricians and plebeians.
- Equester, tris, tre, adj.** (eques), of cavalry, equestrian; of the knights, pertaining to the knights.
- Equidem, adv.** (e + quidem), indeed, truly, in truth, surely.
- Equitatus, ūs, m.** (equito), the cavalry, horse, horsemen.
- Equito, áre, ávi, átum, intr.** (eques), to ride on horseback.
- Equus, i, m.**, a horse, steed.
- Erectus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *erigo*), upright, elevated, lofty; intent, animated, encouraged, resolute.
- Ergá, prep.** with the accus., over against, towards, about, against.
- Ergo, conj.**, therefore, then.
- Erigo, ére, rexi, rectum, tr.** (e + rego), to raise, erect, elevate, lift up, set up; to encourage, cheer, rouse.
- Eripio, ére, ipui, optum, tr.** (e + rapio), to take away violently; to extort, wrest; to liberate, rescue, free; to extricate, deliver.
- Errátum, i, n.** (erro), an error, mistake; a fault, offence.
- Erro, áre, ávi, átum, intr.**, to wander, go astray, stray; to err, mistake, be mistaken.
- Error, óris, m.** (erro), error, mistake; fault, offence; a wavering, uncertainty, wandering.
- Eructo, áre, ávi, átum, tr.** (e + ructo), to belch, throw up, vomit forth.
- Erúdio, ire, ivi and ii, itum, tr.** (e + rudis), to teach, instruct, inform; to educate, bring up.
- Eruditus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *erudio*), learned, accomplished, skilled, versed, erudite.
- Erumpo, ére, ápi, uptum, intr.** (e + rumpo), to break or burst forth, sally forth.
- Escendo, ére, di, sum, tr. and intr.** (e + scando), to climb, ascend, mount.
- Esquilinus, a, um, adj.** (Esquilinae), Esquiline.
- Et, conj.**, and, even, also. **Et—et**, both — and.
- Eténim, conj.** (et + enim), for.
- Etiám, adv. and conj.** (et + jam), also, likewise, besides, even, yet, still, as yet. *Etiám atque etiám*, again and again.
- Etruria, ae, f.**, Etruria.
- Etruscus, a, um, adj.**, Etruscan.
- Etrusci, órum, m. pl.**, the Etruscans.
- Etsi, conj.** (et + si), although, though, even if.
- Evádo, re, vási, vāsum, tr. and intr.** (e + vado), to go out, escape; to pass, ascend, climb; to end, turn out, result; to become.
- Evello, ére, velli, vulsum, tr.** (e + vello), to tear, pull or pluck out, root up; to eradicate, erase.
- Evénio, ire, vèni, ventum, intr.** (e + venio), to come out, proceed; to happen, turn out, occur, come to pass; to fall to the lot of.
- Eventus, ūs, m.** (evenio), an event, result, issue, occurrence.

Eversio, ōnis, f. (everto), an overthrowing, subversion, destruction.

Everto, ěre, ti, sum, tr. (e + verto), to turn out, overturn, overthrow; subvert, destroy, throw down.

Evocātor, ōris, m. (evoco), a caller forth, summoner.

Evoco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (e + voco), to call out, summon, entice, elicit.

Evolo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (e + volo), to fly out or forth, sally forth, rush or spring out.

Evomo, ěre, ui, itum, tr. (e + vomo), to vomit forth, spew out, disgorge, discharge.

Ex. See E.

Exactus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *exigo*), precise, accurate, exact.

Exaggero, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + aggero), to heap up, enlarge, increase; to heighten, magnify.

Exanimo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + animo), to kill, be killed, die; to be exhausted; to alarm, terrify.

Exardesco, ěre, arsi, arsum, intr. (ex + ardesco), to be kindled, inflamed, break out.

Exarsi. See Exardesco.

Exaudio, ire, ivi, itum, tr. (ex + audio), to hear from a distance; to hear, perceive, listen to, regard.

Excedo, ěre, cessi, cessum, tr. and intr. (ex + cedo), to go forth, depart, withdraw; to exceed, go beyond.

Excellent, tis, adj. (excellō), excelling, excellent; surpassing, distinguished.

Excello, ěre, cellui, celsum, tr. and intr. (ex + cello), to be eminent, excel, surpass, outstrip.

Excelsus, a, um, adj. (excellō), high, lofty, elevated. *In excelso*, in a high station.

Excido, ěre, cidi, —, intr. (ex +

cado), to fall out, fall from; to slip out, escape; to perish, be lost.

Excido, ěre, cidi, cism, tr. (ex + caedo), to cut out or off, hew down; to raze, demolish, destroy, extirpate.

Excipio, ěre, ěpi, eptum, tr. (ex + capio), to receive, take up, pick up, accept; to succeed, follow; to except, exclude; to sustain, undergo.

Excito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + cito), to stir up, excite, rouse, incite, stimulate; to raise, build.

Excludo, ěre, si, sum, tr. (ex + cludo), to shut out, exclude; to remove, separate; to hinder, prevent.

Excogito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + cogito), to think out, contrive, devise, invent.

Excolo, ěre, colui, cultum, tr. (ex + colo), to tend, cultivate; to improve, polish, refine.

Excrucio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + crucio), to torture, torment, rack, distress, pain, vex.

Excubiae, arum, f. pl. (excubo), a lying out of doors; watching, keeping guard; a watch, guard.

Excursio, ōnis, f. (excurro), an excursion; sally, attack; an inroad, incursion.

Excusatio, ōnis, f. (excuso), an excusing, excuse.

Excuso, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + causa), to excuse; to plead as an excuse; to atone for.

Exemplum, i, n. (eximo), an example, instance, precedent; a copy, transcript.

Exeo, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. and intr. (ex + eo), to go out, depart; to issue, escape; to come up, spring forth; to avoid, evade.

Exerceo, ěre, ui, itum, tr. (ex + arceo), to exercise, employ, occupy; to practise, train; to conduct, ply, prosecute; to use, make use of.

Exercitatio, ōnis, f. (exercito), exercise, practice.

Exercitatus, a, um, adj. (exercito), well exercised, practised, versed, trained.

Exercitus, a, um, part. from **Exerceo**.

Exercitus, ūs, m. (exercito), an army. *The generic word.*

Exhaurio, ire, hausi, haustum, tr. (ex + haurio), to draw out, exhaust, empty, drain.

Exhibeo, ēre, ui, itum, tr. (ex + habeo), to hold forth, tender, present; to deliver, produce, furnish; to show, display, exhibit, employ.

Exigo, ēre, ēgi, actum, tr. (ex + ago), to drive out, send forth; to pass, spend; to demand, require, exact; to finish, end, complete.

Exiguus, a, um, adj. (exigo), small, scanty, little, poor, mean, short.

Eximie, adv. (eximius), exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently.

Eximius, a, um, adj. (eximo), select, excellent, uncommon, choice.

Existimatio, ōnis, f. (existimo), judgment, opinion; reputation, character, honor.

Existimator, ōris, m. (existimo), a judge of anything.

Existimo, ēre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + aestimo), to think, judge, suppose; esteem, consider, decide.

Exitiosus, a, um, adj. (exitium), destructive, pernicious, deadly.

Exitium, i, n. (exeo), destruction, ruin, mischief.

Exitus, ūs, m. (exeo), exit, departure; an issue, end; event, result, termination.

Exoletus, a, um, adj. (and part. from **exolesco**), grown up, full grown, mature. **Exolētus, i, m.**, a youth of ripe age devoted to prostitution.

Exopto, ēre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + opto), to wish, desire greatly, long for.

Exorior, iri, ortus, dep. (ex + orior), to rise, arise, spring up.

Exorno, ēre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + orno), to adorn, embellish; to furnish, equip; to arrange, dispose, prepare.

Exoro, ēre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + oro), to prevail upon, move by entreaty; to obtain by entreaty.

Exorsus, ūs, m. (exordior), a beginning, commencement.

Expedio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. (ex + pes), to free, liberate, disentangle, extricate, unloose, disengage; to expedite, finish; to accomplish, prepare, make ready; to explain, unfold, set forth. **Expēdit, impers.**, it is profitable, expedient, useful.

Expeditus, a, um, adj. (and part. from **expedio**), unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, prompt, unencumbered; light-armed, without baggage.

Expello, ēre, pūli, pulsus, tr. (ex + pello), to drive out or away, expel, banish.

Expērior, iri, pertus, dep., to try, make trial of, test, prove, experience, find; to use, attempt.

Expers, tis, adj. (ex + pars), having no part in, free from, destitute of, without, devoid.

Expeto, ēre, ivi or ii, itum, tr. and *intr.* (ex + peto), to seek after, aim at, desire, wish, long for; to reach, attain to.

Expilo, ēre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + pilo), to plunder, rob, pillage.

Expio, ēre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + pio), to atone for, expiate; to make good, appense.

Explēo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, tr. (ex + pleo), to fill, load, fulfil, satisfy; to complete, accomplish.

Explico, ēre, āvi or oui, ātum or cītum, tr. (ex + plico), to unfold, spread out, extend, display; to disentangle, arrange, adjust; to develop, set forth, explain.

Explo, ēre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + ploro), to search diligently,

- examine, explore; to reconnoitre, ascertain, spy out.
- Expōno, ēre, posui, positum, tr.** (ex + pono), to set out, expose, disembark, display; to explain, propose, relate.
- Exporto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (ex + porto), to carry out, export, convey away.
- Exposco, ēre, poposci, —, tr.** (ex + posco), to ask earnestly, beg, entreat, implore.
- Exprimo, ēre, pressi, pressum, tr.** (ex + premo), to press out, express; to represent, describe, express; to extort, wrest, wring out.
- Exprimo, ēre, prompsi, promptum, tr.** (ex + promo), to take or draw out, bring forth; to exhibit, display, declare.
- Expugnatio, ōnis, f.** (expugno), a storming, taking by assault.
- Expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (ex + pugno), to take by assault, storm, reduce, subdue.
- Exquiro, ēre, quisivi, quisitum, tr.** (ex + quaero), to search out, inquire into, investigate, examine, explore.
- Exquisitus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *exquiro*), choice, excellent, exquisite.
- Exscindo, ēre, scīdi, scissum, tr.** (ex + scindo), to extirpate, destroy.
- Exsecratus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *exsecror*), accursed, execrable, detestable.
- Exsecror, āri, ātus, dep.** (ex + sacro), to curse, execrate.
- Exsequiae, ārum, f. pl.** (exsequor), a funeral procession, funeral obsequies.
- Exsequor, i, cūsus, dep.** (ex + sequor), to follow, pursue; to prosecute, execute, perform, accomplish; to follow, imitate.
- Exsiliū, i, n.** (ex + solum), exile, banishment.
- Exsisto, ēre, stīti, stitum, intr.** (ex + sisto), to step out or forth, come forth, emerge, appear, proceed, arise; to be, exist.
- Exsolvo, ēre, solvi, solutum, tr.** (ex + solvo), to unloose, unbind; to set loose, release, deliver; to discharge, pay.
- Expectatio, ōnis, f.** (expecto), a looking or waiting for, expectation, anticipation.
- Expecto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr.** (ex + specto), to look for, wait for, await, expect, long for.
- Exstinguo, ēre, inxi, inctum, tr.** (ex + stinguo), to put out, extinguish, quench, extirpate, destroy.
- Exstīti. See Exsisto.**
- Exsto, āre, —, —, intr.** (ex + sto), to stand out or forth, project; to appear, be extant; to exist, be.
- Exstruo, ēre, uxi, uctum, tr.** (ex + struo), to build up, rear, erect, raise, construct, heap up.
- Exsul, ūlis, m. and f.** (ex + solum), an exile.
- Exsūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr.** (exsul), to be an exile, live in exile.
- Exsulto, āre, āvi, ātum, intr.** (exsilio), to leap, bound, leap for joy; to rejoice, exult.
- Extenuo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (ex + tenuo), to make thin or slender; to extenuate, reduce, diminish, lessen.
- Exter and Extērus, a, um, adj.**, outward, external, outer, strange, foreign. *Comp. exterior, sup. extrēmus and extīmus.*
- Extermino, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (ex + termino), to drive out, expel, exile, banish, remove.
- Externus, a, um, adj.** (exter), outward, external, foreign, alien, strange. **Externus, i, m., a** foreigner, stranger.
- Extimesco, ēre, timui, —, tr. and intr.** (ex + timesco), to fear greatly, dread.
- Extollo, ēre, —, —, tr.** (ex + tol-

lo), to lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt, extol.

Extorquēō, ēre, torsi, tortum, tr. (ex + torqueo), to wrest, extort, wrench, force or tear away.

Extra, prep. with the *accus.*, without, out of, outside of, beyond.

Extremus, a, um, adj. (*sup.* of *exter* or *exterus*), extreme, the end, last, latest, final, farthest, most remote, utmost, outermost.

Extremum, i, n., the extremity, end, verge, brink. *Ad extremum*, at last.

Extūli. *S-e Effēro.*

Exulcēro, ēre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex + ulcero), to make sore; to exasperate, aggravate.

Exūo, ēre, ui, ūtum, tr., to strip off, put off, deprive of, dispossess.

Exūro, ēre, ussi, ustum, tr. (ex + uro), to burn, burn up, consume.

Exuviae, ārum, f. pl. (exuo), cast-off clothing, arms, etc.; spoils *stripped from an enemy.*

F.

F., for *filius, filii*, etc.

Fāber, bri, m., a worker, forger, smith, artificer, workman.

Fabiānus, a, um, adj. (Fabius), Fabian, of Fabius.

Fabricius, i, m., a Roman family name.

Fabūla, ae, f. (fari), a story, tale, play, fable.

Facile, adv. (facilis), easily, readily, without difficulty.

Facilis, e, adj. (facio), easy, ready; affable, courteous.

Facilitas, ātis, f. (facilis), facility, ease, readiness; affability, courteousness, good nature.

Facinorōsus, a, um, adj. (facinus), criminal, villainous, wicked, atrocious.

Facinus, ōris, n. (facio), a deed, action; misdeed, villany, crime; *an exploit, achievement.*

Fācio, ēre, feci, factum, tr., to make, do, act, perform; to cause, render; to constitute, appoint; to commit, execute; to value, esteem. *Imperative, fac.*

Factum, i, n. (facio), a deed, act, exploit, fact.

Facultas, ātis, f. (facilis), power, faculty; opportunity, means; abundance, plenty; resources, property.

Faesūlae, ārum, f. pl. Fiesole in Etruria.

Faesulānus, a, um, adj. (Faesulae), Faesulan, of Faesulae.

Falcārius, i, m. (falx), a scythe-maker, sickle-maker.

Falcidius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Fallax, āois, adj. (fallo), deceitful, deceptive, fallacious.

Fallo, ēre, fēfelli, falsum, tr. and intr., to deceive, delude, mislead; to disappoint; to escape the notice of, elude. **Fallor, I** am mistaken.

Falso, adv. (falsus), falsely, without reason, unjustly.

Falsus, a, um, adj. (fallo), mistaken, false, untrue, groundless, feigned; deceitful, faithless, treacherous.

Falx, falcis, f., a sickle, scythe.

Fāma, ae, f., report, rumor; fame, renown; reputation, character; infamy, ill fame.

Fāmes, is, f., hunger, famine.

Famīlia, ae, f. (famulus), the slaves belonging to one master; a family; a company, band.

Familiāris, e, adj. (familia), of or belonging to a household or family; intimate, familiar, friendly. *Res familiaris*, family estate, property. **Familiāris, is, m. and f.,** a friend, acquaintance.

Familiaritas, ātis, f. (familiaris), familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship. *In the plur., intimate acquaintances, friends.*

Familiariter, *adv.* (familiaris), familiarly, intimately, on familiar terms, on terms of intimacy.

Fānum, *i, n.* (fari), a temple, fane, sanctuary.

Fās, *n., indecl.*, divine law, the will of heaven, justice, equity, right.

Fascis, *is, m.*, a bundle, fagot. *In the plur., fascēs*, the fascēs, a bundle of rods carried by the lictors before the higher magistrates.

Fastidio, *ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. and intr.* (fastidium), to loathe, feel disgust, dislike, disdain, despise, scorn.

Fatālis, *e, adj.* (fatum), fated, fatal, destined; destructive, deadly.

Fāteor, *ēri, fassus, dep.*, to confess, own, acknowledge.

Fatum, *i, n.* (fari), fate, destiny; a prediction, oracle.

Fatūus, *a, um, adj.*, foolish, silly, simple. **Fatūus**, *i, m.*, a fool.

Fauces, *ium, f. pl.*, the throat, gullet, jaws; a narrow passage, pass, defile.

Fāvō, *ēre, fāvi, fantum, intr.*, to favor, countenance, aid.

Fāvōnius, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Fax, *fācis, f.*, a torch, flambeau, flame, meteor.

Febris, *is, f.*, a fever.

Fēfelli. *See Fallo.*

Felicitas, *ātis, f.* (felix), happiness, felicity; good fortune, success.

Fēmina, *ae, f.*, a woman, female.

Fēra, *ae, f.* (ferus), a wild beast.

Fēre, *adv.*, almost, nearly, about; generally, for the most part.

Fēro, *ferre, tūli, lātum, tr.*, to bear, carry, bring; to lead, drive; to endure, suffer, sustain; to extol, exalt; to say, report; to carry off, plunder; to produce, bring forth; to impel, incite; to propose, report.

Ferocitas, *ātis, f.* (ferox), fierce-

ness, fierce courage; savageness, ferocity.

Ferramentum, *i, n.* (ferrum), a tool, implement.

Ferrūs, *a, um, adj.* (ferrum), of iron, iron; hard-hearted, unfeeling; firm, unyielding.

Ferrum, *i, n.*, iron; the sword.

Fertilis, *e, adj.* (fero), fertile, fruitful; abundant, rich.

Festinatio, *ōnis, f.* (festino), haste, speed.

Festino, *āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr.* (festinus), to haste, hasten; to accelerate, execute speedily.

Festive, *adv.* (festivus), joyously, gayly, delightfully, festively; wittily, humorously.

Festus, *a, um, adj.*, festive, festal. *Dies festus*, a holiday, festival.

Fictus, *a, um, adj.* (and part. from *figo*), feigned, fictitious, false.

Fidelis, *e, adj.* (fides), faithful, trusty, sincere, sure.

Fidenae, *ārum, f. pl.*, a town in Latium.

Fides, *ēi, f.* (fido), faith, trust, belief, confidence; faithfulness, fidelity; honor, credit, credibility; an assurance, pledge; protection, security. *Fide publica* = under a public pledge of safety. *Fidem fallere*, to break one's word.

Fidius. *See Dius.*

Fido, *ēre, fiasus, half dep.*, to trust, trust to, rely upon, confide in.

Fiducia, *ae, f.* (fido), trust, confidence, reliance, assurance.

Fidus, *a, um, adj.* (fido), faithful, trusty, trustworthy, reliable, safe, sure, secure.

Figo, *ēre, fixi, fixum, tr.*, to fix, fasten, thrust in; to affix, post up; to pierce, transfix.

Filia, *ae, f.* (filius), a daughter.

Filius, *i, m.*, a son.

Fingo, *ēre, finxi, fictum, tr.*, to form, fashion, make; to feign, pretend; to devise, contrive; to suppose, imagine, conceive.

Finis, *is, m.* and *f.*, an end, con-

- clusion; a boundary, limit; *in the pl.*, limits, boundaries; territory, country.
- Finitimus**, a, um, *adj.* (finis), adjoining, neighboring, bordering upon. **Finitimi**, orum, *m. pl.*, neighbors.
- Fio**, fieri, factus, *irr. pass. of facio*, to be made, to be done; to become, happen, come to pass; to be committed; to be elected. **Fit**, *impers.*, it happens.
- Firmamentum**, i, n. (firmo), a support, prop, stay, strength.
- Firmitas**, atis, *f.* (firmus), firmness, strength, power.
- Firmo**, are, avi, atum, *tr.* (firmus), to make firm, strengthen, guard, confirm, establish, secure; to encourage.
- Firmus**, a, um, *adj.*, firm, strong, secure, steady, steadfast; resolute; robust, durable; constant.
- Fiscus**, i, m., a money bag, purse; the state treasury.
- Fixus**, a, um, *part. from Figo*.
- Flaccus**, i, m., a Roman family name.
- Flagitiöse**, *adv.* (flagitiosus), shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously.
- Flagitiösus**, a, um, *adj.* (flagitium), shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious.
- Flagitium**, i, n. (flagito), a shameful act, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, shame.
- Flagito**, are, avi, atum, *tr.*, to demand, press, importune; to entreat, solicit.
- Flagro**, are, avi, atum, *intr.*, to burn, be on fire; to be inflamed, enkindled; to glow, be excited.
- Flamen**, inis, *m.* (for filamen from flum), a priest of one particular deity.
- Flamma**, ae, *f.*, a flame, blaze; ardor, vehemence, desire.
- Flecto**, ere, flexi, flexum, *tr.*, to bend, bow; to move, persuade, prevail on; to turn, change, alter.
- Fleo**, ere, flevi, fletum, *tr. and intr.*, to weep, cry, weep over, lament, bewail.
- Fletus**, us, *m.* (fleo), a weeping.
- Flexibilis**, e, *adj.* (flecto), pliant, flexible, tractable; fickle.
- Flörens**, tis, *adj.* (floreo), flourishing, prosperous, successful.
- Flöréo**, ere, ui, —, *intr.* (flos), to flourish, prosper; to bloom, blossom, flower.
- Floresco**, ere, —, —, *intr.* (floreo), to begin to blossom; to begin to flourish, to grow into repute.
- Flös**, flöris, *m.*, a flower, blossom.
- Fluctus**, us, *m.* (fluo), a wave.
- Flumen**, inis, *n.* (fluo), a river.
- Föcus**, i, m., a hearth, fireside, home; an altar.
- Foederätus**, a, um, *adj.* (foedus), leagued together, confederated, allied.
- Foedus**, a, um, *adj.*, foul, loathsome; deformed; base, shameful, disgraceful, vile.
- Foedus**, eris, *n.*, a league, treaty, alliance, covenant.
- Fons**, fontis, *m.*, a fountain, well, spring, source.
- Föras**, *adv.*, out of doors, forth, out.
- Forensis**, e, *adj.* (forum), of or belonging to the forum, public, forensic, in the forum.
- Föris**, *adv.*, out of doors, abroad, without.
- Forma**, ae, *f.*, form, figure, shape; beauty, person.
- Formido**, inis, *f.*, fear, terror, dread.
- Formidölösus**, a, um, *adj.* (formido), fearful, frightful, terrible, formidable; timorous, afraid.
- Fornix**, icis, *m.*, an arch, vault.
- Fors**, fortis, *f.*, chance, fortune, luck. **Forte**, *abl.*, by chance, casually; perhaps.
- Forsitan**, *adv.* (for sit an), perhaps, perchance.
- Fortasse**, *adv.* (fors + an), perhaps, perchance, possibly; about.
- Forte**, *adv.* See **Fors**.

Fortis, e, adj., brave, bold, courageous, fearless, resolute.

Fortiter, adv. (fortis), bravely, fearlessly, resolutely.

Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis), bravery, fortitude, courage, resolution.

Fortuna, ae, f. (fors), fortune, chance, hazard, luck; rank, condition; the goddess Fortune.

Fortunatus, a, um, adj. (fortuna), fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous.

Forum, i, n., a market-place, market, mart; a market town; the Roman Forum, where assemblies of the people were held and public business was transacted.

Fovea, ae, f., a pit; pitfall.

Fragilis, e, adj. (frango), fragile, brittle, frail, perishable.

Fragilitas, atis, f. (fragilis), brittleness; frailty, weakness.

Frango, ere, frēgi, fractum, tr., to break, shatter, weaken.

Frater, tris, m., a brother.

Fraterne, adv. (fraternus), fraternally, affectionately, like a brother.

Fraternus, a, um, adj. (frater), fraternal, brotherly, a brother's.

Fraudatio, onis, f. (fraudo), deceit, fraud.

Fraus, fraudis, f., fraud, deceit; treachery; damage, harm, injury; a fault, offence.

Frēgi. See Frango.

Frēno, are, avi, atum, tr. (frēnum), to bridle, curb, restrain, check.

Frēnum, i, n., a bridle, curb, bit; restraint.

Frēquens, tis, adj., frequent, in large numbers, numerous; crowded, full; in close array.

Frequentia, ae, f. (frēquens), a crowd, assemblage, assembly, concourse.

Frequentio, are, avi, atum, tr. (frēquens), to frequent, resort to, haunt; to attend upon; to crowd, fill.

Frētus, a, um, adj., trusting to, relying upon, depending on.

Frigus, ōris, n., cold, coolness.

Frons, tis, f., the forehead, brow; the front.

Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor), fruit, produce; reward, profit, advantage, income, benefit, use.

Frugalitas, atis, f. (frugalis), frugality, thriftiness, worth.

Frumentarius, a, um, adj. (frumentum), of or belonging to corn, provisions or stores, corn; *res frumentaria*, corn, provisions.

Frūor, i, fructus and fructus, dep., to enjoy, reap the fruits of.

Frustrā, adv., in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly.

Frux, frūgis, f., fruit, produce; profit, advantage.

Fūdi. See Fundo.

Fūga, ae, f., flight, exile.

Fūgio, ere, fūgi, fūgitum, tr. and intr., to fly, run, escape; to shun, avoid.

Fugitivus, a, um, adj. (fugio), flying, fugitive, runaway. **Fugitivus, i, m.,** a fugitive, deserter.

Fulcinus, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Fulgeo, ere, fulsi, —, intr., to shine, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, flash.

Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo), lightning, a flash, thunderbolt; a calamity.

Fulvius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Fundamentum, i, n. (fundo), a foundation, groundwork, basis.

Funditus, adv. (fundus), from the foundation, utterly, entirely, completely.

Fundo, are, avi, atum, tr. (fundus), to found, establish, fasten, secure.

Fundo, ere, fūdi, fūsum, tr., to pour out, scatter, rout, disperse, vanquish; to fuse, melt.

Fundus, i, m., the bottom; a farm, estate.

Funesto, are, avi, atum, tr. (funestus), to pollute, disgrace with

- murder*; to pollute, dishonor, defile.
- Funestus**, a, um, *adj.* (funus), deadly, fatal; mournful, sad, dismal.
- Fungor**, i, *functus*, *dep.*, to perform, discharge, execute, administer, conduct.
- Funus**, ōris, n., funeral rites, burial, funeral; a corpse; death.
- Fur**, furis, m. and f., a thief.
- Furcifer**, ōri, m. (furca + fero), a yoke-bearer; a rascal, rogue.
- Furfanius**, i, m., a Roman gentile name.
- Fūriæ**, ārum, f. pl. (furo), rage, passion, fury, wrath. *Also*, the Furies, Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone.
- Furiōsus**, a, um, *adj.* (furiae), mad, raging, furious.
- Furius**, i, m., a Roman gentile name.
- Fūro**, ōre, ui, —, *intr.*, to rage, rave; to be mad, furious.
- Fūror**, ōris, m. (furo), fury, rage, madness.
- Furtim**, *adv.* (fur), furtively, by stealth, secretly.
- Furtum**, i, n. (fur), theft.

G.

- Gabinius**, a, um, *adj.*, Gabinian, of Gabinus.
- Gabinus**, i, m., a Roman gentile name.
- Gaius**, i, m., = Caius.
- Gallia**, ae, f., Gaul.
- Gallioānus**, a, um, *adj.* (Gallia), Gallican, Gallic.
- Gallicus**, a, um, *adj.* (Gallia), of the Gauls, Gallic.
- Gallius**, a, um, *adj.* (Gallia), Gallic.
- Gallus**, i, m., a Gaul.
- Gallus**, i, m., a Roman family name.
- Gānō**, ōnis, m. (ganea), a glutton, debauchee.

- Gaudēo**, ōre, gavīsus, *half dep.*, to rejoice, be glad.
- Gaudium**, i, n. (gaudeo), joy, gladness, delight, pleasure.
- Gāsa**, ae, f. (γάσα), treasure, wealth.
- Gelīdus**, a, um, *adj.* (gelu), very cold, icy, frosty.
- Gēmo**, ōre, ui, itum, *tr. and intr.*, to sigh, groan; to bemoan, bewail.
- Gēner**, ōri, m., a son-in-law.
- Genēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (genus), to beget, engender, produce, create, generate.
- Gens**, gentis, f. (gigno), a clan, embracing several families united together by a common name; a race, nation, people.
- Gēnus**, ōris, n., a race, kind, tribe; birth, descent, lineage, stock, family, breed; sort, quality, class; a nation, people.
- Germanitas**, ātis, f. (germanus), brotherhood, sisterhood, the relation between brothers and sisters.
- Germānus**, a, um, *adj.* (germen), full, own; genuine, true.
- Gēro**, ōre, gessi, gestum, *tr.*, to bear, carry, wear; to show, exhibit; to conduct, carry on, manage; to execute, perform.
- Gestio**, ire, ivi or ii, itum, *intr.* (gero), to make gestures, to exult, be joyful, glad; to desire eagerly, long for.
- Glabrio**, ōnis, m., a Roman family name.
- Gladiator**, ōris, m. (gladius), a gladiator; a gladiatorial exhibition or show.
- Gladiatorius**, a, um, *adj.* (gladiator), gladiatorial, of gladiators. *Ludus gladiatorius*, a school of gladiators.
- Glādius**, i, m., a sword.
- Glaucia**, ae, m., a Roman surname.
- Glōria**, ae, f., glory, renown, fame, splendor; vain-glory.

Glōrior, āri, ātus, dep. (gloria), to glory, boast, vaunt, pride one's self.

Gloriōse, adv. (gloriosus), gloriously; boastfully, pompously.

Gloriōsus, a, um, adj. (gloria), glorious, renowned; boastful, vain-glorious, pompous.

Gnāvus, a, um, adj., busy, active, diligent, zealous.

Gracchus, i, m., a Roman family name.

Grādus, ūs, m. (gradior), a step; a degree, gradation.

Græcia, æ, f., Greece.

Græcūlus, a, um, adj. dim. (Græcus), Grecian, Greek, paltry Greek. **Græcūlus, i, m.,** a Greek, paltry Greek, Greekling.

Græcus, a, um, adj. (Græcia), Greek, Grecian, of Greece. **Græci, ōrum, m. pl.,** the Greeks.

Grandis, e, adj., great, large; grand.

Grātia, æ, f., favor, esteem, regard, popularity, influence, friendship; charm, grace; service, kindness; thanks, gratitude; a return, requital. **Grātia, with the gen.,** for the sake, for the purpose, on account.

Agere grātiās, to thank. **Grātiām reddere,** to make requital. **In grātiām habere,** to regard as a favor. **Ea grātiā,** on that account.

Grātiōsus, a, um, adj. (gratia), enjoying favor, in favor, agreeable, gracious, obliging, complaisant.

Grātius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Gratuito, adv. (gratuitus), gratuitously, for nought, without recompense; without cause, wantonly.

Gratulatio, ōnis, f. (gratulor), congratulation, a wishing one joy; a rejoicing, joy; a thanksgiving.

Gratūlor, āri, ātus, dep. (gra-

tus), to congratulate, wish one joy.

Grātus, a, um, adj., pleasing, acceptable, agreeable; thankful, grateful. **Grātum, i, n.,** a favor.

Grāvis, e, adj., heavy, weighty; important, impressive; grievous, grave, severe, oppressive; sad, afflicting.

Gravitas, ātis, f. (gravis), weight, heaviness; severity; dignity, importance, gravity, seriousness, impressiveness.

Graviter, adv. (gravis), heavily, weightily, strongly, grievously, severely, greatly, impressively.

Grāvo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (gravis), to burden, load, weigh down, oppress, aggravate.

Grāvior, āri, ātus, dep. (gravis), to be reluctant, do unwillingly; to grudge, hesitate.

Grex, grēgis, m., a flock, herd, drove; a band, crowd.

Gubernatio, ōnis, f. (gubernō), a steering; government, direction, management.

Gubernō, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. κυβερνῶ, to steer, pilot; to guide, direct, manage, govern.

Gusto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to taste, partake of, enjoy.

Gymnasium, i, n. (γυμνάσιον), a gymnasium; high school, college.

H.

Hābēo, ēre, ui, itum, tr., to have, hold, possess, keep; to occupy; to treat; to deliver; to consider, regard, reckon; to support, sustain; to use, wear; bestow, confer.

Hābito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. (habeo), to inhabit; to live, dwell.

Hābitus, ūs, m. (habeo), habit, state, condition, plight; dress, attire; quality, nature, character, disposition.

Haerēo, ēre, haesi, haesum, intr., to adhere, stick fast, remain fixed; to be rooted.

Haesito, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (haereo), to hesitate, be at a loss; to stick fast, remain fixed, be rooted.

Hannibal, ālis, m., Hannibal.

Haruspex or Aruspex, icis, m., a soothsayer, diviner.

Hasta, ae, f., a spear, lance, pike. *A spear was stuck in the ground at public auctions, hence infinita hasta, an immense public sale.*

Haud, adv., not, not at all.

Haurio, ire, hausi, haustum, tr., to draw, drain; to pluck out; to derive.

Hebesco, ēre, —, —, intr. (hebeo), to grow or become blunt, dull, languid; to languish, lose lustre.

Heraclia, ae, f., Heraclia.

Heracliensis, e, adj. (Heraclia), Heraclian. **Heracliensis, is, m.**, a Heraclian.

Hercule, Heroūles, or Herole, adv., by Hercules! *See also Mehercule.*

Hereditas, ātis, f. (heres), inheritance, heirship.

Herennius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Heres, ēdis, m. and f., an heir, heiress.

Hēri, adv., yesterday.

Hesternus, a, um, adj. (heri), of yesterday, yesterday's.

Heus, interj., ho! ho there!

Hiberno, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (hibernus), to winter, pass the winter.

Hibernus, a, um, adj. (hiems), wintry, winter, of winter. **Hiberna, ōrum, n. pl.**, winter quarters.

Hic, haec, hoc, demon. adj. pron., this, this one, this man; this same; that; such. *Pers. pron.*, he, she, it. **Hoc, ablat.**, on this account, for this reason.

Hic, adv., here, in this place.

Hicce, haecce, hocce, demon. adj. pron. (hic + *ce intensive*), this.

Hiccone or Hiccone, haeccone, hēccone, interrog. adj. pron. (hic + *ce intensive* + *nē interrog.*), this?

Hiems, ēmis, f., winter; a storm.

Hieras, ae, m. Hieras.

Hinc, adv. (hic), hence, from this (time, place, circumstance).

Hirtius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Hispānia, ae, f., Spain and Portugal.

Hispaniensis, e, adj. (Hispania), Spanish, of Spain.

Hispānus, a, um, adj. (Hispania), Spanish. **Hispani, ōrum, m. pl.**, the Spaniards.

Hōdie, adv. (hoc + dies), to-day.

Hodiernus, a, um, adj. (hodie), of to-day, to-day's, of this day.

Homērus, i, m., Homer.

Hōmo, inis, m. and f., a man, woman, person.

Honestas, ātis, f. (honestus), honor, respectability; honesty, integrity.

Honeste, adv. (honestus), honorably, nobly, decently, fairly.

Honesto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (honestus), to honor, ennoble, dignify, grace, adorn.

Honestus, a, um, adj. (honor), honorable, honored, respectable; decent, worthy.

Honor or Honos, ōris, m., honor, respect, worth; office, preferment, public honor.

Honorificus, a, um, adj. (honor + facio), honorable.

Honōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (honor), to honor, respect; to dignify, adorn, exalt.

Hōra, ae, f., an hour; time.

Horātius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Horribilis, e, adj. (horreo), horrible, dreadful, frightful, terrible.

Hortatio, ōnis, f. (hortor), an exhortation, encouragement.

Hortātus, ūs, m. (hortor), exhortation, encouragement.

Hortensius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Hortor, āri, ātus, dep., to exhort, encourage, incite, instigate.

Hortus, i, m., a garden.

Hospes, itis, m. and f., a guest, visitor; a host, entertainer.

Hospitalis, e, adj. (hospes), hospitable; of a guest or host.

Hospitium, i, n. (hospes), hospitality.

Hostilis, e, adj. (hostis), hostile, of an enemy.

Hostis, is, m. and f., an enemy.

Huc, adv. (hic), hither, to this (person, place, thing). **Huo (et) illuc,** hither and thither, this way and that.

Humanitas, ātis, f. (humanus), human nature, humanity; refinement, culture.

Humanitas, adv. (humanus), humanly, after the manner of men.

Humānus, a, um, adj. (homo), human, of mankind, of man; humane, kind, polished, refined.

Humērus, i, m., the shoulder.

Humilis, e, adj. (humus), low; lowly, humble, poor; mean, base.

Hūmus, i, f., the ground, earth, soil. **Humi,** on or in the ground. **Humo,** from the ground.

I.

Ibi, adv. (is), there, in that place; then, at that time; in that, in these; therein, thereupon.

Ictus, ūs, m. (ico), a blow, stroke.

Idcirco, conj. (id + circa), on that account, therefore, for that reason.

Idem, eādem, idem, demon. adj. prōn. (is + dem), the same; also, at once.

Idēo, conj., for that reason, on that account, therefore.

Idonēus, a, um, adj., fit, suitable, proper, worthy, sufficient, capable, able.

Idus, um, f., the ides, i. e. the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.

Igitur, conj., therefore, then; well then; accordingly.

Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in + gnarus), ignorant, unskillful, unacquainted, inexperienced.

Ignāvia, ae, f. (ignavus), idleness, laziness, inactivity, sloth; cowardice.

Ignis, is, m., fire; a watch-fire.

Ignominia, ae, f. (in + nomen), ignominy, disgrace, dishonor.

Ignorātio, ōnis, f. (ignoro), ignorance.

Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. (ignarus), not to know, to be ignorant of, unacquainted with.

Ignosco, ēre, ēvi, ētum, tr. and intr. (in + nosco), to pardon, forgive, overlook, excuse.

Ignōtus, a, um, adj. (in + gnotus), not known, unknown.

Ilīas, ādis, f. (Ilium), the Iliad.

Illāturus, illātus. See Infēro.

Ille, illa, illud, gen. illius, demon. adj. prōn., that, that person or thing; this; the former. Also *pers. prōn.,* he, she, it.

Illecēbra, ae, f. (illicio), an enticement, allurements, attraction, charm, lure.

Illim, adv. (=illine, from ille), from that place or time; thence.

Illinc, adv. (ille), from that place, person, or thing; thence.

Illic, adv. (ille), thither, to that place.

Illucesco, ēre, luxi, —, intr. (in + lucesco), to grow light, begin to shine; to dawn.

Illustria, e, adj. (in + lustrō), clear, bright, plain; distinct.

evident; illustrious, distinguished.

Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (illustrius), to make light, illuminate; to illustrate, elucidate, explain; to render illustrious, famous.

Illyricus, a, um, adj. (Illyrii), Illyrian.

Imāgo, inis, f., an image, figure, likeness; an ancestral image.

Imbecillitas, ātis, f. (imbecillus), weakness, feebleness, infirmity.

Imbecillus, a, um, adj., weak, feeble.

Imberbis, e, adj. (in + barba), beardless.

Imbibo, ēre, bi, —, tr. (in + bibo), to drink in, imbibe, conceive.

Imbuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, tr., to wet, steep, infect, imbue; to initiate, instruct.

Imitator, ōris, m. (imitor), an imitator.

Imitor, āri, ātus, dep., to imitate, copy, counterfeit; to represent.

Immanis, e, adj., huge, vast, enormous; inhuman, savage, wild.

Immanitas, ātis, f. (immanis), hugeness, vastness; enormity, heinousness, savageness, cruelty.

Immatūrus, a, um, adj. (in + maturus), unripe, immature, unseasonable, premature, untimely.

Imminēo, ēre, —, —, intr. (in + minco), to project, overhang; to threaten; to be eager for, intent upon.

Imminuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, tr. (in + minuo), to lessen, diminish; to impair, weaken, subvert, violate, infringe.

Immitto, ēre, misi, missum, tr. (in + mitto), to send in, let in, cast, throw; to let loose, discharge; to instigate, suborn.

Immo, adv., no, nay, no indeed, on the contrary. *Immo vero*, no indeed, nay rather, nay indeed.

Immoderatus, a, um, adj. (in +

moderatus), immoderate, excessive, unrestrained, unbridled.

Immortalis, e, adj. (in + mortalis), immortal, undying, endless, imperishable, eternal.

Immortalitas, ātis, f. (immortalis), immortality.

Immunitas, ātis, f. (immunis), immunity, freedom from burdens, exemption.

Impactus, a, um, part. from Impingo.

Imparatus, a, um, adj. (in + paratus), unprepared, unprovided.

Impedimentum, i, n. (impedio), an impediment, hindrance; *in the pl.*, the baggage of an army.

Impedio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. (in + pes), to entangle, ensnare, shackle, hinder, impede; to obstruct, retard, prevent.

Impeditus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *impedio*), hindered, encumbered, impeded; troublesome, embarrassing.

Impello, ēre, pūli, pulsam, tr. (in + pello), to urge forward, impel, move, instigate, incite, stimulate; to overthrow, subdue.

Impendēo, ēre, —, —, intr. (in + pendeo), to hang over, impend, overhang, threaten.

Imperator, ōris, m. (impero), a commander, general, leader; the commander-in-chief of an army.

Imperatorius, a, um, adj. (imperator), of or belonging to a general or commander.

Imperitus, a, um, adj. (in + peritus), unskillful, inexperienced, ignorant, unacquainted.

Impērium, i, n. (impero), a command, order, direction; authority, control; dominion, sway, government; the chief command, command; military power.

Impēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr., to command, order, govern, enjoin; to require, assign.

Impertio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. (in + partio), to share with, communicate, bestow, impart.

Impētro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in + patro), to effect, accomplish, obtain, procure by entreaty, obtain by request.

Impētus, ūs, m. (impeto), an attack, assault, onset, charge; impetuosity, ardor, impulse.

Impie, adv. (impius), impiously, irreligiously, undutifully.

Impietas, ātis, f. (impius), impiety; undutiful conduct towards the gods, one's parents, country, etc.; irreligion, irreverence.

Impingo, ēre, pēgi, pactum, tr. (in + pango), to strike, push, dash, or thrust against or into.

Impius, a, um, adj. (in + pius), impious, irreligious, irreverent, ungodly, undutiful.

Implēo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, tr. (in + pleo), to fill, fill up or out.

Implicō, āre, āvi or ui, ātum or itum, tr. (in + plico), to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace; to perplex, confound, confuse.

Implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in + ploro), to invoke, beg for, implore, beseech, entreat.

Impōno, ēre, posui, positum, tr. (in + pono), to place or put upon; to impose, set or place over; to assign, confer, bestow; to apply, engage in.

Importo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in + porto), to bring or carry in, import, introduce.

Importunitas, ātis, f. (importunus), incivility, rudeness, importunity, insolence.

Importunus, a, um, adj., troublesome, grievous, dangerous; unmannerly, indecorous, uncivil, rude, harsh, cruel.

Impōtens, tis, adj. (in + potens), powerless, weak, feeble, impotent; unbridled, headstrong, immoderate, violent.

Imprimo, ēre, pressi, pressum, tr. (in + premo), to press upon, impress, stamp, imprint.

Improbitas, ātis, f. (improbis),

badness; dishonesty, improbity, depravity.

Imprōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in + probō), to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject, censure.

Imprōbus, a, um, adj. (in + probus), wicked, unprincipled, dishonest, shameless, outrageous, impious.

Improvīdus, a, um, adj. (in + providus), improvident, not foreseeing.

Imprūdēns, tis, adj. (in + prudens), not foreseeing, unaware, inconsiderate, imprudent, without knowing.

Imprudentia, ae, f. (imprudens), want of foresight, imprudence, inadvertence, ignorance.

Impūbes, ēris, and Impūbis, e, adj. (in + pubes), not having attained to manhood, below the age of puberty, under age, youthful, beardless.

Impūdens, tis, adj. (in + pudens), shameless, impudent.

Impudenter, adv. (impudens), shamelessly, impudently.

Impudentia, ae, f. (impudens), shamelessness, impudence.

Impudicus, a, um, adj. (in + pudicus), shameless, impudent; unchaste, immodest, lewd.

Impulsus, ūs, m. (impello), an impulse; incitement, instigation, influence.

Impūne, adv. (impunis), without punishment, with impunity, safely, tamely.

Impunitas, ātis, f. (impunis), impunity, freedom or exemption from punishment.

Impunitus, a, um, adj. (in + punitus), unpunished, safe, secure.

Impūrus, a, um, adj. (in + purus), impure, unclean, defiled, polluted.

In, prep. with the accus. or ablat., in, into, to, unto; for, until, till; against, towards; after, according to, after the manner of; on,

in the midst of, among; in the case of; during, through; on account of; in regard to; within, at.

Inānis, e, adj. empty, void; vain, frivolous, worthless, useless.

Inauditus, a, um, adj. (in + auditus), unheard of, strange.

Inauro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in + auro), to gild, overlay with gold.

Incendium, i, n. (incendo), a fire, conflagration; a burning, flame, heat, glow.

Incendo, ēre, di, sum, tr. (in + candeo), to kindle, set fire to, burn; to inflame, rouse, fire, incite, incense, irritate.

Incensio, ōnis, f. (incendo), a burning.

Inceptum, i, n. (incipio), a beginning, attempt, purpose, undertaking, enterprise.

Incertus, a, um, adj. (in + certus), uncertain, undecided; unreliable, doubtful, hesitating.

Incestus, a, um, adj. (in + castus), impure, polluted, defiled, unchaste, lewd.

Incestus, ūs, m. (in + castus), unchastity, incest.

Inchōo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr., to begin, commence.

Incido, ēre, cidi, cāsum, intr. (in + cado), to fall into or upon; to fall; to come upon, fall in with; to happen, befall, occur.

Incido, ēre, cidi, cisum, tr. (in + caedo), to cut into, cut open; to engrave, inscribe; to cut off, cut short.

Incipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. and intr. (in + capio), to commence, begin; to undertake, attempt.

Incitamentum, i, n. (incito), an incitement, incentive, inducement.

Incitatus, a, um, adj. (and part. from incito), swift, rapid.

Incito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in +

cito), to hasten, urge forward; to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on.

Inclino, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. (in + clino), to lean, bend, incline; to turn or incline to; to change, alter.

Includo, ēre, si, sum, tr. (in + cludo), to shut up, confine; to include, inclose, insert.

Incognitus, a, um, adj. (in + cognitus), unknown, not examined into, untried. *Causa incognita* = without a trial.

Incolūmis, e, adj. (in + columis), unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed, safe, sound, whole.

Incolūmitas, ātis, f. (incolumis), safety, soundness.

Incommōdum, i, n. (incommodus), inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, detriment, loss, misfortune.

Inconsideratus, a, um, adj. (in + consideratus), inconsiderate, heedless, thoughtless; unconsidered.

Inconsultus, a, um, adj. (in + consultus), unadvised, inconsiderate, indiscreet.

Incorrupte, adv. (incorruptus), uncorruptly, purely, uprightly.

Incorruptus, a, um, adj. (in + corruptus), uninjured, uncorrupted, incorrupt, incorruptible, unbribed; upright, pure.

Incredibilis, e, adj. (in + credibilis), incredible, wonderful.

Incredibiliter, adv. (incredibilis), incredibly, wonderfully.

Incrēpo, āre, āvi and ui, ātum and itum, tr. and intr. (in + crepo), to rustle, rattle, sound, make a noise; to chide, rebuke, assail, reprove, censure, upbraid.

Incumbo, ēre, cubui, cubitum, intr. (incubo), to lean or recline upon, to overhang; to apply, devote one's self to, exert one's self, take pains with.

Indāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to

- trace out, track, search into, investigate, explore.
- Inde**, *adv.*, thence, from thence, from that; then, next.
- Indemnatus**, *a, um, adj.* (in + damnatus), uncondemned.
- Index**, *icis, m. and f.* (indico), a discoverer, discloser, informer; index, purport.
- Indicium**, *i, n.* (index), notice, information, disclosure; evidence, proof, indication.
- Indico**, *äre, ävi, ätum, tr.* (in + dico), to show, discover, disclose, inform, reveal, betray.
- Indico**, *äre, xi, etum, tr.* (in + dico), to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint, impose, enjoin.
- Indictus**, *a, um, adj.* (in + dictus), not said, unsaid, unpleaded. *Indicta causa* = without a hearing.
- Indignitas**, *ätis, f.* (indignus), unworthiness, vileness; indignity, baseness, meanness.
- Indignus**, *a, um, adj.* (in + dignus), unworthy, undeserving, unbecoming; undeserved, shameful, dishonorable.
- Induco**, *äre, xi, etum, tr.* (in + duco), to lead, bring, conduct in or into; to induce, persuade; to exhibit, represent.
- Industria**, *ae, f.*, diligence, industry, activity. *De* or *ex industria*, on purpose, intentionally.
- Industrius**, *a, um, adj.* (industria), industrious, active, diligent, assiduous.
- Ineo**, *ire, ivi or ii, itum, intr.* (in + eo), to go into, enter; to commence, begin, enter upon.
- Iners**, *ertis, adj.* (in + ars), without art or skill, unskillful; inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert, lazy, spiritless.
- Inertia**, *ae, f.* (iners), unskillfulness; inactivity, idleness, indolence, laziness.
- Ineuntis**, *from Ineo.*
- Inexpiables**, *e, adj.* (in + expiabilis), inexpiable; irreconcilable.
- Infamia**, *ae, f.* (infamis), bad repute, disgrace, dishonor, infamy.
- Infamis**, *e, adj.* (in + fama), of ill report, disreputable, infamous, notorious.
- Infelix**, *icis, adj.* (in + felix), unhappy, miserable, wretched, unfortunate; unfruitful.
- Inferior**, *ius, (comp. from infērus)*, lower, inferior, later.
- Infēro**, *ferre, intūli, illatum, tr.* (in + fero), to bring or carry into, introduce; to bring upon, wage, carry on; to inflict; to enter, bury; to furnish, enter, cause.
- Infērus**, *a, um, adj.*, below, beneath, underneath, underground.
- Infēri**, *örum, m. pl.*, the lower world, infernal regions, the dead, the shades, the infernal gods. *Comp. inferior*, lower, inferior, later. *Super. infimus and imus*, lowest, last, meanest, basest; deepest.
- Infestus**, *a, um, adj.*, molested, infested; unsafe, quiet; hostile, inimical, bitter, implacable; troublesome, dangerous.
- Infidelitas**, *ätis, f.* (infidelis), unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity.
- Infimus**, *a, um, adj.* (*super. from inferus*), lowest, last, meanest, basest; deepest.
- Infinitus**, *a, um, adj.* (in + finitus), infinite, boundless, endless, countless, unlimited.
- Infirmus**, *äre, ävi, ätum, tr.* (infirmus), to weaken, enfeeble; to invalidate, disprove, refute.
- Infirmus**, *a, um, adj.* (in + firmus), weak, feeble, infirm, frail.
- Infitiator**, *öris, m.* (infitiator), a denier, one who denies a debt or refuses to restore a deposit. *Lentus infitiator*, a bad debtor.
- Infitor**, *äri, ätus, dep.*, to deny, disown.
- Inflammo**, *äre, ävi, ätum, tr.* (in

- + *flammo*), to set on fire, light up, kindle; to fire, inflame, rouse, excite.
- Info, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (in + *flo*), to blow into, puff up, inflate, swell.
- Informo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (in + *formo*), to give form to; to shape, form, mould, fashion; to represent, sketch, delineate; to inform, instruct.
- Infringo, ēre, frēgi, fractum, tr.** (in + *frango*), to break in upon, break, weaken, diminish, mitigate, overcome, assuage.
- Ingenio, i, n.** (in + *gigno*), innate or natural quality, nature; natural disposition, temper, character, bent, inclination; natural capacity, talents, abilities, genius; mind, intellect.
- Ingens, entis, adj.**, great, large, huge, vast, enormous; great, strong, powerful.
- Ingenūus, a, um, adj.** (ingigno), native, indigenous; free-born, born of free parents; noble, candid, ingenuous.
- Ingrāte, adv.** (ingratus), unpleasantly, disagreeably; unthankfully, ungratefully, thanklessly.
- Ingrātus, a, um, adj.** (in + *gratus*), unpleasant, disagreeable; unthankful, ungrateful, thankful.
- Ingravesco, ēre, —, —, intr.** (in + *gravesco*), to grow heavy; to grow worse, increase, become oppressive.
- Ingrēdiōr, i, gressus, dep.** (in + *gradiōr*), to go into, enter; to walk, advance, proceed; to enter upon, engage in, commence.
- Ingressus, ūs, m.** (ingredior), a going into, entrance, inroad; a gait; a beginning, commencement.
- Inhaerēo, ēre, haesi, haesum, intr.** (in + *haereo*), to stick in, cleave to, adhere to, inhere in, fasten on, cling to.
- Inhio, āre, āvi, ātum, intr.** (in + *bio*), to gape, gape at, open the mouth wide.
- Inhumanitas, ātis, f.** (inhumanus), inhumanity, savageness; incivility, rudeness.
- Inhumanus, a, um, adj.** (in + *humanus*), inhuman, rude, savage, barbarous; uncivil, unpolished, uncultivated, ill bred.
- Inimicitia, ae, f.** (inimicus), enmity, hostility.
- Inimicus, a, um, adj.** (in + *amicus*), unfriendly, inimical, hostile. **Inimicus, i, m.**, an enemy.
- Inique, adv.** (iniquus), unequally, unfairly, unjustly; impatiently.
- Iniquitas, ātis, f.** (iniquus), inequality, unevenness; unfavorableness, disadvantage; injustice; unfairness.
- Iniquus, a, um, adj.** (in + *aequus*), unequal, uneven, unfair, unjust; hostile, adverse, unfavorable, disadvantageous; impatient.
- Initio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (initium), to begin; to initiate, consecrate.
- Initium, i, n.** (ineo), a beginning, commencement, origin. **Initio, ablat.**, in the beginning.
- Injicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, tr.** (in + *jacio*), to throw, lay, or put in or on; to infuse, inspire, occasion, inflict; to throw out, suggest.
- Injurātus, a, um, adj.** (in + *juro*), unsworn, not under oath.
- Injuria, ae, f.** (injurius), injury, wrong, injustice; damage, harm, insult, affront. **Injuriā, ae, adv.**, unjustly, undeservedly.
- Injuriōse, adv.** (injurius), unjustly, injuriously, wrongfully.
- Injustus, a, um, adj.** (in + *justus*), unjust, wrongful, unreasonable; oppressive, iniquitous.
- Innocens, tis, adj.** (in + *nocens*), innocent, guiltless, blameless; harmless, inoffensive; disinterested, upright.

Innocentia, *ae, f.* (innocens), harmlessness; innocence, blamelessness; uprightness, disinterestedness.

Innumerabilis, *e, adj.* (in + numerabilis), innumerable, countless.

Inôpia, *ae, f.* (inops), want, lack, scarcity; need, indigence.

Inquam or **Inquô**, *inquis, etc.*, *defect. verb.* I say.

Inquino, *âre, âvi, âtum, tr.*, to stain, pollute, defile, befoul.

Inquiro, *êre, quisivi, quisitum, tr.* (in + quaero), to inquire into, search for, examine.

Inquisitor, *ôris, m.* (inquiro), an examiner, investigator.

Insânia, *ae, f.* (insanus), madness, insanity, phrensy, infatuation.

Insânus, *a, um, adj.* (in + sanus), unsound, mad, insane; raging, raving.

Inscitia, *ae, f.* (inscitus), ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness.

Inscius, *a, um, adj.* (in + scius), ignorant, unconscious.

Inscribo, *êre, ipsi, iptum, tr.* (in + scribo), to write in or on; to inscribe; to ascribe, assign.

Insector, *âri, âtus, dep.* (insequor), to pursue; to censure, rail at, inveigh against, reproach.

Insepultus, *a, um, adj.* (in + sepultus), unburied. *Insepulta sepultura*, a burial without the customary funeral rites.

Insequor, *i, cûtus, dep.* (in + sequor), to follow, pursue, press upon; to strive, endeavor.

Inservio, *ire, ivi, itum, tr. and intr.* (in + servio), to be serviceable, devoted to, serve; to attend to, be subservient to.

Insidêo, *êre, sêdi, sessum, intr.* (in + sedeo), to sit in or on; to settle, be seated, fixed, stamped.

Insidiâe, *ârum, f. pl.* (insideo),

an ambush, ambuscade; artifice, craft, snares, stratagem.

Insidiator, *ôris, m.* (insidior), a waylayer, lurker.

Insidiôr, *âri, âtus, dep.* (insidiae), to lie in wait, lie in ambush, lay snares for; to waylay, plot against.

Insidiôse, *adv.* (insidiosus), insidiously, cunningly, deceitfully.

Insidiôsus, *a, um, adj.* (insidiae), cunning, deceitful, insidious, dangerous.

Insido, *êre, sêdi, sessum, intr.* (in + sido), to sit down in or on; to settle on, occupy; to be fixed, remain, be rooted, adhere to.

Insigne, *is, n.* (insignis), a distinctive mark, a badge of office or honor, a decoration. **Insignia**, badges or insignia of office.

Insignis, *e, adj.* (in + signum), distinguished, remarkable, prominent, noted, notorious.

Insimûlo, *âre, âvi, âtum, tr.* (in + simulo), to accuse, charge with, blame.

Insolens, *tis, adj.* (in + solens), unaccustomed to; unusual; haughty, arrogant, insolent.

Insolenter, *adv.* (insolens), unusually, excessively; haughtily, insolently, arrogantly.

Insolentia, *ae, f.* (insolens), strangeness, novelty; excess; haughtiness, insolence, arrogance.

Insolitus, *a, um, adj.* (in + solitus), unaccustomed, unusual, unwonted, strange, uncommon.

Inspecto, *âre, âvi, âtum, tr.* (inspicio), to look at, observe, view.

Inspérans, *tis, adj.* (in + sperans), not expecting, not hoping for.

Inspérâtus, *a, um, adj.* (in + speratus), unhoped for, unexpected; unlooked for, unforeseen.

Inspiciô, *êre, exi, ectum, tr.* (in + specio), to look into or at, in-

spect, consider, contemplate, examine into.

Instauro, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. to renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair, restore, requite.

Institûo, êre, ui, âtum, tr. (in + statuo), to put, set, or place into; to determine, resolve; to begin, commence; to arrange, institute; to train up, instruct, educate; to erect, construct; to appoint, establish, ordain; to undertake; to devise, contrive, introduce.

Institûtum, i, n. (instituo), a purpose, plan, intention, design; habit, practice, custom, manner; a regulation, institution, ordinance; instruction, agreement, stipulation.

Insto, âre, stîti, —, intr. (in + sto), to stand in or on; to be at hand or near; to press upon, urge, harass, pursue; to insist upon, urge forward, ply with zeal.

Instrumentum, i, n. (instruo), an implement, instrument, utensil, tool; means, aid; apparatus, furniture; dress, apparel.

Instrûo, êre, uxi, uctum, tr. (in + struo), to construct, erect, build; to set in order, dispose, arrange, draw up in battle array; to provide, procure, furnish; to teach, instruct.

Insûla, ae, f. an island.

Insulto, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. and intr. (insilio), to leap at or on; to revile, insult, taunt.

Insum, esse, fui —, irr. intr. (in + sum), to be in or upon; to belong to.

Intêger, gra, grum, adj. whole, entire, unbroken, undiminished; untouched, uninjured, sound, fresh; pure, upright, virtuous; undecided, undetermined, open. *De integro*, afresh, anew.

Intêgre, adv. (integer), wholly, entirely; purely, irreproachably, uprightly, honestly.

Integrîtas, âtis, f. (integer), soundness; integrity, uprightness, purity; the whole.

Intelligentia, ae, f. (intelligo), understanding, knowledge.

Intelligo, êre, lexi, lectum, tr. (inter + lego), to understand, know, comprehend, perceive, observe.

Intemperanter, adv. (intemperans), immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately.

Intempestus, a, um, adj. (in + tempestas), unseasonable. *Intempesta nox*, the dead of night.

Intendo, êre, di, tum and sum, tr. (in + tendo), to stretch or spread out, extend; to bend, aim at, direct, turn, apply, incite; to purpose, endeavor, intend; to be on the alert, intent upon.

Intento, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (intendo), to stretch out or extend, direct, turn; to threaten, attack.

Intentus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *intendo*), attentive to, fixed upon, intent upon, on the alert, engrossed; eager.

Inter, prep. with the accus., between, in the midst of, among, amid, in, at, during, within; in the course of.

Interamna, ae, f. (inter + amnis), a city in Umbria.

Interamnâs, âtis, m. (Interamna), an inhabitant of Interamna, an Interamnian.

Intercêdo, êre, cessi, cessum, intr. (inter + cedo), to come between, intercede; to happen, come to pass; to exist between, intervene; to interpose, interfere, oppose, withstand.

Intercessiô, ônis, f. (intercedo), intervention, interposition, protest.

Intercido, êre, idi, —, intr. (inter + cado), to fall out, happen; to fall, be lost, perish.

Intercidô, êre, idi, tum, tr.

- (inter + cludo), to shut up, cut off, separate, hinder, blockade.
- Interdico, ēre, xi, ctum, tr.** (inter + dico), to forbid, prohibit, interdict; to contradict.
- Interdum, adv.** (inter + dum), sometimes, now and then, occasionally.
- Interēa, adv.** (inter + ea), meanwhile, in the mean time.
- Interēo, ire, ii, itum, irr. intr.** (inter + eo), to perish, be destroyed, die, decay.
- Interfector, ōris, m.** (interficio), a slayer, murderer.
- Interficio, ēre, feci, fectum, tr.** (inter + facio), to kill, slay, destroy, murder.
- Intērim, adv.** (inter + is), in the mean time, meanwhile.
- Interimo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, tr.** (inter + emo), to take away, do away with; to abolish; to destroy, kill, slay.
- Interior, ius, adj.** (*sup.* intīmus), the inner, interior, inside of; nearer; the more secret.
- Interitus, ūs, m.** (intereo), destruction, ruin, death.
- Intermitto, ēre, misi, missum, tr. and intr.** (inter + mitto), to discontinue, intermit; to omit, neglect, let pass; to break off, interrupt; to cease, pause.
- Intermortuus, a, um, adj.** (inter-morior), dead, lifeless, powerless.
- Internēcio, ōnis, f.** (interneco), massacre, slaughter, utter destruction.
- Interpono, ēre, posui, positum, tr.** (inter + pono), to place or put between, interpose, intermix; to oppose; to apply, pledge.
- Interpres, ētis, m. and f., a broker, factor; an explainer, interpreter, translator.**
- Interprētor, āri, ātus, dep.** (interpretres), to interpret, explain, expound; to translate.
- Interrogō, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (inter + rogo), to ask, question, inquire, interrogate; to examine, bring to trial, arraign, prosecute.
- Intersum, esse, fui, —, irr. intr.** (inter + sum), to be between, be distant; to be different, to differ; to be present, attend; to import, concern, interest. **Interest, impers.,** it concerns, interests.
- Intervallum, i, n.** (inter + val-lum), a space between, interval, distance, difference.
- Interventus, ūs, m.** (intervenio), intervention, interposition, interference, mediation.
- Intestinus, a, um, adj.** (intus), inward, internal, intestine.
- Intimus, a, um, adj.** (*sup.* from interior), the inmost, innermost, the most secret, most intimate.
- Intimus, i, m., a** most intimate friend.
- Intolerābilis, e, adj.** (in + tolerabilis), intolerable, insupportable; impatient.
- Intrā, adv. and prep.** with the accus., within, in; on the inside.
- Introducō, ēre, xi, ctum, tr.** (intro + duco), to lead or bring in, introduce, conduct within.
- Introitus, ūs, m.** (introeo), an entrance, introduction.
- Intueor, ēri, itus, dep.** (in + tueor), to look upon, behold, regard, consider, observe.
- Intūli. See Infēro.**
- Intus, adv.** within, on or to the inside; from within.
- Inultus, a, um, adj.** (in + ultus), unrevenged: unpunished.
- Inūro, ēre, ussi, ustum, tr.** (in + uro), to burn in, brand, imprint.
- Inūsitātus, a, um, adj.** (in + usitatus), unusual, uncommon, unwonted.
- Inūtilis, e, adj.** (in + utilis), useless, unserviceable, unprofitable.
- Invādo, ēre, si, sum, tr. and intr.** (in + vado), to go into, enter, invade, attack, assail, rush upon; to seize, take possession of; to make inroads; to prevail, spread.

- Invenio, ire, vëni, ventum.** *tr.* (in + venio), to find, find out, discover, invent, contrive, devise; to acquire, procure.
- Investigo, ãre, ãvi, ãtum.** *tr.* (in + vestigo), to track or trace out, investigate, discover.
- Inveterasco, ãre, ãvi, —, intr.** (in + veterasco), to grow old, become fixed or established; to become inveterate.
- Invictus, a, um, adj.** (in + victus), unconquered; unconquerable, invincible.
- Invidëo, ãre, vidi, visum.** *tr. and intr.* (in + video), to envy, grudge; to be unwilling; to hinder, refuse, deny.
- Invidia, æ, f.** (invidus), envy, grudge, jealousy, ill-will; odium, unpopularity, hatred.
- Invidiosë, adv.** (invidiosus), enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously.
- Invidiosus, a, um, adj.** (invidia), envious, invidious; enviable; hateful, odious.
- Invidus, a, um, adj.** (invideo), envious, invidious; unfavorable.
- Invisus, a, um, adj.** (in + visus), unseen, unknown. *Also* (invideo), hated, hateful, odious.
- Invitatio, ðnis, f.** (invito), invitation, challenge.
- Invito, ãre, ãvi, ãtum.** *tr.*, to invite; to entertain; to allure, attract; to summon, challenge.
- Inventus, a, um, adj.**, against one's will, unwilling, reluctant.
- Ipsë, ipsa, ipsum.** *gen. ipsius, adj. and pers. pron.*, himself, herself, itself; myself, thyself; of itself; just, exactly, the very.
- Ïra, æ, f.**, anger, wrath, rage, ire.
- Iracunde, adv.** (iracundus), angrily, passionately.
- Iracundia, æ, f.** (iracundus), irascibility, anger, wrath, rage.
- Iracundus, a, um, adj.** (ira), irascible, passionate, angry.
- Irascor, i, iratus, dep.** (ira), to be angry, in a rage; to be enraged.
- Iratus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from irascor), angry, enraged.
- Irrëpo, ãre, psi, —, intr.** (in + repo), to creep in; to steal into, come imperceptibly.
- Irrëtio, ire, rvi, itum.** *tr.* (in + rete), to catch in a net, ensnare, entangle.
- Irrito, ãre, ãvi, ãtum.** *tr.*, to incite, instigate, stimulate; to irritate, provoke.
- Irrögo, ãre, ãvi, ãtum.** *tr.* (in + rogo), to propose against; to impose, inflict, appoint, ordain.
- Irrumpo, ãre, rüpi, ruptum.** *intr.* (in + rumpo), to break in or into; to burst into, rush in.
- Irrüo, ãre, ui, —, intr.** (in + ruo), to rush into, force one's way.
- Irruptio, ðnis, f.** (irrumpe), an irruption, inroad, incursion.
- Is, ea, id.** *gen. ejus, dem. adj. pron.*, this, that; the same; such. *Also pers. pron.*, he, she, it. *Id quod* = what.
- Iste, ista, istud.** *gen. istius, demon. adj. pron.* of the second person, that, that of yours; this, this of yours. *Also, pers. pron.*, he, she, it.
- Ita, adv.** (is), so, thus, in this manner, in such a manner, to such a degree.
- Itälia, æ, f.**, Italy.
- Italicus, a, um, adj.** (Italia), Italian. **Italicus, i, m.**, an Italian.
- Itäque, conj.** (ita + que), and so; therefore, then.
- Item, adv.** (is), just so, in like manner; likewise, also.
- Iter, itinëris, n. (eo)**, a journey, march, way; a road, path, course.
- Itërum, adv.**, again, a second time, anew.

J.

Jäcëo, ãre, cui, citum, intr., to

- lie; to lie dead; to be indolent; to be cast down, be neglected.
- Jācio, ēre, jēci, jactum, tr.**, to throw, cast, hurl; to send forth, emit; to raise, erect; to intimate.
- Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (jacio), to throw, cast; to toss about, drive about; to disquiet, disturb; to consider, discuss, propose, intimate; to boast, vaunt.
- Jactura, ae, f.** (jacto), a throwing overboard; loss, damage, expense, cost.
- Jactus, ūs, m.** (jacio), a throw, cast; a hurling, throwing.
- Jam, adv.**, now, already; presently; therefore, accordingly. *Jam non*, no longer. *Jam pridem*, long since, long ago, for a long time. *Jam tum*, even then, already. *Jam dudum*, long since, long ago.
- Jamduddum. See Jam.**
- Jampridem. See Jam.**
- Janicŭlum, i, n.**, one of the seven hills of Rome.
- Janŭa, ae, f.**, a door, a gate.
- Januārius, a, um, adj.** (Janus), of January, January. **Januarius, i, m.** (*sc. mensis*), January.
- Jōvis. See Juppiter.**
- Jūbēo, ēre, jussi, jussum, tr.**, to order, bid, command, enjoin; to decree, ratify, approve.
- Jucundo, adv.** (jucundus), pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully.
- Juonditas, ātis, f.** (jucundus), pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness.
- Juundus, a, am, adj.** (joens), pleasant, agreeable, delightful.
- Jūdex, icis, m. and f.** (judico), a judge.
- Judicātus, ūs, m.** (judico), the judgeship, office of judge.
- Judicialis, e, adj.** (judicium), judicial, of a court or trial.
- Judiciārius, a, um, adj.** (judicium), judiciary, of the courts.
- Judicium, i, n.** (judex), a judgment, judicial investigation, trial; a judicial sentence; a court of justice; decision, opinion, judgment, discernment.
- Jūdico, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (jus + dico), to judge, decide; to declare, determine, conclude; to adjudge.
- Jugŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (jugulum), to cut the throat; to kill, slay, murder.
- Jūgŭlum, i, n.**, and **Jūgŭlus, i, m.** (jungo), the throat, neck.
- Jūgum, i, n.** (jungo), a yoke; the yoke, *i. e.* two spears set upright and one across their top.
- Jugurtha, ae, m.**, Jugurtha.
- Julius, i, m.**, a Roman gentile name.
- Julius, a, um, adj.**, Julian.
- Jungo, ēre, nxi, netum, tr.**, to yoke, join, unite, bind, tie; to make, add to, contract.
- Junianus, a, um, adj.** (Junius), Junian, of Junius.
- Junius, a, um, adj.** (Junius), 1, Junian; 2, of June, June.
- Junius, i, m.** (*sc. mensis*), June.
- Juppiter, Jōvis, m.**, Jupiter, Jove.
- Jurātus, a, um, part.** (juro or juror), under oath, bound by oath; having sworn.
- Jūro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and Jāror, āri, ātus, dep.** (jus), to swear, take an oath.
- Jūs, jūris, n.**, right, law, justice, reason; a court of justice; legal right, power, authority. **Jūre**, with justice, justly. **Jure optimo**, with perfect justice.
- Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, n.** (jus + juro), an oath.
- Jussum, i, n.** (jubeo), an order, command, decree.
- Jussus, ūs, m.** (jubeo), an order, command.
- Juste, adv.** (justus), rightly, justly, equitably, duly.
- Justitia, ae, f.** (justus), justice.
- Justus, a, um, adj.** (jus), just, lawful, rightful, true; complete, proper, suitable.

Juventus, *âtis*, *f.* (juvenis), youth; young persons, youth.
Jûvo, *äre*, *jûvi*, *jûtum*, *tr.*, to help, succor, aid, assist; to delight, gratify, please. **Jûvat**, *imper.*, it delights, pleases.

K.

Kalendae, *arum*, *f. pl.*, the first day of each Roman month.

Karthaginiensis, *e*, *adj.* (Karthago), Carthaginian. **Karthaginienses**, *um*, *m. pl.*, the Carthaginians.

Karthägo, *inis*, *f.*, Carthage.

L.

L., *for* Lucius.

Labefacio, *öre*, *fecî*, *factum*, *tr.* (labo + facio), to cause to totter, to shake, weaken, ruin, destroy, overthrow.

Labefacto, *äre*, *avi*, *ätum*, *tr.* (labefacio), to cause to totter, to shake, weaken, ruin, destroy, overthrow.

Läbes, *is*, *f.* (labor), a fall; ruin, destruction; blot, stain, disgrace.

Läbo, *äre*, *avi*, *ätum*, *intr.*, to totter, give way, waver, sink, go to ruin.

Läbor, *i*, *lapsus*, *dep.*, to fall, slip, slide, or glide down; to glide away; to err, mistake, miss.

Läbor, *öris*, *m.*, labor, toil; hardship, trouble.

Laboriosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (labor), laborious, toilsome.

Läböro, *äre*, *avi*, *ätum*, *tr.* and *intr.* (labor), to labor, toil, strive; to be distressed, troubled, hard pressed; to be concerned or anxious.

Läcero, *äre*, *avi*, *ätum*, *tr.* (lacer), to tear, lacerate, mangle; to censure, asperse, rail at; to ruin, dissipate, squander.

Lacesso, *öre*, *ivi*, *itum*, *tr.* (lacio),

to excite, provoke, exasperate, irritate; to urge, importune.

Lacrima, *ae*, *f.*, a tear.

Lactöo, *öre*, —, —, *intr.* (lao), to suck.

Läcus, *üs*, *m.*, a lake.

Laeca, *ae*, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Laedo, *öre*, *si*, *sum*, *tr.*, to strike or dash against; to injure, damage, hurt; to annoy, trouble, rail at, attack, offend.

Laelius, *i*, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Laete, *adv.* (laetus), joyfully, gladly.

Laetitia, *ae*, *f.* (laetus), joy, gladness, joyfulness.

Laetor, *äri*, *ätus*, *dep.* (laetus), to rejoice, be glad or joyful; to delight in, be delighted with.

Laetus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, joyful, glad, joyous; favorable, propitious.

Lamentatio, *önis*, *f.* (lamentor), weeping, lamentation.

Lamentor, *äri*, *ätus*, *dep.*, to wail, lament, weep; to bewail, lament over.

Lamentum, *i*, *n.*, a wailing, lamentation, weeping.

Languöo, *öre*, —, —, *intr.*, to be faint, weary, languid, fatigued; to be dull, heavy, listless.

Languidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (languoo), faint, languid, weak; dull, sluggish, listless.

Lanuvinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Lanuvium), Lanuvian. **Lanuvinii**, *orum*, *m. pl.*, the Lanuvians.

Lanuvinum, *i*, *n.*, a town in Latium.

Läpis, *idis*, *m.*, a stone.

Lapsus, *a*, *um*, *part. from* Labor.

Läquöus, *i*, *m.*, a noose, halter; a snare, gin, trap.

Largior, *iri*, *itus*, *dep.* (largus), to give bountifully, dispense, bestow, distribute; to give largesses, to bribe.

Largitio, *önis*, *f.* (largior), a giving freely; a bestowing, dispensing; bribery, corruption; profusion, prodigality.

Largitor, ōris, m. (largior), a liberal giver, bestower; a briber.

Largus, a, um, adj., abundant, plentiful, large, bountiful, liberal, profuse.

Lars, tis, m., a praenomen.

Latus, adv. (latus), widely, extensively, far and wide.

Latēbra, ae, f. (lateo), a hiding-place, lurking-place, covert, retreat.

Lātēo, ēre, ui, —, intr., to lurk, lie hid, lie concealed, skulk; to be concealed from, unknown to.

Latīaris, e, adj. (Latium), Latin, of Latium. *Jupiter Latiaris was the guardian deity of the Latin Confederacy, to whom the feriae Latinae were consecrated.*

Latiniensis, is, m., a Roman surname.

Latinus, a, um, adj. (Latium), Latin, of or belonging to Latium.

Lātium, i, n., Latium.

Lātor, ōris, m. (fero), a proposer of a law.

Latro, ōnis, m., a robber, highwayman, bandit.

Latrocinium, i, n. (latrocinor), robbery, highway robbery, piracy; fraud; a band of robbers.

Latrocinor, āri, ātus, dep. (latro), to practise highway robbery; to rob on the highway.

Lātus, ōris, n., the side, flank.

Lātus, a, um, part. from Fēro.

Laudātio, ōnis, f. (laudo), a praising, laudation, eulogy; a funeral oration.

Laudicea, ae, f. Laodicea.

Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (laus), to praise, laud, extol, commend.

Laureātus, a, um, adj. (laurea), crowned or decked with laurel, laurelled, laureate.

Laus, laudis, f., praise, glory, renown; merit, desert.

Lautus, a, um, adj. (and part. from lavo), neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous.

Lāvo, āre, lāvi and lāvāvi, lau-

tum, lāvātum and lōtum, tr. and intr., to wash, bathe, lave; to wash away.

Lectūlus, i, m. dim. (lectus), a bed, couch; lounge, sofa.

Lectus, a, um, adj. (and part. from lego), chosen, choice, select, excellent.

Lectus, i, m. (lēgo), a bed.

Legatio, ōnis, f. (lēgo), an embassy, legation, lieutenantancy; the office of ambassador or deputy.

Legatus, i, m. (lēgo), an ambassador, legate, deputy, lieutenant.

Legio, ōnis, f. (lēgo), a legion.

Legitimus, a, um, adj. (lex), according to law, lawful, legal, legitimate.

Lēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to send as ambassador; to depute, dispatch; to appoint as deputy or lieutenant.

Lēgo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, tr., to gather, collect, pick up; to read, peruse; to choose, select, elect.

Lemonia, ae, f. (sc. tribus), the name of a rustic tribe on the via Latina.

Lēnio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. (lenis), to soften, mollify, mitigate, alleviate, assuage, soothe, calm, allay.

Lēnis, e, adj., soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm.

Lēnitas, ātis, f. (lenis), mildness, lenity, gentleness, smoothness.

Lēno, ōnis, m. (lenio), a pimp, panderer, procurer, seducer.

Lentūlus, i, m., a Roman surname.

Lentus, a, um, adj. (lenis), pliant, flexible, tough; slow, sluggish, immovable; long, lasting; indifferent, unfeeling, insensible.

Lepidus, a, um, adj. (lepos), pleasant, agreeable, charming; genteel, elegant, fine, neat.

Lepidus, i, m., a Roman surname.

Leptines, is, m., Leptines.

Leucopētra, ae, f., a promontory near Rhegium.

Lēvis, e, adj., light; quick, nimble; slight, trifling, trivial, inconsiderable; mild, gentle.

Levitas, ātis, f. (levis), lightness; fickleness, levity, inconstancy.

Leviter, adv. (levis), lightly, slightly; softly, mildly, calmly.

Lēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (levis), to lift up, raise, elevate, support; to lighten, relieve, lessen, alleviate.

Lex, legis, f., a law, statute.

Libellus, i, m. dim. (liber), a little book, diary, memorandum-book, note-book.

Libens, tis, adj. (libet), willing, glad, with pleasure; cheerful.

Libenter, adv. (libens), willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure.

Liber, bri, m., a book.

Liber, ēra, ērum, adj. (libet), free, unrestrained, unshackled; open, frank.

Liberalis, e, adj. (liber), befitting a freeman, liberal, generous, kind, bountiful.

Liberalitas, ātis, f. (liberalis), generosity, liberality.

Liberaliter, adv. (liberalis), liberally, generously, kindly, graciously.

Liberatio, ōnis, f. (libero), a delivering, release, liberation, freeing.

Liberator, ōris, m. (libero), a liberator, deliverer.

Libere, adv. (liber), freely, frankly, openly, boldly.

Libéri, ōrum, m. pl. (liber), children.

Libero, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (liber), to set free, free, liberate, release; to acquit.

Libertas, ātis, f. (liber), liberty, freedom; frankness, boldness; the goddess of Liberty.

Libertinus, i, m. (libertus), a freedman, in respect to condition.

Libertus, i, m. (libero), a freedman, with respect to the manumitter.

Libet, ēre, libuit and libitum

est, impera., it pleases, it is agreeable.

Libidinose, adv. (libidinosus), according to one's pleasure, wilfully, wantonly, capriciously.

Libidinosus, a, um, adj. (libido), wanton, wilful; licentious, lustful, sensual, luxurious.

Libido, inis, f. (libet), pleasure, desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness; sensual desire, lust.

Librarium, i, n. (liber), a book-case, book-chest.

Licentia, ae, f. (licens), license, liberty, permission, leave; licentiousness, dissoluteness, presumption.

Licet, ēre, licuit and licitum est, impera., it is allowable, allowed, permitted; one may, can. *Licet mihi*, I may, I can.

Licinius, i, m. a Roman gentile name.

Lictor, ōris, m. (ligo), a lictor.

Ligarius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Lignum, i, n., wood.

Limen, inis, n., a threshold.

Lingua, ae, f., the tongue; a language, speech, tongue.

Linter, tris, f., a boat, skiff.

Linum, i, n., flax; a thread.

Liquefactio, ōre, fēci, factum, tr. (liqueo + facio), to melt, liquefy.

Lis, litis, f., a strife, dispute, quarrel; a lawsuit; damages.

Littera, ae, f., a letter of the alphabet. *Litterae*, letters, literature, learning; an epistle, letter.

Litteratus, a, um, adj. (littera), lettered; learned, liberally educated.

Litura, ae, f. (lino), a smearing; a rubbing out, erasure, correction.

Loco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (locus), to place, locate, dispose, station; to contract for.

Locrenseae, ūm, m. pl., the Locrians.

- Locuples, átis, adj.** (locus + pleo), rich, wealthy, opulent.
- Locuplêto, âre, âvi, âtum, tr.** (locuples), to enrich, make rich.
- Lôcus, i, m., pl. loci, m., and loca, n.,** a place, spot, locality; a topic, matter, point; room, time, occasion, opportunity; position, situation; degree, rank. **Loco,** at the right time, in the right place.
- Longe, adv.** (longus), far, far off, at a distance; long; very much, by far.
- Longinquitas, âtis, f.** (longinquus), length, extent, distance, duration.
- Longinquus, a, um, adj.** (longus), long, remote, distant, far off.
- Longitúdo, inis, f.** (longus), length.
- Longiuscûlus, a, um, adj.** (longior), rather long.
- Longus, a, um, adj.,** long, lasting, enduring; distant, remote.
- Lôquor, i, cûtus, dep.,** to speak, say, tell, talk, declare.
- Lúcêo, êre, xi, —, intr.** (lux), to shine, beam; to shine out, be conspicuous.
- Luctuosus, a, um, adj.** (luctus), sorrowful, mournful, sad, lamentable.
- Luctus, ūs, m.** (lugeo), grief, mourning, sorrow, lamentation.
- Lucullus, i, m.,** a Roman family name.
- Lûcus, i, m.,** a wood, thicket, grove, sacred to a deity.
- Lûdus, i, m.,** play, sport, amusement; a school; a joke, jest.
- Ludi, public games, plays, shows, exhibitions.**
- Lûgêo, êre, xi, etum, tr. and intr.,** to mourn, lament; to be in mourning.
- Lûmen, inis, n.** (luceo), light; a luminary; an ornament, honor.
- Lûo, êre, ui, —, tr.,** to wash, cleanse, purge; to atone for, expiate; to pay, suffer, undergo.
- Lûpa, ae, f.,** a she-wolf; a common prostitute.
- Lupinus, a, um, adj.** (lupus), of a wolf, a wolf's.
- Lustro, âre, âvi, âtum, tr.** (lustrium), to purify; to review, survey, observe, examine; to traverse, wander over.
- Lûtum, i, n.,** mud, mire, loam, clay.
- Lux, lûcis, f.,** light, daylight.
- Luxûria, ae, f.** (luxus), luxury, excess, profusion, extravagance.

M.

M., for Marcus.

M., for Manius.

Macedonia, ae, f., Macedonia.

Machinâtor, ôris, m. (machina), a machinist; contriver, inventor, architect.

Machinor, âri, âtus, dep. (machina), to contrive, devise, plan, design, project, plot.

Mactô, âre, âvi, âtum, tr., to magnify, extol, honor; to offer, sacrifice, immolate; to ruin, destroy.

Macûla, ae, f., a spot; stain, blot, blemish, fault.

Macûlo, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (macula), to spot, stain, defile, pollute.

Maellus, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Maerêo, êre, —, —, tr. and intr., to be sad, mourn, grieve, lament; to mourn over, bewail.

Maeror, ôris, m. (maereo), mourning, sorrow, grief, lamentation.

Maestitia, ae, f. (maestus), sadness, sorrow, grief.

Mâgis, adv. (*super. maxime*), more, rather.

Magistrâtus, ūs, m. (magistro), an office, magistracy; a magistrate.

Magnânîmus, a, um, adj. (magnus + animus), magnanimous, great-souled.

Magnifico, adv. (magnificus),

magnificently, grandly, splendidly.

Magnificus, a, um, adj. (magnus + facio), magnificent, splendid, grand.

Magnitudo, inis, f. (magnus), greatness, size, magnitude, number, quantity.

Magnus, a, um, adj. (comp. major, super. maximus), great, large, mighty, excellent.

Majestas, átis, f. (magnus), greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty, sovereignty, treason.

Major, us. See **Magnus**.

Majores, um, m. pl. (major), ancestors, forefathers.

Male, adv. (comp. pejus, super. pessime), badly, ill, amiss; disastrously, unsuccessfully.

Maledictum, i, n. (maledico), invective, slander; a curse, imprecation.

Malefícium, i, n. (maleficus), an offence: mischief, injury, harm.

Malevólus, a, um, adj. (male + volo), ill disposed, malevolent, envious.

Malitia, ae, f. (malus), ill-will, spite, malice.

Malitiöse, adv. (malitiösus), knavishly, maliciously.

Malleólus, i, m. dim. (malleus), a small hammer. a fire-dart.

Málo, málle, malui, —, irr. tr. (magis + volo), to prefer, choose rather, to be more willing.

Málum, i, n. (malus), an evil, mischief, misfortune; injury, punishment.

Málus, a, um, adj. (comp. pejor, super. pessimus), bad, evil, wicked, corrupt, vicious, mischievous; unlucky, injurious, unfavorable.

Maneus, a, um, adj., maimed; infirm; defective.

Mandátum, i, n. (mando), a commission, order, charge, command, message.

Mando, áre, ávi, átum, tr., to order, command; to commend, con-

sign, intrust; to commit to one's charge, commission, enjoin.

Máno, adv., in the morning, early in the morning.

Máno, ére, si, sum, intr., to remain, stay, stop, tarry, abide; to last, endure, continue.

Manicátus, a, um, adj. (manicae), having long sleeves.

Manifesto, adv. (manifestus), clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly.

Manifestus, a, um, adj., manifest, clear, evident, plain, apparent.

Manilius, a, um, adj., Manilian, of Manilius.

Manilius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Manipuláris, e, adj. (manipulus), of or belonging to a manipule or company, from the ranks, manipular. **Manipuláris, is, m., a** common soldier, man from the ranks.

Manlianus, a, um, adj. (Manlius), Manlian, of Manlius.

Manlius, a, um, adj., Manlian, of a Manlius.

Manlius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Máno, áre, ávi, átum, tr. and intr., to flow, run, drip, diffuse itself; to proceed, emanate.

Mansuète, adv. (mansuetus), gently, mildly, quietly, calmly.

Mansuetúdo, inis, f. (mansuetus), gentleness, mildness, clemency.

Mansuétus, a, um, adj. (manus + suesco), tame; mild, gentle, quiet, soft.

Manstirus. See **Maneo**.

Manúbiae, árum, f. pl. (manus), money obtained from the sale of booty; booty, spoils.

Manumitto, ére, isi, issum, tr. (manus + mitto), to emancipate, manumit. *The component parts are sometimes separated.*

Mánu, us, f., a hand; art, labor, skill; a band, force. **Manu, by**

hand; by force, forcibly, violently.

Marcellus, *i, m.*, a Roman family name.

Marcus, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Mare, *is, n.*, the sea.

Maritimus, *a, um, adj.* (mare), maritime, on or near the sea.

Maritus, *i, m.* (mas), a husband, married man.

Marius, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Marmor, *oris, n.*, marble.

Mars, **Martia**, *m.*, Mars, the god of war; war, battle.

Martialis, *e, adj.* (Mars), martial, of Mars. **Martiales**, *ium*, the soldiers of the legio Martia.

Martius, *a, um, adj.* (Mars), martial, of Mars; of March, March.

Massilia, *ae, f.*, the modern Marseilles.

Massiliensis, *e, adj.* (Massilia), Massilian. **Massilienses**, *ium, m. pl.*, the Massilians.

Mater, *tris, f.*, a mother.

Materies, *ei, f.* (mater), stuff, material; timber, wood; a cause, occasion, origin.

Mature, *adv.* (maturus), early, soon, seasonably, opportunely.

Maturitas, *atis, f.* (maturus), ripeness, maturity.

Maturo, *are, avi, atum, tr. and intr.* (maturus), to ripen, mature; to accelerate, hasten, expedite, quicken.

Maturus, *a, um, adj.*, ripe; mature; timely, seasonable; early, speedy.

Maxime, *adv.* (*super. of magis*), most, in the highest degree, most of all, above all, particularly, especially, extremely.

Maximus, *a, um, adj.* (*super. of magnus*), greatest, very great, highest, most important.

Maximus, *i, m.*, Quintus Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator.

Medea, *ae, f.*, Medea.

Medeor, *eri, —, dep.*, to cure, heal,

remedy; to correct, amend, restore.

Medicina, *ae, f.* (medicinus), medicine; a remedy, relief, antidote.

Medicinus, *a, um, adj.* (medicus), medical, of medicine.

Medicus, *i, m.* (medeor), a physician, surgeon.

Mediocris, *e, adj.* (medius), middling, moderate, mediocre, ordinary.

Mediocriter, *adv.* (mediocris), moderately, ordinarily, not particularly.

Meditatio, *onis, f.* (meditor), meditation, contemplation; preparation, practice.

Meditor, *ari, atus, dep.*, to reflect upon, muse over, meditate, consider; to design, purpose, intend; to exercise, practise.

Medium, *i, n.* (medius), the middle, midst; the presence of all, the public.

Medius, *a, um, adj.*, mid, middle, middle of, in the middle, between, intervening; common to all; neutral; moderate.

Medius. See **Dius**.

Medulla, *ae, f.* (medius), the marrow, pith; the best part, quintessence.

Mehercule, *me hercule, me hercules, adv.*, by Hercules. "Me before the names of gods must be explained by an ellipsis: the complete expression was, *ita me* (e. g. *Hercules*) *juvet*; or with the vocative, *ita me Hercule juves*, so help me Hercules."

Melior, *ius*. See **Bonus**.

Melius, *adv.* (*comp. of bene*), better.

Membrum, *i, n.*, a member, limb.

Memini, *defect. verb.*, I remember, recollect; I mention.

Memmius, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Memor, *oris, adj.* (memini), mindful, remembering, unforgetting.

Memoria, ae, *f.* (memor), memory, recollection, remembrance; a narration, narrative.

Mendacium, i, *n.* (mendax), a lie, falsehood, untruth.

Mendicitas, atis, *f.* (mendicus), beggary, mendicacy, indigence.

Mens, mentis, *f.*, the mind, heart, soul; the understanding, intellect, judgment; thought, purpose, intention, disposition.

Mensis, is, *m.*, a month.

Mentio, onis, *f.* (memini), mention.

Mentior, iri, itus, *dep.*, to lie, speak falsely; to deceive, feign, pretend, imitate.

Mercator, oris, *m.* (mercor), a merchant, trader; a buyer.

Mercenarius, a, um, *adj.* (merces), paid, hired, mercenary.

Merces, edis, *f.* (mereo), hire, wages, pay, reward, recompense; a price; a bribe.

Mereo, ere, ui, itum, *tr. and intr.*, **Mëreor**, eri, itus, *dep.*, to deserve, merit, earn, gain, acquire.

Meritum, i, *n.* (meritus), merit, desert; reward; a kindness, favor. **Merito**, *ablat.*, according to merit, deservedly, justly, with reason.

Meritus, a, um, *adj.* (and *part. from mereo*), deserving, deserving well; deserved, due, just, right.

Merx, mercis, *f.*, goods, wares, merchandise, commodities.

Met, a pronominal suffix attached to adjective and personal pronouns, = *Eng.* self.

Metellus, i, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Mëtio, ere, ui, itum, *tr. and intr.* (metus), to fear, be afraid, dread, apprehend.

Mëtus, us, *m.*, fear, dread, terror, apprehension.

Mëus, a, um, *poss. adj. pron.* (mei), my, my own; of me, mine.

Miles, itis, *m. and f.*, a soldier.

Milia. See **Mille**.

Militaris, e, *adj.* (miles), military, warlike, martial; of war, of soldiers.

Militia, ae, *f.* (miles), military service, warfare, war. **Militiae**, *gen.*, in war, abroad.

Mille, indec. num. *adj.*, a thousand. Also a noun. *Plural*, milia, ium, ibus, etc.

Millies, *adv.* (mille), a thousand times.

Milo, onis, *m.*, a Roman family name.

Minae, arum, *f. pl.*, threats, menaces.

Minime, *adv.* (*super. of parum*), least, least of all, not at all, by no means.

Minimus, a, um, *adj.* (*super. of parvus*), the least, least of all, the smallest; very small, very little.

Minitor, ari, atus, *dep.* (minor), to threaten, menace.

Minor, ari, atus, *dep.* (minae), to threaten, menace.

Minor, us, *adj.* (*comp. of parvus*), less, smaller, inferior, less important.

Minucius, i, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Minuo, ere, ui, itum, *tr.* (minus), to lessen, make less, diminish, impair; to cease, abate.

Minus, *adv.* (*comp. of parum*), less; not. *Si minus* = if not.

Mirifice, *adv.* (mirificus), wonderfully, marvellously, exceedingly.

Miror, ari, atus, *dep.*, to wonder at, be astonished or amazed at; to admire.

Mirus, a, um, *adj.*, wonderful, strange, marvellous, astonishing.

Miscéo, ere, miscui, mistum and mixtum, *tr.*, to mix, mingle, intermingle, blend, unite; to confuse, disturb, confound, embroil.

Misenum, i, *n.*, a promontory, town, and harbor in Campania.

Miser, *ëra*, *ërum*, *adj.*, wretched, miserable, unfortunate, pitiable.

Miserandus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (and *part. from miseror*), pitiable, deplorable, lamentable.

Miserëo, *ëre*, *ui*, *itum*, *intr.*, and **Miserëor**, *ëri*, *eritus*, and *eritus*, *dep.* (miser), to feel pity; to pity, compassionate, commiserate.

Misëria, *ae*, *f.* (miser), misery, wretchedness, affliction, distress.

Misericordia, *ae*, *f.* (misericors), pity, compassion, mercy.

Misericors, *ordis*, *adj.* (misereo + *cor*), merciful, compassionate.

Mithridates, *is*, *m.*, Mithridates.

Mithridaticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Mithridates), Mithridatic.

Mitia, *e*, *adj.*, mild, tender, soft, ripe, calm, gentle, easy.

Mitto, *ëre*, *missi*, *missum*, *tr.*, to send, dispatch; to lay aside, dismiss, let go; to throw, cast, hurl, discharge; to omit, pass over.

Mixtus, *a*, *um*. See **Misceo**.

Mobilis, *e*, *adj.* (moveo), movable, loose, pliable, flexible, excitable; quick, changeable, fickle, inconstant.

Moderate, *adv.* (moderatus), moderately, with moderation.

Moderatio, *önis*, *f.* (moderor), moderation, regularity, government.

Moderatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (and *part. from moderor*), moderated; moderate, temperate, well regulated.

Modeste, *adv.* (modestus), with moderation, moderately; modestly.

Modestia, *ae*, *f.* (modestus), moderation, modesty, discretion, sobriety.

Modestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (modus), moderate, modest, sober, discreet.

Modicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (modus), moderate, temperate, modest, middling, ordinary.

Modo, *adv.* (modus), only, but; if only, provided that; just now,

now, lately, but this moment. *Non modo*, not only. *Modo non*, all but, almost, nearly. *Si modo*, if only, provided that. *Dum modo*, provided that, if but. *Modo—modo*, sometimes—sometimes.

Modus, *i*, *m.*, a measure, manner, way, method, means, mode; limit, moderation, order, bounds.

Moenia, *ium*, *n. pl.*, defensive walls, city walls, ramparts; a city.

Möles, *is*, *f.*, a huge mass; a burden; a dam, pier, mole, foundation; difficulty, labor; greatness, might, power.

Moleste, *adv.* (molestus), with trouble, difficulty, or vexation.

Molestia, *ae*, *f.* (molestus), trouble, vexation, irksomeness.

Molestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (moles), troublesome, irksome, annoying.

Möllor, *iri*, *itus*, *dep.* (moles), to exert one's self; to endeavor, struggle, strive; to construct, attempt, undertake; to contrive, plot, prepare.

Mollis, *e*, *adj.*, soft, tender, delicate, pliant, susceptible, flexible, gentle, mild, pleasant.

Mömentum, *i*, *n.* (moveo), a balance, equipoise; a part, point; a brief space, moment; weight, importance, influence.

Möneo, *ëre*, *ui*, *itum*, *tr.*, to remind, admonish, warn, advise; to counsel, instruct.

Mons, *montis*, *m.*, a mountain, mount.

Monstrum, *i*, *n.* (moneo), an evil omen; a monster, monstrosity, prodigy.

Monumentum, *i*, *n.* (moneo), a memorial, monument.

Möra, *ae*, *f.*, delay, stay, hindrance, impediment.

Mörat-
ner
cire
Mört

$\frac{1}{2}$ (mos), man-
ner
—ditioned,
istic.
—ness.

Mōriō, *i*, **mortuus**, *dep.*, to die, expire.

Mors, **mortis**, *f.*, death.

Mortalis, *e*, *adj.* (mors), mortal, human, perishable. **Mortalis**, *is*, *m. and f.*, a mortal, man.

Mortuus, *a, um*, *adj.* (and part. from *morior*), dead, decayed, withered.

Mos, **mōris**, *m.*, manner, custom, way, fashion, usage, habit, practice; institution; conduct, behavior. **Mores**, character, morals.

Mōtus, *ūs*, *m.* (moveo), a motion, movement; a commotion, tumult, disturbance.

Mōvēō, *ēre*, **mōvi**, **mōtum**, *tr.*, to move, stir, disturb, remove; to excite, occasion, promote, produce; to ponder, undertake; to expel, reject.

Mox, *adv.*, soon, directly, immediately, presently, by and by.

Mucro, **ōnis**, *m.*, a sharp point or edge; a sword's point; a sword.

Mulco, *āre*, **avi**, **ātum**, *tr.*, to beat, cudgel; to maltreat, injure.

Muliēbris, *e*, *adj.* (mulier), of or belonging to a woman, womanly, female, feminine; womanish, effeminate.

Mulier, **ēris**, *f.*, a woman.

Muliercula, *ae*, *f. dim.* (mulier), a little woman.

Multa, *ae*, *f.*, a penalty, fine.

Multitudo, **inis**, *f.* (multus), a multitude, great number, crowd.

Multo, *adv.* (multus), by much, by far, much, a great deal.

Multo, *āre*, **avi**, **ātum**, *tr.* (multa), to punish, fine.

Multum, *adv.* (comp. plus, sup. plurimum), much, very, very much, greatly, far, often; in many respects.

Multus, *a, um*, *adj.* (comp. plus, super. plurimus), many, much, numerous, frequent, great.

Mulvius, *a, um*, *adj.*, Mulvian.

Munēro, *āre*, **avi**, **ātum**, *tr.*, and

Munēror, **ari**, **ātus**, *dep.* (munus), to give, bestow, present.

Municeps, **ipis**, *m. and f.* (munus + capio), an inhabitant of a free town, a burgher, citizen.

Municipium, *i*, *n.* (municeps), a free town, particularly in Italy, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship, but was governed by its own laws.

Munio, *ire*, **ivi**, **itum**, *tr.* (moenia), to fortify, defend, secure, protect, guard.

Munitus, *a, um*, *adj.* (and part. from *munio*), fortified, guarded, defended, safe, secured.

Mūnus, **ēris**, *n.*, a gift, present; a service, favor; reward; an office, function, duty; a public show, exhibition, show of gladiators.

Mūrēna, *ae*, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Mūrus, *i*, *m.*, the wall of a town or city; a defence, safeguard.

Mūsa, *ae*, *f.*, a muse.

Mutatio, **ōnis**, *f.* (mutō), a change, alteration, revolution; an exchange.

Mūto, *āre*, **avi**, **ātum**, *tr.*, to change, alter; to exchange, barter; to make worse.

Mūtus, *a, um*, *adj.*, dumb, mute, silent.

Mytilēnaeus, *a, um*, *adj.* (Mytilēne), Mytilenian, of Mytilene.

N.

Nactus, *a, um*. See **Nanciscor**.

Nae or **Nē**, *adv.* certainly, surely, truly, really, indeed, verily, yes.

Nam or **Namque**, *conj.*, for.

Nanciscor, *i*, **nactus**, *dep.*, to obtain, receive, meet with, find, light upon.

Narro, *āre*, **avi**, **ātum**, *tr.*, to narrate, recount, relate, tell.

Nascor, *i*, **nātus**, *dep.*, to be born, produced; to arise, spring, grow.

Nasica, *ae*, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Natio, **ōnis**, *f.* (nascor), a race.

nation, people; breed, stock, kind, species.
Natura, ae, *f.* (nascor), nature; natural disposition, inclination, bent, character, quality.
Naufragium, i, n. (navis + frango), a shipwreck; ruin, destruction.
Naufragus, a, um, *adj.* (navis + frango), shipwrecked, ruined, wrecked, shipwrecking.
Nauta, ae, *m.* (navis), a sailor.
Nauticus, a, um, *adj.* (nauta), nautical, of sailors or ships.
Navalis, e, *adj.* (navis), naval, ship, sea, of ships.
Navicularius, i, m. (navicula), a shipowner, shipmaster.
Navigatio, ōnis, *f.* (navigo), sailing, navigation.
Navigo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.* (navis + ago), to sail, sail over, navigate.
Navis, is, *f.*, a ship, vessel.
Nē, *adv.* See **Nao**.
Nē, *adv. and conj.*, not, that not, lest. *Nē* — *quidem*, not even.
Nē, *enclitic conj.*, whether. *In direct questions it is not translated.*
Neapolitani, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Neāpolis), the Neapolitans.
Nec, *conj.*, neither, nor, and not; but not. *Nec* — *nec* or *Neque* — *neque*, neither — nor; either — or.
Necessario, *adv.* (necessarius), necessarily, of necessity.
Necessarius, a, um, *adj.* (necesse), necessary, needful, unavoidable; related, connected. **Necessarius**, i, m., a relation, relative, kinsman, friend.
Necessa, *adj.*, n. *indecl.*, necessary, of necessity, needful.
Necessitas, ātis, *f.* (necesse), necessity, unavoidableness; relationship, friendship.
Necessitudo, inis, *f.* (necesse), necessity, want, need; relationship, intimacy, friendship.
Neonē, *conj.* (nec + ne), or not.
Nēco, āre, āvi, ātum, and **nequi**,

nectum, *tr.* (nex), to kill, slay, put to death, destroy.
Necopinans, tis, *adj.* (nec + opinans), not expecting, unaware.
Nefandus, a, um, *adj.* (ne + fandus), impious, heinous, execrable, abominable.
Nefarie, *adv.* (nefarius), impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably.
Nefarius, a, um, *adj.* (nefas), impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious, heinous.
Nēfas, *indecl. n.* (ne + fas), unlawful, criminal: a crime, sin, wrong, wicked deed.
Negligenter, *adv.* (negligens), heedlessly, carelessly, negligently.
Negligo, ěre, lexi, lectum, *tr.* (nec + lego), to neglect, disregard, slight, despise.
Nēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *tr. and intr.*, to say no; to deny, refuse.
Negotiator, ōris, *m.* (negotior), a trader, wholesale dealer; a money-lender, banker.
Negotior, āri, ātus, *dep.* (negotium), to trade, traffic, carry on a business, to loan money, be a banker.
Negotium, i, n. (nec + otium), a business, occupation, affair; difficulty, trouble; a matter, thing.
Nemo, inis, *m. and f.* (ne + homo), no one, nobody, no man, no.
Nempe, *conj.*, for indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely.
Nēmus, ōris, n., a grove, wood.
Nēpos, ōtis, *m.*, a grandson; a spendthrift, prodigal.
Nēquam, *adj.* (ne + quis), worthless, good for nothing, wretched.
Nequāquam, *adv.* (ne + quisquam), in no wise, by no means, not at all.
Nēque, *conj.* See **Nec**.
Nequitia, ae, *f.* (nequam), badness; worthlessness, vileness,

negligence, remissness, wantonness.

Nervus, *i, m.*, a sinew, nerve; force, strength, energy.

Nescio, *ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr.* (ne + scio), not to know, to be ignorant.

Nescius, *a, um, adj.* (nescio), unknown, ignorant, unaware.

Nève, *adv.* (ne + ve), nor, neither; and not; and that not, and lest.

Nex, *nécis, f.*, a death, violent death, murder, slaughter.

Nicaea, *ae, f.*, the modern Nice.

Nihil, *indecl., n.* (nihilum), nothing. *In the accus.*, not, in no respect, in nothing, not at all.

Nihillum, *i. n.* (ne + hilum), nothing. **Nihilo**, *ablat.*, in nothing, in no respect, not at all. *Nihilo minus*, no less, nevertheless.

Nilus, *i, m.*, the Nile.

Nimirum, *adv.* (ne + mirum), doubtless, certainly, surely, truly, to be sure, forsooth.

Nimis, *adv.*, too much, excessively, too, exceedingly.

Nimium, *adv.* (nimius), too much, too, exceedingly, very much.

Nimius, *a, um, adj.* (nimis), excessive, too great, too much, immoderate.

Nisi, *conj.* (ne + si), if not, unless, except, *Nisi si*, unless. *Nisi tamen*, but yet.

Nitéo, *ére, —, —, intr.* (nix), to shine, look bright, glitter, glisten.

Nitidus, *a, um, adj.* (niteo), shining, glittering, bright; sleek, neat, spruce, elegant, trim.

Nitor, *i, nisus and nixus, dep.*, to lean upon; to press forward, advance; to strive, exert one's self, labor, endeavor; to rely upon, depend upon.

Nix, *nivis, f.*, snow.

Nobilis, *e, adj.* (nosco), known, famous, noted, renowned; high-born, of noble birth, noble.

Nobilitas, *átis, f.* (nobilis), celebrity, fame, renown; noble birth,

nobility; the nobility; excellence.

Nóceus, *tis, adj.* (noceo), hurtful, mischievous, injurious; criminal, culpable, guilty.

Nóceo, *ére, cui, citum, intr.*, to hurt, harm, injure.

Noctá, *adv.* (nox), by night, in the night.

Nocturnus, *a, um, adj.* (noctu), nocturnal, by night, in the night.

Nolo, *nolle, nolui, —, irr. tr. and intr.* (non + volo), not to wish, to be unwilling.

Nómen, *inis, n.* (nosco), a name; reputation; pretext, pretence; account, reason. *Hoc nomine*, on this account. *Meo nomine*, on my account, in my behalf.

Nominátim, *adv.* (nomino), by name, expressly.

Nominátus, *a, um, adj.* (and part. from *nomino*), famed, renowned, celebrated.

Nómen, *ére, ávi, átum, tr.* (nomen), to name, call by name; to nominate; to render celebrated or famous.

Nón, *adv.*, not, no. *Non nemo*, some one. *Non nihil*, something, somewhat.

Nondum, *adv.* (non + dum), not yet, not as yet.

Nonné, *adv.* (non + ne), whether or not; not?

Nonnullus, *a, um, adj.* (non + nullus), some. **Nonnulli**, some, some persons.

Nonnumquam, *adv.* (non + numquam), sometimes, now and then, occasionally.

Nónae, *árum, f. pl.* (nonus), the nones, the ninth day before the ides, and the fifth day in every month except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh.

Nosco, *ére, nóvi, nótum, tr.*, to become acquainted with, learn.

Novi, I have learned = I know.

Noster, *tra, trum, poss. adj. prom.* (nos), our, ours, our own.

Nōta, ae, f. (nosco), a mark, sign, note; a brand, stigma, stamp; infamy, disgrace.

Nōto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (nota), to mark; to signify, indicate, denote; to observe, note; to brand, censure.

Nōtus, a, um, adj. (*and part. from nosco*), known, well known, noted.

Nōvem, num. adj., nine.

November, bris, bre, adj. (novem), of November, November.

November, bris, m. (*sc. mensis*), November.

Novitas, ātis, f. (novus), newness, freshness, novelty, strangeness; the being a "new man" (novus homo).

Nōvus, a, um, adj., new, fresh, recent, young; novel, strange, singular. *Super. novissimus*, the latest, last, extreme.

Nox, noctis, f., night.

Nūdus, adv. (nunc dies), = days ago, days since, *e. g. nudius tertius*, three days ago.

Nūdo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (nudus), to make naked, strip, lay bare; to deprive, spoil; to uncover, expose.

Nūdus, a, um, adj., naked, bare, uncovered, unprotected; stripped, spoiled.

Nūgae, ārum, f. pl., jokes, jests, trifles, trumpery, nonsense, stuff.

Nullus, a, um, adj., gen. nullius (ne + ullus), not any, none, no; no one, nobody.

Num, conj., in indirect questions, whether. *In direct questions it is not translated.*

Numantia, ae, f., a city in Spain.

Nūmen, inis, n. (nuo), a nodding, nod; command, will; the divine will: divinity, deity.

Numēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (numerus), to count, reckon, number; to account, esteem, consider.

Numērus, i, m., a number, quan-

tity; rank, place, position, estimation, account.

Numidicus, a, um, adj. (Numidia), Numidian.

Numquam, adv. (ne + umquam), never, at no time.

Nunc, adv., now, at present; now, then.

Nuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (nuntius), to announce, report, relate, inform.

Nuntius, i, m., a reporter, messenger, courier; a message, news, tidings, intelligence.

Nuper, adv. (noviper, from novus), lately, recently, newly.

Nuptiae, ārum, f. pl. (nubo), a marriage, wedding, nuptials.

Nātus, ūs, m. (nuo), a nod, beck; command, will, pleasure.

Nympha, ae, f. (νύμφη), a bride, mistress; a nymph.

O.

O, O! Oh!

Ob, prep. with the accus., for, on account of, because of, in consequence of; for the purpose of, for the sake of.

Obduresco, ēre, ui, —, intr. (ob + duresco), to grow hard, harden; to become obdurate, callous, or insensible.

Obēdīo, ire, ivi or ii, itum, intr. (ob + audio), to obey, be obedient; to listen, hearken.

Obēo, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. and intr. (ob + eo), to go or come to, go against; to wander through, traverse; to go over, survey, review; to engage in, attend to; to discharge, perform, execute, accomplish; to die.

Obfundo, ēre, fūdī, fūsum, tr. (ob + fundo), to pour before or around; to spread, extend, surround, cover, fill.

Objicio, ēre, jēcī, jectum, tr. (ob + jacio), to throw before or toward, throw to; to offer, pre-

sent, expose; to oppose, set against; to reproach, upbraid.

Oblatus, a, um. *See* **Offero.**

Oblecto, are, avi, atum, tr. (ob + lecto), to delight, please, divert, amuse, entertain.

Obligo, are, avi, atum, tr. (ob + ligo), to bind or tie around, bind up; to oblige, engage; to pledge, pawn, mortgage; to impede, embarrass.

Oblino, ere, levi, litum, tr. (ob + lino), to daub, bedaub, smear, besmear; to stain, defile, befoul.

Oblitus, a, um, from Obliviscor.

Oblitus, a, um, from Oblino.

Oblivio, onis, f. (obliviscor), forgetfulness, oblivion.

Obliviscor, i, litus, dep., to forget.

Obmutesco, ere, tui, —, intr. (ob + mutesco), to become dumb, be speechless, mute, or silent.

Oborior, iri, ortus, dep. (ob + orior), to arise, appear, spring up.

Obrōgo, are, avi, atum, tr., (ob + rogo), to partially repeal an existing law, to invalidate, abrogate.

Obrūo, ere, ui, itum, tr. (ob + ruo), to cover over, overwhelm, bury, sink, oppress.

Obscure, adv. (obscurus), darkly, obscurely, indistinctly, covertly.

Obscuritas, atis, f. (obscurus), darkness, obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty.

Obscuro, are, avi, atum, tr. (obscurus), to obscure, darken; to hide, conceal, cover, make indistinct.

Obscūrus, a, um, adj., dark, dusky, shady, obscure, hidden, indistinct, ignoble.

Obscuro, are, avi, atum, tr. (ob saoro), to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure, supplicate.

Obsecundo, are, avi, atum, intr. (ob + secundo), to comply with, follow implicitly; to obey, be compliant, humoral.

Observe, are, avi, atum, tr. (ob + servo), to watch, note, mark, guard; to observe, regard, heed; to esteem.

Obses, idis, m. and f. (ob + sedeo), a hostage; security, pledge, surety.

Obsidēo, ere, edi, esum, tr. (ob + sedeo), to sit around, sit down before, besiege, invest, blockade; to occupy, possess.

Obsidio, onis, f. (obsideo), a siege, blockade; imminent danger.

Obsido, ere, —, —, tr. (ob + sido), to beset, invest, besiege, blockade.

Obsigno, are, avi, atum, tr. (ob + signo), to seal, sign and seal; to stamp, impress.

Obsisto, ere, stiti, stitum, intr. (ob + sisto), to station one's self; to oppose, resist, withstand.

Obsolesco, ere, levi, letum, intr. (obsoleo), to grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become obsolete.

Obstati. *See* **Obsisto and Obsto.**

Obsto, are, stiti, statum, intr. (ob + sto), to stand in the way, withstand, thwart, oppose, hinder, obstruct; to stand opposed.

Obstrepo, ere, ui, itum, intr. (ob + strepo), to make a noise at, to clamor at or against; to sound; to interrupt or disturb with a noise; to drown with clamor; to molest, impede.

Obstupefacio, ere, feci, factum, tr. (ob + stupefacio), to astonish, amaze, astound, stupefy.

Obstupesco, ere, pui, —, intr. (ob + stupeasco), to be astonished, amazed, astounded; to be stupefied, benumbed.

Obsum, esse, fui, intr. (ob + sum), to be against or prejudicial; to hinder, hurt, injure.

Obtempéro, are, avi, atum, tr. (ob + tempéro), to comply with, conform to, submit to, obey.

Obtestor, ari, atus, dep. (ob + testor), to call solemnly to wit-

ness; to protest; to entreat, beseech, implore, conjure.

Obtigi. See **Obtingo**.

Obtinéo, ére, tinui, tentum, tr. and intr. (ob + teneo), to have, hold, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain; to acquire, obtain; to prevail, be current, obtain.

Obtingo, ére, tigi, —, tr. and intr. (ob + tango), to touch; to fall to one's lot; to happen, befall, turn out.

Obtrecto, áre, ávi, átum, tr. and intr. (ob + tracto), to detract from, disparage, underrate, decry; to thwart, injure.

Obtuli. See **Offéro**.

Obviám, adv. (obvius), in the way, so as to meet, toward, against, to meet.

Obvius, a, um, adj. (ob + via), in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet; against, to encounter, opposing.

Ocaeco, áre, ávi, átum, tr. (ob + caeco), to blind, make blind, darken.

Occásio, ónis, f. (occido), an occasion, opportunity, fit time.

Occásurus. See **Occido**.

Occásus, ūs, m. (occido), a going down, setting, the west; downfall, ruin, destruction.

Occidens, tis, m. (occido), the west, the occident.

Occido, ére, cidi, cásus, intr. (ob + cado), to fall, fall down to go down, set; to fall, perish.

Occido, ére, cidi, cisum, tr. (ob + caedo), to beat, strike down; to cut down, kill, slay, murder.

Ocludo, ére, si, sum, tr. (ob + cludo), to shut or close up; to restrain, stop.

Ocultátor, óris, m. (oculto), a hider, concealer, secreter.

Oculto, adv. (ocultus), secretly, in secret, privately, in private.

Oculto, áre, ávi, átum, tr. (oculo), to hide, conceal, secrete.

Ocultus, a, um, adj. (oculo), hidden, secret, concealed.

Ocupo, áre, ávi, átum, tr. (ob + capio), to seize upon, take possession of, occupy, invade, engross to attack.

Occurro, ére, curri, cursum, intr. (ob + curro), to go or come up to; to meet, go against, rush upon, attack; to meet with; to obviate, oppose; to reply, object; to present itself, occur.

Occursatio, ónis, f. (occureo), a running to meet one attention, officiousness.

Océanus, i, m., the ocean.

Oericulánu, a, um, adj. (Oericulum), Oericulan, of Oericulum.

Octavius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Octávus, a, um, num. adj. (octo), the eighth.

Octo, num. adj. eight.

Oculus, i, m., the eye.

Odi or Osus sum, defect. verb. I hate, dislike, detest, abhor.

Odiósus, a, um, adj. (odium), hateful, odious, vexations.

Odium, i, n. (odi), hatred, dislike, odium, ill-will, animosity, enmity.

Offendo, ére, di, sum, tr. (ob + fendo), to hit, strike or dash against; to come upon, meet with; to shock, offend, displease.

Offensio, ónis, f. (offendo), a striking against, stumbling; offence, disfavor, dislike, aversion; misfortune, mishap.

Offéro, ferre, obtuli, oblátum, irr. tr. (ob + ferro), to bring before, present, offer; to show, exhibit; to cause, occasion.

Officiósus, a, um, adj. officium), obliging, ready to serve, courteous; dutiful.

Officium, i, n. (ob + facio), a service, kindness, favor, courtesy; a duty, office, part, charge; employment, business.

Ólim, adv. (ollus), some time ago, once, formerly; long ago; hereafter.

Ōmen, īnis, n., an omen, sign, token, prognostic; a solemn assurance.

Omitto, ēre, misi, missum, tr. (ob + mitto), to lay aside, leave off, omit, let go; to cease, pass over.

Omnino, adv. (omnis), wholly, entirely, altogether, at all; in all, in general; by all means.

Omnis, e, adj., all, every, the whole.

Ōnus, ēris, n., a burden, load, weight; a charge, trouble.

Ōpera, ae, f., work, labor, pains, exertion; care, attention; service, aid, assistance; a laborer, workman.

Opimius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Opimus, a, um, adj. (ops), fat, rich, abundant, copious.

Opinio, ōnis, f. (opinor), opinion, belief, expectation, impression.

Opinor, āri, ātus, dep., to be of opinion, suppose, think, believe, judge.

Opitūlor, āri, ātus, dep. (ops + tulo), to help, aid, assist, succor, relieve.

Oporet, ēre, uit, impers., it behooves, is meet, fit, proper, right. *Oporet me* = I ought.

Oppeto, ēre, ivi or ii, itum, tr. (ob + peto), to go to meet, encounter; to perish, die.

Oppidum, i, n., a town.

Oppōno, ēre, osui, ositum, tr. (ob + pono), to set or place against, oppose; to place before, set before; to pledge.

Opportunitas, ātis, f. (opportunus), fitness, convenience, suitability; opportunity, advantage, use.

Opportunus, a, um, adj., fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune; advantageous, serviceable; exposed, liable, subject.

Oppositus, ūs, m. (oppono), an opposing, interposition, opposition.

Opprimo, ēre, pressi, pressum, tr. (ob + premo), to press or weigh down, oppress; to put down, suppress; to overpower, overthrow, crush; to surprise; to cover, conceal.

Oppugnatio, ōnis, f. (oppugno), a storming, assaulting, besieging; an assault, attack, siege.

Oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ob + pugno), to fight against, attack, assault, storm, besiege, assail.

Ops, opis, f., power, might, strength; means, property, substance, riches, wealth; resources, influence; aid, help, assistance, succor; the goddess Ops. *Summa ope*, with all one's might or power.

Optabilis, e, adj. (opto), desirable, to be wished for.

Optatus, a, um, adj. (and part. from opto), wished for, desired, agreeable, pleasant.

Optimātes, ium and um, m. pl. (optimus), the aristocratic party, the aristocrats.

Optime, adv. (super. of bene), very well, best, best of all, excellently, admirably.

Optimus, a, um, adj. (super. of bonus), very good, the best, best of all, most excellent, bravest.

Opto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to choose, select; to wish, wish for, desire.

Ōpus, ēris, n., work, labor, toil; a fortification; a deed. *Tanto opere*, so greatly. *Quanto opere*, how greatly.

Ōpus, indecl., n., need, necessity; necessary, needful.

Ōra, ae, f., the extremity, border, edge, margin, coast, end, boundary; a region.

Oratio, ōnis, f. (oro), speech; language, discourse; an oration; eloquence.

Orator, ōris, m. (oro), a speaker, orator; an ambassador, deputy.

Orbis, is, m., a circle, ring, orb,

- disk, orbit. *Orbis terrae* or *terrarum*, the earth, the whole world.
- Orbus, a, um, adj.**, bereft, bereaved, destitute, deprived; parentless.
- Ordior, iri, orsus, dep.**, to begin, commence, undertake.
- Ordo, inis, m.**, a row, series, arrangement; a line, rank of soldiers; a company of soldiers; rank, class, degree, condition. *Ordine*, in order, regularly.
- Oriens, tis, adj.** (and part. from *orior*, *sc. sol.*), the rising sun, the east; the East, Orient.
- Orior, iri, ortus, dep.**, to rise, arise, spring; to originate, appear, begin, commence; to be born.
- Ornamentum, i, n.** (orno), equipment, furniture; ornament, decoration, embellishment; a distinction, a grace.
- Ornate, adv.** (ornatus), ornately, elegantly.
- Ornatus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *orno*), splendidly furnished, equipped; adorned, embellished; accomplished, excellent, illustrious.
- Orno, are, avi, atum, tr.**, to fit out, furnish, provide, equip, prepare; to ornament, adorn, embellish; to honor, distinguish, commend, praise.
- Ōro, are, avi, atum, tr.** (os), to pray, beg, beseech, to entreat, ask.
- Orsus, a, um.** See **Ordior**.
- Ortus, us, m.** (orior), a rising; origin.
- Ōs, ōris, n.**, the mouth; language, speech; the face, countenance; an entrance.
- Oscito, are, avi, atum, intr.**, and **Oscitor, ari, atus, dep.** (os + cicio), to open the mouth wide, gape, yawn.
- Ostendo, are, di, sum and tum, tr.** (ob + tendo), to show, spread out, spread out, exhibit, expose, disclose; to make known, point out, indicate.
- Ostento, are, avi, atum, tr.** (ostendo), to show, exhibit, present, offer; to display, boast of, vaunt; to proffer, promise; to threaten, menace; to indicate, signify, disclose.
- Ostiensis, e, adj.** (Ostia), Ostian, of Ostia.
- Ostium, i, n.** (os), a door; an entrance, mouth.
- Otiōsus, a, um, adj.** (otium), at leisure, unoccupied, disengaged; tranquil, quiet, peaceful, unconcerned, neutral.
- Otium, i, n.**, ease, leisure; inactivity; peace, quiet; rest, repose. *Per otium*, in time of peace.

P.

P., for Publius.

Pacatus, a, um, adj. (paco), peaceful, peaceable, quiet, tranquil, undisturbed.

Paciscor, i, pactus, dep. (paco), to covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract; to make a contract or agreement.

Paco, are, avi, atum, tr. (pax), to quiet, pacify, subdue, make peaceful.

Paconius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Pactum, i, n. (paciscor), an agreement, covenant, contract, compact. **Pacto, ablat.**, manner, way, means.

Pactus, a, um. See **Paciscor** and **Pango**.

Paene, adv., almost, nearly.

Paenula, ae, f., a woolen outer garment covering the whole body, a kind of cloak or mantle, worn on journeys and in the city in rainy weather.

Paenulatus, a, um, adj. (paenula), in paenula or cloak.
iv. publicly.

Palatium, *i, n.*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Palladium, *i, n.* (Pallas), an image or statue of Pallas.

Palma, *ae, f.*, the palm of the hand; the hand; a palm-tree; a palm-branch; the palm, victory.

Pamphylia, *ae, f.*, Pamphylia.

Pansa, *ae, m.*, a Roman surname.

Papirius, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

Papius, *a, um, adj.*, Papian, of Papius.

Par, *paris, adj.*, equal, like, alike, same, a match for. *Par est*, it is suitable, proper, right.

Paratus, *a, um, adj.* (and *part. from paro*), prepared, ready.

Parco, *ëre, pëperci and parsi, parcitum and parsum, tr. and intr.* (parcus), to spare, be sparing, use carefully; to forbear, refrain, abstain, omit.

Parens, *tis, m. and f.* (pario), a parent, father, mother.

Parentalia, *ium, n.* (parentalis), a festival in honor of dead relations.

Parento, *äre, ävi, ätum, tr.* (parens), to offer a solemn sacrifice in honor of deceased parents, relatives, or other beloved persons; to revenge a person's death by that of another, to make therewith an offering to his manes.

Parëo, *ëre, ui, itum, intr.*, to appear, be visible; to attend, obey, submit to, comply with, depend on; to indulge, gratify. *Paret, impers.*, it appears, is evident.

Paries, *ëtis, m.*, the wall of a house or other edifice.

Pario, *ëre, pëperi, partum, tr.*, to bear, bring forth; to produce, yield; to cause, occasion; to acquire, procure, obtain.

Päro, *äre, ävi, ätum, tr.*, to make ready, prepare, furnish, provide; to contrive, design; to

procure, acquire, obtain; to buy, purchase.

Parricida, *ae, m. and f.* (pater + caedo), a parricide, assassin.

Parrioidium, *i, n.* (parricida), parricide; murder.

Pars, *partis, f.*, a part, portion, share; direction; a side, party; a part, function, duty. *Multis partibus*, in many ways, in many respects.

Particeps, *ipis, adj.* (pars + capio), partaking of, sharing in, privy to. **Particeps**, *ipis, m. and f.*, a sharer, partaker, accomplice, partner.

Partim, *adv.* (pars), partly, in part. *It is sometimes used as a noun*, a part, some. *Partim — partim*, some — others.

Partior, *iri, itus, dep.* (pars), to part, divide, distribute.

Pärüm, *adv.* (comp. minus, super. minime), little, too little, not enough, not sufficiently.

Parvulus, *a, um, adj.* (parvus), very small, little, petty, slight, young.

Parvus, *a, um, adj.* (comp. minor, super. minimus), little, small.

Pasco, *ëre, pävi, pastum, tr.*, to feed, nourish.

Passus, *üs, m.* (pando), a pace, step; a Roman measure of length = five Roman feet.

Pastio, *önis, f.* (pasco), a pasturing, grazing; a pasture.

Pastor, *öris, m.* (pasco), a shepherd.

Patefacio, *ëre, feci, factum, tr.* (pateo + facio), to open, lay or throw open; to disclose, expose, detect, discover.

Patëfio, *flëri, factus, irreg. pass. of Patefacio.*

Pätëo, *ëre, ui, —, intr.*, to be open, lie open, extend, stretch; to be attainable; to be clear, plain, evident.

Päter, *tris, m.*, a father.

Paternus, *a, um, adj.*, fatherly, paternal, of a father.

- Patiens, tis, adj.** (patior), patient, capable of enduring, bearing, able to bear.
- Patientia, ae, f.** (patior), patience, endurance, forbearance; tameness.
- Patina, ae, m.**, a Roman surname.
- Patior, i, passus, dep.**, to bear, undergo, suffer, endure; to permit, allow, suffer.
- Patria, ae, f.** (patrius), native country, city, land, fatherland.
- Patricius, a, um, adj.** (pater), patrician, of patrician rank. **Patriciūs, i, m.**, a patrician.
- Patrimonium, i, n.** (pater), a patrimony, paternal estate; inheritance.
- Patrius, a, um, adj.** (pater), 1, fatherly, paternal, of a father; 2, native, of one's native land.
- Patronus, i, m.** (pater), a protector, defender, patron; an advocate.
- Paucus, a, um, adj.**, generally **Pauci, paucae, pauca**, a few; few.
- Paulisper, adv.** (paulus), for a little while, a little while.
- Paulo, adv.** See **Paulus**.
- Paulum, adv.** (paulus), a little, somewhat.
- Paulus, a, um, adj.**, little, small. **Paulo, ablat.**, by a little, a little, somewhat.
- Paulus, i, m.**, a Roman surname.
- Pavēo, ēre, pāvi, —, tr. and intr.**, to tremble, quake with fear; to fear, be afraid, or terrified.
- Pax, pācis, f.**, peace, quiet.
- Peccatum, i, n.** (pecco), a fault, error, offence, sin.
- Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, intr.**, to do wrong, commit a fault; to err, sin, offend.
- Pecto, ēre, pexi, pexum and pectum, tr.**, to comb, dress.
- Pectus, ōris, n.**, the breast; the heart, mind, soul.
- Pecuarius, a, um, adj.** (pecus), of cattle. **Pecuarius, i, m.**, a grazier, raiser of cattle.
- Peculatus, ūs, m.** (peculor), embezzlement, peculation.
- Pecunia, ae, f.** (pecus), money; property, riches, wealth.
- Pecuniōsus, a, um, adj.** (pecunia), moneyed, rich, wealthy.
- Pēcus, ūdis, f.**, a head of cattle; a beast, animal, sheep.
- Pedester, tris, trē, adj.** (pes), on foot, going on foot, foot, pedestrian.
- Pedetemptim, adv.** (pes + tendo), step by step; cautiously.
- Pēsum, i, n.**, the treasure-house of Deiotarus.
- Pello, ēre, pepūli, pulsum, tr.**, to drive out, expel; to push, impel, drive back, rout; to strike, affect, impress.
- Penātes, ium, m. pl.**, the penates, household gods.
- Pendēo, ēre, pependi, —, intr.**, to hang, be suspended; to rest, depend upon.
- Penes, prep. with the accn.**, with, in the power of, in the hands or possession of.
- Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr.**, to penetrate, enter, reach.
- Penitus, adv.**, inwardly, in the inside, internally; deeply, far within; thoroughly, entirely, wholly, utterly.
- Pensito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (penso), to weigh, weigh out; to pay.
- Pepēri.** See **Pario**.
- Per, prep. with the accn.**, through, throughout, during; by, by means of; for, on account of, for the sake of; along, over, about, in, at; between; with, in the name of.
- Peradolescens, tis, adj.** (per + adolescens), very young.
- Perāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (per + ager), to wander or travel through, traverse, go through.
- Perbrēvis, e, adj.** (per + brevis), very short, very brief.
- Percalesco, ēre, lui, —, intr.** (per callesco), to become very hardened, callous, or insensible.

Percello, ẽre, cũli, culsum, tr. (per + cello), to beat, throw, or strike down; to smite, overthrow, destroy; to daunt, dispirit, discourage.

Perceptio, ẽre, cẽpi, ceptum, tr. (per + capio), to seize, occupy, assume; to obtain, receive, gather; to perceive, feel, learn, understand, conceive.

Perẽtus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *perceo*), excited, greatly moved.

Percommode, adv. (percommodus), very conveniently, suitably, opportunely.

Percrebresco, ẽre, brui, —, intr. (per + crebresco), to become frequent or prevalent; to be noised or spread abroad.

Perocũli. See *Percello*.

Perussor, ẽris, m. (percutio), a stabber, murderer, assassin.

Perocũtio, ẽre, cussi, cussum, tr. (per + quatio), to strike, smite, cut, or thrust through; to kill, slay; to shock, move, astound, affect deeply.

Perdidi. See *Perdo*.

Perditus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *perdo*), ruined, desperate, lost, abandoned, profligate.

Perdo, ẽre, didi, ditum, tr. (per + do), to ruin, destroy, lose; to squander, dissipate.

Perduco, ẽre, xi, ctum, tr. (per + duco), to lead or bring through; to lead, bring, conduct, accompany, convey; to bring over, persuade, induce.

Perduellio, ẽnis, f. (perduellis), treason.

Perdũm, is, it, etc., *archaic forms* for *perdam*, as, at, etc.

Pergrinor, ẽri, ẽtus, dep. (peregrinus), to be or live in foreign parts, to sojourn abroad; to travel about, go abroad.

Peregrinus, a, um, adj. (peregre), foreign, strange, alien. **Peregrinus, i, m.,** a foreigner, stranger, alien.

Perennis, e, adj. (per + annus), unceasing, perennial, perpetual.

Pẽreo, ire, ivi or ii, itum, intr. (per + eo), to perish, be ruined; to die, be lost, undone.

Peregrĩaus, a, um, adj. (per + exiguus), very small, very little, very short.

Perfectio, ẽnis, f. (perficio), a finishing; perfection.

Perfectus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *perficio*), finished, perfect, exquisite.

Perfẽro, fẽrre, tũli, lãtum, irr. tr. (per + tero), to bear or carry through, bring, convey; to bear, suffer, undergo, endure. *Perfẽre legem*, to carry a law through.

Perficio, ẽre, feci, factum, tr. (per + facio), to finish, complete, accomplish, perform, execute; to bring about, cause, effect.

Perfringo, ẽre, frẽgi, fractum, tr. (per + frango), to break through, break in pieces; to shiver, shatter; to violate, infringe.

Perfrũor, i, fructus, dep. (per + fruor), to enjoy fully or thoroughly.

Perfũgium, i, n. (perfugio), a refuge, asylum; a shelter.

Perfungor, i, functus, dep. (per + fungor), to fulfill, perform, discharge; to undergo, endure.

Pergo, ẽre, perrexi, perrectum, intr. (per + rego), to go on, continue, proceed; to pursue, prosecute; to go or come.

Perhorresco, ẽre, rui, —, tr. and intr. (per + horresco), to tremble or shudder greatly; to shudder at, dread.

Periclitor, ẽri, ẽtus, dep. (periculum), to try, attempt, make trial of, test; to endanger, risk, jeopardize; to incur danger.

Periculose, adv. (periculosus), dangerously, with danger, perilously.

Periculosus, a, um, adj. (peri-

- culum), dangerous, perilous, hazardous.
- Pericŭlum, i, n.**, a trial, experiment, attempt, proof; risk, danger, peril.
- Perinde, adv.** (per + inde), in the same manner, just as, quite as, equally; in like manner, just so.
- Periniquus, a, um, adj.** (per + iniquus), very unjust, very unfair.
- Peritus, a, um, adj.**, experienced, practised, skilled, expert, skillful.
- Perjŭrium, i, n.** (perjuro), perjury, a false oath.
- Perlŭtus, a, um.** See **Perfĕro**.
- Permagnus, a, um, adj.** (per + magnus), very great.
- Permāneo, ěre, mansi, mansum, intr.** (per + maneo), to hold out, last, continue, endure, remain; to persist, persevere.
- Permitto, ěre, misi, missum, tr.** (per + mitto), to send away; to permit, grant, allow, suffer; to commit, intrust, deliver.
- Permodestus, a, um, adj.** (per + modestus), very modest, very moderate.
- Permoleste, adv.** (permolestus), with much trouble or vexation.
- Permōveo, ěre, mōvi, mōtum, tr.** (per + moveo), to move greatly, rouse up, excite; to induce, persuade, prevail on.
- Permŭltum, adv.** (permultus), very much.
- Permŭltus, a, um, adj.** (per + multus), very much, very many.
- Pernicies, ěi, f.** (pernĕco), destruction, ruin, disaster, calamity; a bane, pest.
- Perniciōsus, a, um, adj.** (pernicies), pernicious, destructive, ruinous, baleful.
- Pernocto, ěre, avi, ātum, intr.** (per + nocto), to stay all night, pass the night.
- Perōro, ěre, avi, ātum, tr.** (per + oro), to plead or argue through-
- out; to bring to an end, conclude.
- Perparvus, a, um, adj.** (per + parvus), very small, very little.
- Perpaucus, a, um, adj.** (per + paucus), very little, very few.
- Perpĕtior, i, pessus, dep.** (per + patior), to suffer, endure, bear, undergo, submit to.
- Perpetuus, a, um, adj.** (per + peto), continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted; universal, general. In *perpetuum*, sc. *tempus*.
- Persaepe, adv.** (per + saepe), very often, very frequently.
- Persapienter, adv.** (persapiens), very wisely.
- Perscribo, ěre, ipsi, iptum, tr.** (per + scribo), to write out; to enter, register, record; to describe, relate.
- Persĕquor, i, cŭtus, dep.** (per + sequor), to follow after, pursue, press upon; to revenge, punish; to overtake; to strive after, seek to obtain; to perform, accomplish; to treat of, describe.
- Perses, ae, m.**, king of Macedonia.
- Perseverantĭa, ae, f.** (persevero), perseverance, steadfastness, constancy.
- Persevero, ěre, avi, ātum, tr.** and *intr.* (perseverus), to persist, persevere, proceed with.
- Persolvo, ěre, solvi, solŭtum, tr.** (per + solvo), to release, discharge; to pay, pay off; to unravel, solve, explain.
- Persōna, ae, f.** (per + sōno), a mask; a personage, character; a person.
- Perspicio, ěre, exi, ectum, tr.** (per + specio), to see or look through; to view, examine; to perceive, observe, ascertain.
- Perspiciŭe, adv.** (perspicuus), evidently, clearly, perspicuously.
- Perspiciŭus, a, um, adj.** (perspicio), clear, evident, perspicuous.
- Persuadĕo, ěre, suāsi, suāsum,**

- tr.* (per + suadeo), to persuade, induce, prevail upon, convince.
- Pertenuis**, *e*, *adj.* (per + tenuis), very thin, very fine or small; very slight, slender, or weak.
- Perterréo**, *ére*, *ui*, *itum*, *tr.* (per + terreo), to frighten greatly, terrify, alarm.
- Pertimesco**, *ére*, *ui*, —, *tr.* and *intr.* (per + timesco), to fear greatly, be greatly afraid.
- Pertinácia**, *ae*, *f.* (pertinax), perseverance, constancy; obstinacy, pertinacity.
- Pertinéo**, *ére*, *ui*, —, *intr.* (per + teneo), to extend, reach, stretch; to tend, pertain to, concern.
- Pertūli**. See **Perféro**.
- Perturbatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (perturbo), confusion, disorder, disturbance.
- Perturbo**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *tr.* (per + turbo), to throw into confusion; to confuse, disturb, disquiet, embarrass, confound.
- Pervado**, *ére*, *si*, *sum*, *intr.* (per + vado), to go, come or pass through; to spread through, pervade, penetrate; to arrive at, reach.
- Pervagatus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (and *part.* from **pervagor**), wide spread, well known.
- Pervagor**, *äri*, *ätus*, *dep.* (per + vagor), to wander through, rove about; to spread through, pervade, overrun.
- Pervênio**, *ire*, *vēni*, *ventum*, *intr.* (per + venio), to come to, arrive at, reach, attain to.
- Pēs**, *pēdis*, *m.*, the foot; a foot.
- Pestifer** and **Pestiferus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (pestis + fero), pestilential, destructive, baleful, pestiferous.
- Pestis**, *is*, *f.*, a pest, plague, pestilence, infection; ruin, destruction. bane.
- Petilius**, *i*, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.
- Petitio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (peto), an attack,

- thrust, blow; a request, petition; an application for office.
- Péto**, *ére*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *tr.*, to ask, seek, request, entreat; to canvass for; to aim at, assail, assault, attack; to go to, repair to.
- Petulantia**, *ae*, *f.* (petülans), petulance, wantonness, insolence.
- Pexus**, *a*, *um*. See **Pecto**.
- Pharnáces**, *is*, *m.*, Pharnaces.
- Pharsálícus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Pharsalus), Pharsalian, of Pharsalus.
- Phidippus**, *i*, *m.*, Phidippus.
- Philippicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Philippus), Philippic, of Philip.
- Philippus**, *i*, *m.*, Philip.
- Philosóphus**, *i*, *m.* (φιλόσοφος), a philosopher.
- Picénu**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Picenum), Picene, of Picenum.
- Pictus**, *a*, *um*. See **Pingo**.
- Pie**, *adv.* (pius), piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately.
- Piétas**, *ätis*, *f.* (pius), dutiful conduct; piety, duty, a sense of duty; affection, love, patriotism.
- Pignus**, *ōris* and *ēris*, *n.*, a pledge, security; a wager, stake; a token, assurance.
- Pila**, *ae*, *f.*, a ball.
- Pilum**, *i*, *n.*, the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry.
- Pingo**, *ére*, *pinxi*, *pictum*, *tr.*, to paint; to embroider; to adorn, decorate.
- Pinguis**, *e*, *adj.*, fat, rich, fertile; dull, gross, heavy, stupid.
- Piráta**, *ae*, *m.*, a pirate, corsair.
- Piso**, *ōnis*, *m.*, a Roman surname.
- Pius**, *i*, *m.*, a Roman surname.
- Placéo**, *ére*, *ui* and *itus*, *itum*, *intr.*, to please, be agreeable; to satisfy. **Flacet**, *impers.*, it pleases, is agreeable.
- Pláco**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *tr.*, to appease, pacify, soothe, calm, assuage, quiet, reconcile.
- Pláne**, *adv.* (planus), plainly, clearly; wholly, entirely, quite;

- certainly, to be sure, by all means.
- Plānus, a, um, adj.** plain, even, level, smooth; clear, evident.
- Plaudo, ēre, si, sum, tr. and intr.,** to clap, stamp, strike; to applaud, clap, approve.
- Plausus, ūs, m.** (plaudo), applause, a clapping.
- Plebēius, a, um, adj.** (plebs), plebeian, of the plebs.
- Plebēs, is, ei and i, or Plebs, is, f.,** the plebeians, the plebs.
- Plēnus, a, um, adj.** (pleo), full, filled, abounding in, replete.
- Plerumque, adv.** (plerusque), for the most part, generally, commonly.
- Plerusque, āque, umque, adj.,** most, most of, the greatest part.
- Plōtius, i, m.,** a Roman gentile name.
- Plōtius, a, um, adj.,** Plotian, of Plotius.
- Plurimum, adv.** (*super. of multum*), very much, most; for the most part, generally; especially, particularly.
- Plurimus, a, um, adj.** (*super. of multus*), very much, very many, most, the greatest part.
- Plus, adv.** (*comp. of multum*), more.
- Plus, plāris, adj.** (*comp. of multus*), more. **Plūres,** several.
- Pœna, æ, f.,** punishment, penalty. *Dare (solvere, reddere) poenas,* to suffer punishment.
- Pœni, ōrum, m. pl.,** the Carthaginians.
- Pœnitēō, ēre, ui, —, (poena),** to make repent or regret. **Pœnitēt, impers.,** it repents. *Pœnitēt me* = I repent, regret.
- Pœta, æ, m.,** a poet.
- Pōlio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr.,** to polish, furbish, adorn, embellish; to refine, improve.
- Pollīcēor, ēri, itus, dep.,** to promise, make promises.
- Pollūō, ēre, ui, ātum, tr.,** to pollute, defile, corrupt, violate, dishonor.
- Pompa, æ, f.,** a solemn procession; a train, retinue; display, pomp, ostentation.
- Pompēius, i, m.,** a Roman gentile name.
- Pompēius, a, um, adj.,** Pompeian, of Pompey.
- Pomptius, i, m.,** a Roman family name.
- Pondus, ōris, n.** (pendo), a weight, load, burden; influence.
- Pōno, ēre, posui, positum, tr.,** to put, place, set, lay, post, station; to erect, build; to lay aside, lay down; to propose; to appoint, constitute; to account, esteem; to dismiss, forego.
- Pons, pontis, m.,** a bridge.
- Pontifex, icis, m.,** a high priest, pontiff.
- Pontus, i, m.,** Pontus.
- Pōpa, æ, m.,** an inferior priest, a priest's assistant.
- Popilius, i, m.,** a Roman gentile name.
- Popina, æ, f.,** a cookshop, eating-house.
- Poposci.** See Posco.
- Populāris, e, adj.,** popular, of or belonging to the people, agreeable to the people, devoted to the people. **Populāris, is, m.,** a countryman, associate, partner, accomplice.
- Popūlo, ēre, āvi, ātum, tr., and Popūlor, āri, ātus, dep.** (populus), to lay waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder, spoil, pillage.
- Populus, i, m.,** a people, nation.
- Porriġo, ēre, rexi, rectum, tr.** (porro + rego), to stretch, reach, or spread out; to extend, offer, present.
- Porro, adv.,** forward, onward, farther on, far off, far; hereafter; moreover, besides.
- Porta, æ, f.,** a gate, door, outlet.
- Portentum, i, n.** (portendo), a sign, token, omen, portent.

Portus, ūs, m., a harbor, haven, port.

Posco, ěre, pōposci, —, tr., to ask, demand, importune, require.

Possessio, ōnis, f. (possideo), a possession, property, estate.

Possidēo, ěre, ědi, essum, tr. (po + sedeo), to have, hold, own, possess, occupy.

Possido, ěre, ědi, essum, tr. (po + sido), to take possession of; to occupy.

Possum, posse, potui, —, irr. intr. (potis + sum), to be able, I can. *Potent*, it is possible.

Post, adv. and prep. with the accus., after, afterward, behind; since, in. **Postquam**, after, after that, when, as soon as.

Postĕa, adv. (post + is), afterward, after that, hereafter; farther. **Posteaquam**, after, after that.

Posteritas, ātis, f. (posterus), posterity, after ages, futurity, after time.

Postĕrus, a, um, adj. (post), *comp.* **postĕrior, super. postĕrmus or postĕmus**, coming after, next, following, ensuing. **Postĕri, ōrum, m. pl.**, posterity, descendants.

Posthac, adv. (post + hic), after this, hereafter, henceforth, in future.

Postĕremo, adv. (postremus), finally, lastly; in fine, in short.

Postĕrmus, a, um, adj. (*super. of posterus*), last, the last, the lowest.

Postĕridie, adv. (posterus + dies), on the next day, day after.

Postulatio, ōnis, f. (postulo), a demand, request; a complaint, application for redress.

Postulo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (posco), to demand, request, require; to arraign, accuse, prosecute.

Pōtens, tis, adj. (possum), able, capable, powerful, influential.

Potentia, ae, f. (potens), power, force; authority, influence.

Potentas, ātis, f. (possum), power, ability, force; authority, rule; opportunity, permission, liberty.

Pōtio, ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking, drink, draught.

Pōtior, iri, itus, dep. (potis), to become master of, take possession of; to acquire, obtain, possess, occupy.

Potissimum, adv. (potis), chiefly, principally, especially, above all, most of all.

Pōtius, adv. (potior), rather, more.

Pōto, āre, āvi, ātum, and pōtum, tr. and intr., to drink, tope, tipple, be drunken.

Pōtus, a, um, part. from Poto, that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated.

Prae, prep. with the ablat., before, for, on account of, by reason of, in comparison with.

Praebĕo, ěre, ūi, itum, tr. (prae + habeo), to afford, furnish, provide, offer, proffer, supply.

Praecepta, ipitis, adj. (prae + caput), headforemost, headlong, hasty, precipitate; steep; hasty, rash, inconsiderate; dangerous, hazardous, critical.

Praeceptum, i, n. (praecipio), an order, direction, command, precept; instruction; a maxim.

Praecipio, ěre, cĕpi, ceptum, tr. (prae + capio), to take or seize beforehand, anticipate; to admonish, inform, instruct, teach; to order, enjoin, command.

Praecipue, adv. (praecipuus), especially, particularly, peculiarly, principally.

Praecipuus, a, um, (praecipio), particular, peculiar, especial; principal, excellent, distinguished.

Praeclāre, adv. (praecclarus), very clearly, very plainly; excellently, admirably.

Praeclārus, a, um, adj. (prae + clarus), very clear, very bright; splendid, beautiful, excellent, distinguished, illustrious.

Praeco, ōnis, m., a public crier, herald.

Praecōnius, a, um, adj. (praeco), of a herald or public crier.

Praecōnium, i, n., a heralding, proclaiming, celebrating; commendation.

Praecurro, ěre, cūcurri or curri, cursum, tr. and intr. (prae + curro), to run before, precede, anticipate; to surpass, excel, outstrip.

Praeda, ae, f., prey, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage.

Praedātor, ōris, m. (praedor), a plunderer, pillager.

Praedicatio, ōnis, f. (praedico), a proclamation, publication; praise, commendation.

Praedico, ěre, xi, ctum, tr. (prae + dico), to say beforehand, premise; to foretell, predict; to advise, admonish, charge, enjoin, command.

Praedico, ěre, avi, ctum, tr. (prae + dico), to publish, proclaim, declare; to praise, commend, extol.

Praeditus, a, um, adj. (prae + datus), endowed or provided with, possessed of, endowed with.

Praedium, i, n., a farm, estate.

Praedo, ōnis, m. (praeda), a robber, plunderer.

Praedor, āri, ctus, dep. (praeda), to rob, pillage, plunder, spoil.

Praeo, ire, ivi or ii, itum, irr. tr. and intr. (prae + eo), to go before, precede; to dictate.

Praefectura, ae, f. (praefectus), a prefecture; an Italian city governed by Roman authorities, a prefecture.

Praefectus, i, m. (praeficio), a superintendent, overseer; a prefect, a commander of the cavalry of the Roman allies; a governor, prefect.

Praefero, ferre, tūli, latum, irr. tr. (prae + fero), to carry before, to prefer, choose; to display, exhibit, ex-

Praeficio, ěre, feci, factum, tr. (prae + facio), to set over, appoint to the command of; to appoint.

Praefinio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. (prae + finio), to determine or appoint beforehand; to prescribe.

Praeire. See Praeco.

Praemitto, ěre, misi, missum, tr. (prae + mitto), to send before or forward, send in advance.

Praemium, i, n., profit, advantage; reward, recompense.

Praemōnēo, ěre, ui, itum, tr. (prae + moneo), to forewarn, admonish beforehand.

Praeneste, is, n., a town in Latium.

Praepōno, ěre, sui, situm, tr. (prae + pono), to set or place over, intrust with the command of; to prefer.

Praerogativus, a, um, adj. (praerogo), that votes first. **Praerogativa, ae, f.**, the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the comitia; a sure sign, token, omen.

Praescribo, ěre, ipsi, iptum, tr. (prae + scribo), to prefix in writing; to order, appoint, direct, prescribe, command.

Praesens, tis, adj. (prae + ens), present, at hand, in person; immediate, instant, ready; collected, resolute. *In praesens*, at present, for the present.

Praesentia, ae, f. (praesens), presence. *In praesentia*, at present.

Praesentio, ire, sensi, sensum, tr. (prae + sentio), to feel or perceive beforehand; to have a presentiment, divine.

Praesertim, adv. (prae + sero), especially, particularly.

Praesideo, ěre, ēdi, essum, intr. (prae + sedeo), to guard, protect, defend; to preside over, direct, command.

a. (praesideo), a safeguard.

security; help, aid, assistance; a guard, garrison, reserve.

Praestabilis, *e*, *adj.* (praesto), pre-eminent, excellent, distinguished.

Praestans, *tis*, *adj.* (*and part. from praesto*), excellent, pre-eminent, distinguished, remarkable.

Praesto, *äre*, *iti*, *itum and ätum*, *tr. and intr.* (prae + sto), to stand before, be superior to; to surpass, exceed, excel; to warrant, vouch for, answer for; to perform, discharge, execute; to show, exhibit; to offer, furnish.

Praestat, *impers.*, it is better.

Praesto, *adv.*, at hand, ready, present. **Praesto esse**, to be at hand, ready to serve.

Praestolor, *äri*, *ätus*, *dep.* (praesto), to wait for, expect.

Praesum, *esse*, *fui*, —, *irr. intr.* (prae + sum), to be set over, preside over, have charge of, superintend, direct.

Praeter, *prep. with the accus.*, before, along, by, past; near; over, beyond, above, more than; besides, except; against.

Praeter, *adv.*, past, by, beyond; before, above, more than; except, unless.

Praeteräa, *adv.* (praeter + is), besides, moreover, elsewhere; hereafter, thereafter.

Praeteräo, *ire*, *ivi or ii*, *itum*, *irr. intr.* (praeter + eo), to go by, pass by; to leave out, omit, pass over.

Praeteritus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*and part. from praetereo*), gone by, past, departed. **Praeterita**, *örum*, *n. pl.*, things gone by, the past.

Praetermitto, *äre*, *misi*, *missum*, *tr.* (praeter + mitto), to let pass, omit, neglect, leave out, overlook.

Praeterquam, *adv.* (praeter + quam), beyond, besides, except.

Praetexta, *ae*, *f.* (praetexo), the

outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by freeborn children till they assumed the *toga virilis*.

Praetextatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (praetexta), wearing the toga praetexta).

Praetor, *öris*, *m.* (praeco), a praetor; a Roman judicial officer.

Praetorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (praetor), praetorian, of or befitting a praetor. *Cohors praetoria*, the praetorian cohort, general's body-guard.

Praetüli. See **Praeféro**.

Praetura, *ae*, *f.* (praetor), the praetorship, office of praetor.

Pransus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*and part. from prandeo*), that has breakfasted, having breakfasted.

Prävitas, *ätis*, *f.* (pravus), crookedness, deformity; perverseness, depravity, viciousness.

Præcor, *äri*, *ätus*, *dep.* (prex), to beg, pray, beseech, entreat, supplicate.

Præhendo, *äre*, *di*, *sum*, *tr.*, to lay hold of, grasp, seize, catch, take; to comprehend, apprehend.

Præmo, *äre*, *pressi*, *pressum*, *tr.*, to press, press upon, weigh down, oppress, overwhelm; to pursue closely; to hold, grasp; to repress, conceal, hide.

Præmium, *i*, *n.*, price, worth, value; money, pay, reward, wages.

Prex, *präcis*, *f.*, a prayer, entreaty; a curse, imprecation.

Pridem, *adv.*, long since, long ago. See **Jam**.

Pridie, *adv.* (prior + dies), on the day before.

Prillius, *i*, *m.*, a small lake in Etruria.

Primo, *adv.* (primus), at first, in the first place, first of all.

Primum, *adv.* (primus), first, in the first place, for the first time.

Quam primum, as soon as possible. **Cum** (or *ubi*) **primum**, when first, as soon as.

Primus, a, um, adj. (*super. of prior*), first, the first, the foremost. **In primis**, above all, particularly, especially.

Princeps, ipis, adj. (*primus + capio*), first, the first, in front, in advance, foremost, most eminent. **Princeps, ipis, m.**, a chief, leading man, promoter, director, author, adviser.

Principium, i, n. (*princeps*), a beginning, commencement.

Prior, us, gen. oris, adj. (*super. primus*), former, previous, prior, first, superior. **Priores, um, m. pl.**, forefathers, ancestors.

Pristinus, a, um, adj. *pristine*, former, early, primitive.

Prius, adv. (*prior*), before, sooner, before that, rather; first, previously. **Prius quam**, before, before that, sooner than, rather than.

Privatus, a, um, adj. (*privo*), private, particular, one's own. **Privatus, i, um, a**, a private person, one not in any public office.

Privo, are, avi, atum, tr. (*privo*), to deprive, bereave; to free, release, deliver.

Pro, prep. with the ablat., before, in front of, in presence of, in; on; according to, in proportion to, considering, befitting; for, on account of, by reason of, in consideration of; in place of, instead of; as, as if; in behalf of, in favor of; in comparison with.

Pro, interj., O! ah! alas!

Proavus, i, m. (*pro + avus*), a great-grandfather; an ancestor.

Probatus, a, um, adj. (*and part. from proba*), tried, tested, approved, good, excellent, agreeable.

Probitas, atis, f. (*probus*), probity, honesty, uprightness, goodness.

Probo, are, avi, atum, tr. (*probus*), to try, test, examine; to approve; to make acceptable, recommend; to show, prove, demonstrate.

Probus, a, um, adj., good, upright, virtuous, honest, worthy.

Procella, ae, f. (*procello*), a storm, tempest, hurricane.

Processio, onis, f. (*procedo*), an advance, marching on.

Procreo, are, avi, atum, tr. (*pro + creo*), to bring forth, beget, generate, procreate, produce.

Procul, adv., far, far off, aloof, at a distance; from afar.

Procuratio, onis, f. (*procreo*), a charge, superintendence, management, administration, care.

Prodigium, i, n., a prodigy, portent, omen, token.

Prodigus, a, um, adj. (*prodigo*), wasteful, lavish, prodigal.

Proditor, oris, m. (*prodo*), a betrayer, traitor.

Prodo, ere, didi, ditum, tr. (*pro + do*), to give or bring forth, publish, proclaim, appoint, elect; to report, disclose, discover, betray; to surrender, abandon, desert; to transmit, hand down.

Produco, ere, xi, ctum, tr. (*pro + duco*), to lead out, bring before, draw out, extend; to prolong, defer, protract; to produce, bring forth.

Proelior, ari, atus, dep. (*proelium*), to join battle, engage, fight, contend, combat.

Proelium, i, n., a battle, fight, engagement, combat, contest.

Profectio, onis, f. (*proficiscor*), a departure, setting out.

Profecto, adv. (*pro + factus*), certainly, surely, assuredly, truly, indeed.

Profero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. tr. (*pro + fero*), to carry or bring out; to publish, reveal, discover, produce; to lengthen out, prolong, put off, defer, postpone.

Professio, onis, f. (*profiteor*), a declaration, expression, profession, promise; a public declaration; a business.

Proffice, ere, feci, fectum, tr. (-io), to advance, make

progress; to profit, derive advantage; to perform, effect, promote; to be useful, serviceable; to contribute, conduce.

Proficiscor, i, fectus, dep. (pro + facio), to set out, depart, go, proceed; to arise, spring.

Profitëor, ëri, fessus, dep. (pro + fateor), to declare openly, profess, own, acknowledge, avow; to declare *one's self* a candidate.

Profigätus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *profigo*), corrupt, dissolute, profligate.

Profigo, äre, ävi, ätum, tr. (pro + figo), to dash to the ground, cast down; to overthrow, overcome, rout; to ruin, destroy.

Profügio, ëre, fugi, fugitum, intr. (pro + fugio), to flee, fly, run away, escape, avoid.

Profundo, ëre, fudi, fusum, tr. (pro + fundo), to pour out; to lavish, squander, waste, consume; to expend, employ.

Progenies, ëi, f. (progigno), descent, lineage; offspring, progeny, descendants.

Progrëdior, i, gressus, dep. (pro + gradior), to come or go forth, go on, advance, proceed.

Prohibëo, ëre, ui, itum, tr. (pro + habeo), to hold back, restrain, hinder, prevent, debar; to forbid, prohibit; to defend, protect.

Proinde, conj. and adv. (pro + inde), just so, in the same manner, in like manner, equally, just, even; hence, therefore, then. *Proinde quasi*, just as if.

Projicio, ëre, jëci, jectum, tr. (pro + jacio), to throw forth or away; to project, stretch out; to drive out, expel, banish; to yield, renounce, reject.

Proläto, äre, ävi, ätum, tr. (profero), to lengthen, extend; to prolong, delay, defer, put off, postpone.

Prolätus, a, um. See *Profero*.

Promissum, i, n. (promitto), a promise, proposal, proposition.

Promitto, ëre, misi, missum, tr. (pro + mitto), to promise, engage.

Promontörium, i, n. (pro + mons), a promontory, headland.

Promptus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *promo*), evident, manifest; ready, quick, prompt; inclined, disposed, easy, at hand.

Promulgatio, önis, f. (promulgo), promulgation, proclamation.

Promulgo, äro, ävi, ätum, tr. to make known, proclaim, publish, promulgate.

Pronuntio, äre, ävi, ätum, tr. (pro + nuntio), to publish, proclaim, announce; to recite, pronounce, deliver; to relate, report.

Propägo, äre, ävi, ätum, tr. to propagate; to extend, enlarge, increase, prolong.

Prope adv. (comp. *propius*, super. *proxime*), near, nigh, close by; near by, almost.

Propensus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *propendeo*), inclined, disposed, prone, favorable; weighty, important.

Propëro, äre, ävi, ätum, tr. and intr. (properus), to make haste, hasten, accelerate; to prepare, make, or do in haste.

Propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope), near, neighboring; kindred, related. **Propinquus, i, m.**, a relation, relative, kinsman.

Propius, adv. (comp. of *prope*), more nearly, nearer, closer.

Propöno, ëre, posui, positum, tr. (pro + pono), to put forth, expose to view; to propose, offer, present, display; to declare, represent, report; to purpose, design.

Proprie, adv. (proprius), specially, peculiarly, properly, for one's self.

Pröprius, a, um, adj., one's own,

- special, peculiar, particular, proper; lasting, permanent.
- Propter**, *adv.* (prope), near.
- Propter**, *prep. with the accus.* (prope), near, close to; for, on account of, by reason of, through; for the sake of.
- Propterēa**, *conj.* (propter + is), therefore, for that reason, on that account.
- Propugnaculum**, *i, n.* (propugno), a bulwark, rampart, fortress.
- Propugnator**, *ōis, m.* (propugno), a defender, champion.
- Propulso**, *āre, āvi, ātum, tr.* (propello), to drive back, repel, repulse; to ward off, avert.
- Proscriptio**, *ōis, f.* (proscribo), a written public notice of sale, an advertisement; proscription, outlawry, confiscation.
- Prosequor**, *i, cūtus, dep.* (pro + sequor), to follow, accompany, attend, pursue; to continue, proceed.
- Prosper and Prosperus**, *a, um, adj.* (pro + spero), favorable, fortunate, prosperous, lucky.
- Prospere**, *adv.* (prosperus), favorably, prosperously.
- Prospicio**, *ēre, exi, ectum, tr. and intr.* (pro + specio), to look forward, look out, watch; to look out for, take care of, provide for; to foresee.
- Prosterno**, *ēre, strāvi, strātum, tr.* (pro + sterno), to strew before, throw to the ground, throw down, overthrow, prostrate, destroy.
- Prosum**, *prodesse, fui, —, irr. intr.* (pro + sum), to do good, be useful or serviceable; to benefit, avail, be profitable.
- Protraho**, *ēre, xi, etum, tr.* (pro + traho), to draw or drag forth
no hactenus to disclose, reveal.
- Pro**, *tr.* (pro
duct
ey,
- Providentia**, *ae, f.* (provideo), foresight, forethought, forecast, prudence, providence.
- Providēo**, *ēre, vidi, visum, tr. and intr.* (pro + video), to look forward, foresee; to provide, guard against, prepare; to perceive.
- Provincia**, *ae, f.* (provinco), a province; charge, office, duty.
- Provincialis**, *e, adj.* (provincia), provincial, of a province.
- Provocatio**, *ōis, f.* (provoco), an appeal.
- Provooco**, *āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr.* (pro + voco), to call forth or out, challenge, summon; to appeal to; to incite, provoke.
- Proxime**, *adv.* (proximus), *sup. of* prope, nearest, next, next to.
- Proximus**, *a, um, adj.* (*super. of* propior), very near, nearest, next, last; nearly related, very intimate. **Proximus**, *i, m.*, one's nearest relative, intimate friend.
- Prudens**, *tis, adj.* (*contracted from* providens), prudent, foreseeing, discreet, judicious; experienced, versed, skilled.
- Prudentia**, *ae, f.* (prudens), prudence, discretion, sagacity, judgment; knowledge, intelligence.
- Pruiua**, *ae, f.*, hoar-frost, rime.
- Pubes**, *is, f.*, the youth, young men.
- Publicanus**, *i, m.*, a publican, farmer-general of the Roman revenues.
- Publicatio**, *ōis, f.* (publico), confiscation.
- Publice**, *adv.* (publicus), publicly, in public; in behalf, at the expense, in the name, or by order of the State; generally.
- Publicus**, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.
- Publico**, *āre, āvi, ātum, tr.* (publicus), to confiscate; to make public.

Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus), public, common, of or belonging to the State, general. **Publicum, i, n.,** a public place, publicity.

Publius, i, m., a praenomen.

Pūdō, ēre, uit or puditum est, tr., to be ashamed. **Me pudet** = I am ashamed.

Pudicitia, ae, f. (pudicus), modesty, chastity, virtue.

Pūdōr, ōris, m. (pudeo), shame, a sense of shame, modesty.

Puer, eri, m., a boy, a child; a servant, a slave.

Puerilis, e, adj. (puer), boyish, childish, youthful.

Pueritia, ae, f. (puer), boyhood, childhood, youth.

Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (pugnus), to fight, combat, contend, engage.

Pulcher, ohra, chrum, adj., beautiful, handsome, fair, excellent, noble, glorious.

Pulvinar, āris, n. (pulvinus), a couch or cushioned seat of the gods, placed for the gods before their statues and altars in the lectisternium.

Punctum, i, n. (pungo), a point, puncture, prick; a moment.

Punicus, a, um, adj., Punic, Carthaginian.

Pungo, ēre, pūpūgi, punctum, tr., to prick, puncture, pierce; to sting, bite.

Pāno, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr., and Pānor, iri, itus, dep. (poena), to punish, inflict punishment on.

Punitor, ōris, m. (punio), a punisher, avenger.

Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (purum + ago), to clean, cleanse, purify, purge; to excuse, exculpate, justify.

Purpura, ae, f., the purple-fish; purple color, purple; a purple garment.

Purpuratus, i, m. (purpura), 1, *adj.* clad in purple; 2, *subst., a*

high officer at court, so called because clothed in purple.

Pūrus, a, um, adj., pure, clean, unstained, undefiled; plain, undorned.

Pūto, are, āvi, ātum, tr., to think, consider, regard, believe, judge, suppose, estimate.

Pyrrhus, i, m., king of Epirus.

Q.

Q., for Quintus.

Quā, adv. (qui), where, wherever, in what way, how.

Quadragesima, num. adj. (quattuor), forty.

Quadriddum or Quatriddum, i, n. (quattuor + dies), four days.

Quadringentes, num. adv. (quadringenti), four hundred times.

Quaero, ēre, sivi, situm, tr., to seek, look for; to procure, acquire, obtain; to examine into, inquire into judicially, investigate; to inquire, ask, require.

Quaesitor, ōris, m. (quaero), an examiner, investigator, inquirer, inquisitor.

Quaesitus, a, um. See **Quaero.**

Quaeso, ēre, sivi or ii, —, tr., to beg, pray, beseech, entreat.

Quaestio, ōnis, f. (quaero), an inquiry, investigation, examination; a question; a trial, prosecution.

Quaestor, ōris, m. (quaero), a quaestor.

Quaestorius, a, um, adj. (quaestor), quaestorian, of a quaestor.

Quaestuōsus, a, um, adj. (quaestus), gainful, profitable, lucrative.

Quaestura, ae, f. (quaestor), the quaestorship.

Quaestus, ūs, m. (quaero), gain, profit, acquisition; a business, occupation.

Qualis, e, adj., of what kind, sort, what, what kind of such a sort as, such as

Quam, *adv. and conj.*, how, how much, as, as much; than; as. **Tam—quam**, so—as. **Quam primum**, as soon as possible. **Quam diu**, how long, as long as. **Ante quam**, before.

Quamobrem, *conj.* (quis + ob + res), why, wherefore, therefore.

Quamquam, *conj.*, although, though, however.

Quamvis, *adv. and conj.* (quam + vis), as much as you will, very much, ever so, however; though, although.

Quando, *adv. and conj.*, when, since.

Quantum, *adv.* (quantus), how much, as much, so much, as much as.

Quantus, a, um, *adj.*, how great, how much, so much; as. **Quanto — tanto**, by how much — by so much = the — the. **Quanto**, *ablat.*, by how much, how much.

Quantuscumque, tuncumque, tumcumque, *adv.*, how great soever, however great, however many.

Quapropter, *conj.* (qui + propter), why, wherefore, therefore.

Quare, *conj.* (qui + res), wherefore, why, for which reason.

Quartus, a, um, *num. adj.* (quatuor), the fourth.

Quasi, *conj.*, as, as if, as it were, just as if, like. *With numerals*, about, nearly, almost.

Quasso, are, avi, atum, tr. (quatio), to shake, toss violently, shatter, shiver, batter, impair, weaken.

Quattuor, *num. adj.*, four.

Quē, enclit. conj., and, also, both. **Que — et or et — que**, both — and.

Quēo, ire, ivi or ii, itum, irr. *intr.*, to be able; I can.

Querēla, ae, f. (queror), a complaint.

Querimōnia, ae, f. (queror), a complaint.

Queror, i, questus, dep., to complain, lament, bewail.

Qui, quae, quod, relat. and adj. *pron.* who, which, what. **Quo — eo**, in what degree — in that degree = the — the.

Qui, *adv. (old ablat.)*, how, in what way, why.

Quia, *conj.*, because.

Quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, rel. pron., whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever; every one who, everything that, all that.

Quidam, quaedam, quoddam or quiddam, indef. pron., a certain one, some one, one. **Quiddam**, something, a certain thing.

Quidem, *adv.*, indeed, truly, certainly, assuredly, at least. **Nequidem**, not even.

Quies, ētis, f., rest, repose, ease, peace, quiet.

Quiesco, ēre, ēvi, ētum, intr. (quies), to rest, repose, keep quiet.

Quiēte, *adv.* (quietus), quietly, calmly.

Quiētus, a, um, adj. (quiesco), at rest, quiet, tranquil, calm, peaceful; neutral.

Quin, conj. (qui + ne = non), that not, but that, but; indeed, really; *with the indic.*, why not? **Quin etiam**, moreover, besides, nay even.

Quinam or Quisnam, quanam, quodnam or quidnam, inter. pron. (qui + nam), who? which? what? The **nam** has the force of "pray."

Quindēcim, num. adj. (quinque + decem), fifteen.

Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. (quingenti), the five hundredth.

Quingenti, ae, a, num. adj. (quinque + centum), five hundred.

Quinquaginta, num. adj., fifty.

Quinque, num. adj., five.

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. (quinque), the fifth.

Quintus, i, m., a praenomen.

Quippe, conj. and adv., surely, certainly, to be sure, by all means,

in fact; for, because, since, as. *Quippe qui*, because he.

Quirites, *iūm*, *m. pl.*, Romans. See note to line 1, page 26.

Quis, quae, quid, *interr. and indef. pron.*, who? which? what? one, any one, some one. **Quid**, *accus. of specification*, why, wherefore, how. **Si quis**, if any one. **Ne quis**, that no one, lest any one.

Quisnam. See **Quinam**.

Quispian, *quae pian*, *quod pian* or *quid pian* or *quippian*, *indef. pron.*, any, any one, anybody, some one, something, anything.

Quisquam, *quaequam*, *quidquam* or *quicquam*, *indef. pron.* (*quis + quam*), any, any one, anybody, anything, something.

Quisque, *quaeque*, *quodque* or *quidque* or *quicque*, *indef. pron.* (*quis + que*), every one, everybody, each, every, everything. *Optimus quisque*, all the good, all the best.

Quisquis, *quaequae*, *quodquid* or *quidquid* or *quicquid*, *indef. rel. pron.* (*quis + quis*). whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever; any one who.

Quivis, *quaevis*, *quodvis* or *quidvis*, *indef. pron.* (*qui + vis*), any one you please, whoever, any one, anything whatever.

Quò, *adv.* (*qui*), whither, where; to what end, why.

Quò, *conj.* (*qui*), wherefore, why, whence, on which account, for which reason; because; that, in order that, by which, that by this (= *ut eo*, especially after comparatives). **Quo minus** (*lit.*, by which the less), that not, in order that not.

Quòad, *conj.* (*quo + ad*), as long as, till, until; how far, as far as.

Quòcirca, *conj.*, wherefore, for which reason, therefore.

Quocumque, *adv.*, wherever, whithersoever, to whatever place.

Quòd, *conj.* (*qui*), because, that, in that, as, since; in regard to; why; so far as.

Quondam, *adv.*, once, formerly; sometimes.

Quoniam, *conj.* (*quum + jam*), since, as, because, whereas.

Quòque, *co'j.* (*quo + que*), also, too.

Quòquòversus, *adv.* (*quoquo + versus*), in every direction, every way.

Quòt, *adj. plur. indecl.*, how many, as many as; each, every.

Quotannis, *adv.* (*quot + annus*), yearly, every year.

Quotidianus, *a, um, adj.* (*quotidie*), daily, every day.

Quotidie, *adv.* (*quot + dies*), daily, every day.

Quòties, or **Quotiens**, *adv.* (*quot*), how often, how many times, as often as.

Quotiescumque, *adv.*, as often as; however often.

Quòtus, *a, um, adj.* (*quot*), what in number, order, etc.; of what number, how many. **Quòtus quisque**, how few.

Quòusque, *adv.* (*quo + usque*), how long, how far.

R.

Ràdix, *fois, f.*, a root.

Rapina, *ae, f.* (*rapio*), robbery, rapine, plundering, pillage.

Ràpio, *ère, vi, tum, tr.*, to seize and carry off; to snatch, tear, drag away; to rob, ravish, plunder, pillage, steal.

Ràtio, *ònis, f.* (*reor*), an account, calculation; an affair, business, transaction; relation, respect, regard, care; course, mode, method, measure, plan; a ground, motive, reason.

Ratiocinor, *ari, àtus, dep.* (*ratio*), to reckon, compute; to reason, argue, infer, conclude.

Reatinus, *a, um, adj.* (*Reste*), Reatine, of Reate.

Rēcens, tis, adj., fresh, young, recent.

Recensio, ōnis, f. (recenseo), an enumeration, review, recension; the register of the censor.

Receptor, ōris, m. (recipio), a receiver, shelterer, harbinger.

Recessus, ūs, m. (recedo), a retreat, departure, receding; a nook, retreat, recess.

Recido, ēre, cīdi, cāsum, intr. (re + cado), to fall back, recoil, relapse.

Recipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. (re + capio), to take back, retake, regain, recover, receive; to undertake, engage, promise. *Se recipere*, to betake one's self.

Recito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + cito), to read out, read aloud, recite.

Reclamatio, ōnis, f. (reclamo), a cry of opposition or disapprobation.

Reclamo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. (re + clamo), to cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict; to resound.

Recognosco, ēre, nōvi, nītum, tr. (re + cognosco), to know again, recollect, recognize: to review, examine, investigate.

Recolo, ēre, colui, cultum, tr. (re + colo), to cultivate again; to practise again, resume, renew; to think over, consider, recall to mind.

Reconciliatio, ōnis, f. (reconcilio), a restoration, renewal; reconciliation.

Reconcilio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + concilio), to bring together again, reconcile, reunite; to conciliate; to re-establish, restore.

Recondo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, tr. (re + condo), to put up again; to lay up, stow away, hoard, shut up; to hide, conceal, bury.

Recordor, āri, ātus, dep. (re + cor), to remember, recollect, call to mind.

Rēcresco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + cresco), to make anew, restore, renew, refresh, revive, recruit, invigorate.

Recte, adv. (rectus), in a straight line; rightly, correctly, properly, duly, well.

Rectus, a, um, adj. (rego), right, correct, proper; straight, right.

Recumbo, ēre, cubui, —, (re + cumbo), to lie down again; to settle, fall, or sink down; to lie, recline.

Recupero, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + capio), to regain, recover.

Recurro, ēre, curri, —, intr. (re + curro), to run or hasten back; to come back, return, revert, recur; to have recourse to, resort to.

Recusatio, ōnis, f. (recuso), a declining, refusal.

Recuso, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + causa), to decline, refuse, deny, object.

Redactus, a, um. *See Redigo.*

Redarguo, ēre, ui, —, tr. (re + arguo), to disprove, confute, refute, contradict.

Reddo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, tr. (re + do), to give back, return, restore, render, give, deliver, resign; to cause; to repay.

Redemptio, ōnis, f. (redimo), a buying up, buying off; redemption, release.

Redemptor, ōris, m. (redimo), a contractor; purveyor, farmer.

Rēdeo, ire, ii, itum, irr. intr. (re + eo), to come back, return, come again.

Redigo, ēre, ēgi, actum, tr. (re + ago), to drive, lead, or bring back; to bring, reduce, render; to collect, raise.

Redimio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr., to bind round, encircle, gird, crown, wreath.

Redimo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, tr. (re + emo), to buy back, ransom, release, redeem; to buy off, buy up; to acquire, procure.

Reditus, ūs, m. (redeo), a return.

Redūco, ěre, xi, ctum, tr. (re + duco), to lead, bring, or conduct back; to accompany; to draw off, withdraw.

Redundo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (re + unda), to overflow, abound, flow forth; to redound.

Rēdux, ūcis, adj. (reduco), led back, brought back, returned.

Refello, ěre, felli, —, tr. (re + fallo), to disprove, confute, refute, repel, prove to be false.

Refero, ěre, si, tum, tr. (re + fero), to fill up, cram, stuff.

Rēfēro, ferre, retūli and rettūli, relātum, irr. tr. (re + fero), to bring or carry back; to return, restore, repay, deliver; to report; bring back word, relate; to withdraw, retire, retreat; to resemble, repeat; to propose, refer to, lay before.

Refert, retūlit, impers. (res + fero), it concerns, profits, is the interest of.

Refertus, a, um, adj. (and part. from *refero*), stuffed, crammed, filled full.

Reficio, ěre, feci, factum, tr. (re + facio), to make anew, repair, restore, renew, rebuild, refit; to recruit, refresh, reinvigorate, reassure.

Reformido, āre, —, ātum, tr. (re + formido), to fear greatly, dread, stand in awe of.

Rēfrigēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + frigero), to cool, cool off; to grow cool or languid.

Refugio, ěre, fūgi, —, tr. and intr. (re + fugio), to flee back, run away, take refuge with, escape, avoid, shun.

Refuto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to check, repress, restrain; to refute, confute, disprove.

Regālis, a, adj. (rex), regal, kingly, royal, of a king.

Rēgie, adv. (regius), tyrannically; royally, regally.

Reginus, a, um, adj. (Rēgium), *Regian*, of Rhegium. **Regini,**

orum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Rhegium.

Rēgio, ōnis, f. (rego), a direction: a region, district, territory; a border, limit.

Rēgius, a, um, adj. (rex), regal, royal, kingly, of a king. **Rēgis, ae, f.** (sc. domus), a royal palace; *espec.* the royal castle of Numa.

Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. (regnum), to rule, reign, govern.

Regnum, i, n. (rex), kingly power, sovereignty; a kingdom.

Rēgo, ěre, xi, ctum, tr., to guide, conduct, direct; to rule, govern, regulate, manage, control.

Rejēctio, ōnis, f. (rejicio), a rejecting, challenging.

Rejicio, ěre, jēci, jectum, tr. (re + jacio), to throw back or over; to drive back, repel; to cast off, remove, reject, set aside, challenge; to refer to, remand to; to defer, postpone.

Relaxo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + laxo), to unloose, loosen, open; to slacken, relax, lighten, enliven, alleviate.

Relēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + levo), to lift up, lighten, relieve, alleviate, lessen, assuage, ease, refresh.

Religio, ōnis, f. (religo), religion, piety; religious scruples or rites, superstition, religious awe, conscientiousness.

Religiōse, adv. (religiosus), piously, religiously, conscientiously.

Religiōsus, a, um, adj. (religio), religious, pious, devout; scrupulous, conscientious.

Relinquo, ěre, liqui, lictum, tr. (re + linquo), to leave behind, forsake, desert, abandon, relinquish, neglect, omit.

Reliquiae, arum, f. pl. (relinquo), the remains, relics, remainder, remnant.

Reliquus, a, um, adj. (relinquo).

- the remaining, the other, the rest, the rest of. *Reliquum est*, it remains.
- Remāneo, ēre, mansi, mansum, intr.** (re + maneo), to remain behind, stay, abide, continue.
- Remansio, ōnis, f.** (remaneo), a remaining, staying behind.
- Rēmex, īgis, m.** (remus + ago), a rower.
- Reminisco, i, —, dep.,** to recall to mind, recollect, remember.
- Remissio, ōnis, f.** (remitto), a lowering; relaxing, remission, slackness.
- Remissus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *remitto*), slack, loose, relax, remiss, negligent.
- Remitto, ēre, misi, missum, tr.** (re + mitto), to send back, throw back; to return, restore, to slacken, relax, remit, abate; to concede, grant, yield.
- Remōror, āri, ātus, dep.** (re + moror), to stop, delay, obstruct, hinder, detain, retard; to stay.
- Remōtus, a, um, adj.** (and part. from *removeo*), distant, remote, retired, removed.
- Remōvēo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, tr.** (re + moveo), to remove, withdraw, take away.
- Rēmus, i, m.,** an oar.
- Renōvo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (re + novo), to renew, restore, refresh, revive, recreate.
- Renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (re + nuntio), to bring back word, report, announce; to retract, renounce, throw up, reject, refuse.
- Repello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, tr.** (re + pello), to drive back, repel, repulse; to reject, remove.
- Repente, adv.** (repens), suddenly.
- Repentinus, a, um, adj.** (repens), sudden, unexpected.
- Repērio, ire, pēri and pperi, per-tum, tr.** (re + pario), to find, discover, learn, ascertain; to find out, invent, devise.
- Repōto, ēre, īvi or ii, itum, tr.** (re + peto), to demand back, claim; to trace back, retrace, review; to seek again, return to, revisit; to recommence, resume, repeat; to recall.
- Repētundae** (usually *pecuniae repetundae*), ārum, f. pl. (re-peto), extortion; *lit.*, money or other things extorted by a provincial governor and that are to be restored.
- Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (re + porto), to bear or carry back; to carry off, obtain.
- Reppūli.** See *Repello*.
- Reprehendo, ēre, di, sum, tr.** (re + prehendo), to blame, censure, reprove, rebuke, reprehend.
- Reprehensio, ōnis, f.** (reprehendo), blame, censure, reproof, reprehension.
- Reprimo, ēre, pressi, pressum, tr.** (re + premo), to press back, check, curb, restrain, repress.
- Repūdīo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (repudium), to repudiate, refuse, reject; to cast off, divorce.
- Repugno, āre, āvi, ātum, intr.** (re + pugno), to fight against, resist, oppose, contend against.
- Repūto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (re + puto), to reckon, calculate, compute; to meditate, consider.
- Requies, ōtis, f.** (re + quies), rest, repose, relaxation, recreation.
- Requiesco, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, intr.** (re + quiesco), to rest, repose, find rest, take rest.
- Requiro, ēre, sivi, situm, tr.** (re + quaero), to seek again, look for; to ask, demand, inquire; to require, look in vain for, miss.
- Rēs, rei, f.,** a thing, object, matter, affair, event, circumstance; effects, property; benefit, interest, advantage; cause, reason, ground, account. **Res publica,** the State, commonwealth. **Res militaris,** military affairs, the art of war.
- Rescindo, ēre, scīdi, scissum, tr.** (re + scindo), to cut off, cut

loose, destroy; to rescind, annul, repeal, abrogate.

Rescō, āre, cui, ctum, tr. (re + seco), to cut off, cut loose; to check, restrain.

Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + servo), to keep back, reserve; to save, preserve.

Residēo, āre, ēdi, intr. (re + sedeo), to remain behind, rest, reside; to remain, be left.

Resido, ēre, ēdi, —, intr. (re + sido), to settle, sink down, subside.

Resigno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + signo), to unseal, open; to annul, cancel, invalidate, destroy.

Resisto, ēre, stiti, —, intr. (re + sisto), to stand still, halt, stop; to withstand, oppose, resist; to remain, continue.

Respicō, ēre, exi, ectum, tr. and intr. (re + specio), to look back or behind; to look back upon, regard, respect.

Respiro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. (re + spiro), to respire, exhale; to take breath, recover breath, breathe freely, revive.

Respondēo, āre, di, sum, tr. and intr. (re + spondeo), to answer, reply; to correspond.

Responsum, i, n. (respondeo), an answer, reply, response.

Restinguo, ēre, inxi, inctum, tr. (re + stinguo), to quench, extinguish, assuage; to destroy, exterminate.

Restiti. See *Resisto* or *Resto*.

Restitūo, ēre, ui, utum, tr. (re + statuo), to set up again, replace, restore; to give back, return.

Restitutor, ōris, m. (restituo), a restorer.

Resto, āre, stiti, —, intr. (re + sto), to remain, be left.

Retardo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + tardo), to hinder, delay, detain, retard.

Reticeō, ēre, ui, —, tr. and intr.

(re + taceo), to be silent; to keep secret, conceal.

Retinēo, ēre, ui, tentum, tr. (re + teneo), to keep or hold back, detain, retain, restrain, repress; to keep, preserve, maintain.

Retorqueō, ēre, torsi, tortum, tr. (re + torqueo), to twist, bend, cast, or turn back.

Rettūli. See *Refēro*.

Retundo, ēre, rettūdi or retūdi, tūsum, tr. (re + tundo), to blunt, dull, weaken, restrain, repress.

Reus, i, m., Rēs, ae, f., a person accused, defendant, culprit, criminal. *Fieri reus*, to be accused.

Reversio, ōnis, f. (revertō), a return.

Reverto, ēre, ti, sum, intr., and Revertor, i, sus, dep. (re + verto), to turn back, come back, return.

Revincō, ēre, vici, victum, tr. (re + vinco), to convict, refute, disprove.

Revivisco, ēre, vixi, —, intr. (re + vivisco), to come to life again, revive.

Revoco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re + voco), to call back, recall.

Rex, regis, m. (rego), a king.

Rhēda, ae, f., a carriage.

Rhedarius, i, m. (rheda), a coachman, driver.

Rhēnus, i, m., the Rhine.

Rhōdii, ōrum, m. pl., the Rhodians.

Ridiculū, a, um, adj. (rideo), laughable, funny, amusing, ridiculous.

Ripa, ae, f., the bank of a stream.

Robur, ōris, n., a very hard kind of oak; firmness, strength, power.

Robustus, a, um, adj. (robur), oaken, of oak; hard, strong, hardy, robust.

Rogatio, ōnis, f. (rogo), a bill, which, when approved by the people, became a law, lex.

Rogātus, ūs, m. (rogo), a request, entreaty.

Rōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to ask, question, beg, solicit; to call for, demand. *Rogare legem*, to propose a law.

Rōma, ae, f., Rome.

Rōmanus, a, um, adj. (Roma), Roman. **Rōmāni, ōrum, m. pl.**, the Romans.

Romīlus, a, um, adj. (Roma), Roman, Romilian. **Romilia, ae, f.** (sc. tribus), the Romilian tribe.

Romūlus, i, m., Romulus.

Roscīus, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Rostrum, i, n. (rodo), the bill, beak, snout of animals; a ship's beak or prow. **Rostra**, the Rostra, a stage for speakers and the space about it in the Forum.

Rudīnus, a, um, adj. (Rudiae), Rudian, of Rudiae; the Rudian, an appellation of Ennius.

Rūdis, e, adj., unwrought, raw; rude, unpolished, ignorant, uncultivated, unacquainted, untaught.

Rufio, ōnis, m., a slave's name.

Rufus, i, m., a Roman surname.

Ruina, ae, f. (ruo), a fall, downfall, ruin, disaster, destruction.

Rūmor, ōris, m., a rumor, report, hearsay, talk.

Rumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, tr., to break, burst, rend, tear; to break asunder, force; to violate, destroy.

Rūo, ēre, ui, ūtum, tr. and intr., to rush, tumble down, go to ruin; to hasten, hurry, run; to fall, sink; to cast down, dash down, hurl to the ground, prostrate, ruin.

Rursus, adv. (revorsus), again, afresh, anew; back; on the other hand.

Rusticor, āri, ātus, dep. (rusticus), to live in the country, rusticates.

Rusticus, a, um, adj. (rus), rural,

rustic, country. **Rusticus, i, m.**, a countryman, rustic; a clown, a boor.

S.

Sabini, ōrum, m. pl., the Sabines.

Sabinus, a, um, adj., Sabine.

Sacer, ora, orum, adj., sacred, consecrated, holy; accursed.

Sacramentum, i, n. (sacro), a civil suit, process; the military oath.

Sacrārium, i, n. (sacer), a shrine, sacristy, chapel.

Sacrificium, i, n. (sacrifico), a sacrifice.

Sacrosanctus, a, um, adj. (sacer + sancio), sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct.

Sacrum, i, n. (sacer), a sacred rite, sacrifice, worship, a sacred vessel, holy thing.

Saeculum, i, n. dim. (seculus), a generation, lifetime, age (33½ years); a century.

Saepe, adv., often, frequently.

Saepio, ire, psi, ptum, tr. (saepes), to hedge in, fence in, inclose, surround.

Saeptum, i, n. (saepio), an inclosure, hedge, fence. **Saepta**, the great inclosure in the Campus Martius where the Roman people assembled for voting.

Sāgax, ācis, adj. (sagio), sagacious, shrewd, acute.

Salaminii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Salamis.

Salātor, ōris, m. (salto), a dancer.

Saltem, adv., at least.

Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. (salio), to dance.

Salus, ūs, m., forest - pasture, woodland - pasture; a defile, narrow pass.

Sālus, ūtis, f. (salvus), safety; health, welfare; a greeting, salutation.

Salutāris, e, adj. (salus), healthful, salutary, serviceable. **Salutaris littera**, the letter A, written

on voting tablets, for "absolve."

Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (salus), to salute, greet, bid good-day.

Salvus, a, um, adj. safe, unhurt, unimpaired, sound, uninjured.

Sāmos or Sāmos, i, f. Samos.

Sancio, ire, xi, ctum, tr. to render sacred or inviolable; to establish, ordain; to confirm, decree; ratify, sanction.

Sancte, adv. (sanctus), solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously.

Sanctitas, ātis, f. (sanctus), inviolability, sacredness, sanctity, purity.

Sanctus, a, um, adj. (sancio), sacred, inviolable; venerable, august; pure, pious, conscientious.

Sāne, adv. (sanus), certainly, to be sure, by all means; well, forsooth, truly, assuredly.

Sanguis, inis, m. blood; kindred, race, offspring, stock.

Sanitas, ātis, f. (sanus), health; sanity, soundness; right reason.

Sāno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (sanus), to heal, cure, restore.

Sānus, a, um, adj. sound, whole, healthy, well; rational, sane, sensible, sober.

Sapiens, tis, adj. (sapio), wise, sensible, judicious, discreet.

Sapiens, tis, m. a wise man.

Sapienter, adv. (sapient), wisely, prudently, sensibly, judiciously.

Sapientia, ae, f. (sapient), wisdom, prudence, good sense.

Sāpō, ēre, īvi or īi, —, intr. to be wise, sensible, prudent.

Sarcio, ire, sarsi, sartum, tr. to mend, repair; to make good, make amends for.

Sardinia, ae, f. Sardinia.

Satelles, itis, m. and f. an attendant, satellite, body-guard; an accomplice, partner.

Satiētas, ātis, f. (satis), satiety, disgust, loathing; abundance.

Sātio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (satis), to fill, satisfy, sate, satiate, cloy.

Sātis, adv. enough, sufficiently, quite. *Comp.* satius, better.

Satisfācio. See Satis and Facio.

Saturnalia, iōrum, n. pl. (Saturnus), the Saturnalia or festival of Saturn.

Saturninus, i, m., a Roman surname.

Saucius, a, um, adj. wounded, hurt, injured.

Saxum, i, n., a rock, stone.

Scaevōla, ae, m. dim. (of Scaeva, the left-handed), a Roman surname.

Scāla, ae, f. (scando), a staircase, steps; a scaling ladder.

Scantia, ae, f., a woman's name.

Scaurus, i, m., a Roman surname.

Scelerāto, adv. (sceleratus), impiously, wickedly, nefariously.

Scelerātus, a, um, adj. (sceler), polluted, impious, accursed, infamous.

Scelerātus, i, m., a wretch, miscreant.

Scēlus, ēris, n., crime, villainy, wickedness.

Scēna, ae, f. (σκηνή), the stage, scene; the public stage, the public.

Scenicus, a, um, adj. (scena), scenic, dramatic, theatrical.

Schōla, ae, m., a Roman surname.

Sciēs, tis, adj. (and part. from scio), knowing, skilled, expert, versed; with full knowledge.

Scientia, ae, f. (sciens), knowledge, science, skill, expertness.

Scillcet, adv. (scire + licet), one may be sure, of course, certainly, evidently, doubtless, to be sure, by all means; namely, to wit, that is to say.

Sciō, ire, īvi or īi, itum, tr. to know, understand; to be aware.

Scipio, ōnis, m., a Roman family name.

Coisco, *ère, ivi, itum, tr.* (scio), to appoint, enact, decree, ordain.
Scortum, *i, n.*, a harlot, prostitute, courtesan; a mistress.
Scriba, *ae, m.* (scribo), a clerk, secretary, scribe.
Scribo, *ère, psi, ptum, tr.*, to write, describe, compose; to enlist, enroll, levy.
Scriptor, *òris, m.* (scribo), a writer, author.
Scriptura, *ae, f.* (scribo), a writing; a tax paid on public pastures.
Scutum, *i, n.*, a shield, buckler.
Secèdo, *ère, cessi, cessum, intr.* (se + cedo), to go apart, withdraw, retire, secede, remove.
Secerno, *ère, crèvi, orètum, tr.* (se + cerno), to sever, separate, set apart; to distinguish.
Seccissio, *ònis, f.* (secedo), secession, withdrawal, separation.
Secundum, *prep.* with the accus. (secundus), after, behind; near, next to, along; according to, in accordance with.
Secundus, *a, um, adj.* (sequor), the second; following, next; favorable, prosperous, successful.
Res secundae, prosperity.
Securis, *is, f.* (seco), an axe; **secures**, the axes, *as emblems of authority or dominion*.
Sècus, *adv.*, otherwise, differently. *Comp. sèculus*, otherwise, differently.
Sèd, conj., but; yet.
Sèdèo, *ère, sèdi, sessum, intr.*, to sit; to remain, stay; to settle, subside.
Sèdes, *is, f.* (sedeo), a seat, abode, habitation, residence.
Seditio, *ònis, f.* (se + eo), sedition, insurrection, civil discord, mutiny.
Seditiosè, *adv.* (seditiosus), seditiously.
Seditiosus, *a, um, adj.* (seditio), seditious, turbulent, factious.
Sèdo, *ère, avi, atum, tr.* (sedeo), to allay, assuage, calm, appease, quiet.

Seduco, *ère, xi, etum, tr.* (se + duco), to lead or draw aside.
Sedulitas, *atis, f.* (sedulus), assiduity, zeal, diligence.
Sèges, *ètis, f.*, a cornfield; a crop; ground, soil, field.
Segne or **Segniter**, *adv.* (segnis), sluggishly, slothfully, lazily.
Segrègo, *ère, avi, atum, tr.* (se + grex), to separate, remove.
Sejungo, *ère, nxi, actum, tr.* (se + jungo), to separate, disjoin.
Sella, *ae, f.* (sedeo), a seat, chair.
Sèmel, *num. adv.*, once, once for all.
Sèmen, *inis, n.* (sero), seed; stock, race; origin, cause.
Seminarium, *i, n.* (semen), a nursery; seminary.
Semiustilo, *ère, —, atum, tr.* (semi + ustilo), to half burn.
Semper, *adv.*, always, ever.
Sempiternus, *a, um, adj.* (semper), everlasting, eternal.
Sempronius, *a, um, adj.*, Sempronian.
Senàtor, *òris, m.* (senex), a senator.
Senatorius, *a, um, adj.* (senator), senatorial, of the senate.
Senàtus, *us, n.* (senex), a senate.
Senectus, *utis, f.* (senex), old age.
Sènex, *is, adj.*, old, aged. *Subst.*, an old man, an old woman.
Senium, *i, n.* (seneo), grief, affliction; peevishness; old age.
Sensus, *us, m.* (sentio), perception, feeling, sense, sensation; consciousness.
Sententia, *ae, f.* (sentio), opinion, sentiment; purpose, decision, sentence, judgment, vote, question, resolution; purport, sense. *Ex sententia*, to one's mind or liking.
Sentina, *ae, f.*, bilge-water; a sink; the mob, rabble, dregs.
Sentio, *ire, sensi, senam, tr.*, to feel, perceive, see, notice, know,

- hear; to think, entertain a sentiment, suppose.
- Sepáro, áre, ávi, átum, tr.** (se + paro), to separate, distinguish.
- Sepéllo, íre, ívi or ii, ultum, tr.**, to bury, inter; to destroy, ruin.
- Septem, num. adj.**, seven.
- Septimíus, i, m.**, a Roman gentile name.
- Sepulcrum, i, n.** (sepelio), a grave, tomb, sepulchre.
- Sepultúra, ae, f.** (sepelio), a burial, funeral, sepulture.
- Sequester, tris, m.** (sequor), a depositary, agent, mediator.
- Séquor, i, cútus, dep.**, to follow, pursue, attend; to result; to imitate; to strive for, aim at.
- Ser., for Servius.**
- Sergíus, i, m.**, a Roman gentile name.
- Sermo, ónis, m.** (sero), talk, conversation, discourse, speech.
- Sermoneólus, i, m. dim.** (sermo), common, idle, or petty talk.
- Séro, adv.** (serus), late, too late.
Comp. seriús.
- Serpo, ére, psi, ptum, intr.**, to creep, crawl; to move or spread imperceptibly.
- Serta, órum, n. pl.** (sero), garlands, wreaths.
- Sertoriánus, a, um, adj.** (Sertorius), Sertorian, of Sertorius.
- Sérus, a, um, adj.**, late, too late.
- Servilis, e, adj.** (servus), slavish, servile, of slaves.
- Servílius, i, m.**, a Roman gentile name.
- Servío, íre, ívi or ii, ítum, intr.** (servus), to be a slave, to serve, be subservient, serve for.
- Servítium, i, n.** (servus), slavery, servitude. **Servítia, slaves.**
- Servitus, átis, f.** (servus), slavery, servitude, subjection.
- Servíus, i, m.**, a praenomen.
- Servo, áre, ávi, átum, tr.**, to keep, save, preserve, reserve; to watch, guard, observe.
- Servus, i, m.**, a slave, a servant.
- Sestertíus, i, m.** (semis + tertius), a sesterce, a silver coin = 2½ asses, worth from 3½ to 4 1/10 cents.
- Sestertium, i, n.** (contracted from sestertiorum, gen. plural of sestertius, mille being understood), a thousand sesterces.
- Sestíus, i, m.**, a Roman gentile name.
- Seu, conj.** See Sive.
- Sevére, adv.** (severus), gravely, austere, severely, rigidly.
- Severitas, átis, f.** (severus), gravity, sternness, austerity, severity, strictness.
- Sevérus, a, um, adj.**, grave, severe, austere, strict, stern, harsh.
- Sex., for Sextus.**
- Sexagesímus, a, um, num. adj.** (sexaginta), the sixtieth.
- Sexaginta, num. adj.**, sixty.
- Sextilis, is, m.** (sextus, sc. mensis), August, the sixth month of the old Roman year, counting from March.
- Sextus, a, um, num. adj.** (sex), the sixth.
- Sextus, i, m.**, a praenomen.
- Si, conj.**, if; whether.
- Sibyllínus, a, um, adj.** (sibylla), sibylline, of the sibyl.
- Sic, adv.**, so, thus, in this manner, in such a manner.
- Sica, ae, f.**, a dagger, poniard.
- Sicárius, i, m.** (sica), an assassin, murderer.
- Sicília, ae, f.**, Sicily.
- Siciliénsis, e, adj.** (Sicilia), Sicilian, Sicily.
- Sicilienses, íum, m. pl.**, the Sicilians.
- Sicúlus, a, um, adj.** (Siculi), Sicilian, of Sicily. **Sicúli, órum, m. pl.**, the Sicilians.
- Sicut or Sicúti, adv.** (sic + ut), so as, just as, as; as if, just as if.
- Sigéum, i, n.**, a promontory and town in Troas.
- Signifer, éra, érum, adj.** (signum + fero), bearing the constellations, starry. **Signífer, éri, m.**, a standard-bearer.

- Significatio, ōnis, f.** (significo), an intimation, indication; a mark, sign; signification.
- Significo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (signum + facio), to give a signal, signify, indicate, intimate, notify; to mean, portend.
- Signum, i, n.,** a mark, sign; a military standard, ensign; a signal, watchword; an image, statue; a seal, signet.
- Silānus, i, m.,** a Roman surname.
- Silentium, i, n.** (sileo), silence.
- Silēo, ēre, ui, —, intr.,** to be silent, keep silence; to disregard.
- Silva, ae, f.** a wood, forest, woodland, grove.
- Silvānus, i, m.,** a Roman surname.
- Silvester, tris, tre, adj.** (silva), woody; wild; rural.
- Similis, e, adj.,** like, similar.
- Similiter, adv.** (similis), in like manner, similarly.
- Simplexter, adv.** (simplex), simply, plainly; openly.
- Simul, adv.,** together, at the same time, at once, in company. **Simul ac (atque),** as soon as.
- Simulacrum, i, n.** (similis), an image, likeness, figure, statue.
- Simulatio, ōnis, f.** (simulo), pretence, deceit, simulation.
- Simūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.** (similis), to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate.
- Simultas, atis, f.** (simul), enmity, animosity, grudge, jealousy.
- Sin, conj.** (si + ne), but if.
- Sine, prep. with ablat.,** without.
- Singularis, e, adj.** (singuli), single, solitary, singular; unique, remarkable, excellent, matchless.
- Singūli, ae, a, distr. num. adj.,** one by one, single, one each, every; separate, individual.
- Sino, ēre, sivi, situm, tr.,** to let, permit, allow, suffer.
- Sinope, es, f.,** a town in Paphlagonia on the Euxine.
- Sinus, ūs, m.,** the bosom, lap; the heart, midst, inmost part; a bay, gulf; a fold.
- Sis, for si vis, from volo.**
- Sitis, is, f.,** thirst, dryness.
- Situs, a, um, (part. from sino),** situated, placed, lying, set. **Situs esse,** to be placed, rest with, depend upon.
- Sive or Seu, conj.,** or, or if. **Sive — sive or seu — seu,** whether — or, whether — or whether.
- Smyrnaei, ōrum, m. pl.,** the inhabitants of Smyrna.
- Sobrius, a, um, adj.** (se + ebrius), sober, temperate, continent; sensible.
- Socer, ōri, m.,** a father-in-law.
- Societas, atis, f.** (socius), fellowship, society, union; a league, alliance, community, participation.
- Socius, a, um, adj.,** sharing in, partaking, united. **Socius, i, m.,** a companion, associate, partner, sharer; an ally, confederate.
- Sodalis, is, m. and f.,** a companion, comrade, mate, crony.
- Sol, solis, m.,** the sun.
- Solātium, i, n.** (solor), consolation, comfort, solace.
- Solēo, ēre, solitus, half dep.,** to be wont, usual, or customary; to be accustomed.
- Solitudo, inis, f.** (solus), a desert, wilderness; solitude, loneliness.
- Sollemnis, e, adj.** (solus + annus), stated, appointed; festive, solemn; wonted, common, usual, customary. **Sollemne, is, n.,** a religious or solemn rite, ceremony, feast, sacrifice; a festival, solemnity.
- Sollicitatio, ōnis, f.** (sollicito), an incitement, instigation.
- Sollicito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.,** to stir up, rouse, excite, disturb, molest; to incite, instigate, tempt, provoke.
- Sollicitudo, inis, f.** (sollicitus), care, anxiety, solicitude.
- Sollicitus, a, um, adj.,** uneasy, anxious, troubled, solicitous.

Solum, *i*, *n.*, the bottom, base, foundation; ground, soil, land, earth.
Solum, *adv.* (solus), only, alone, merely. *Non solum — sed etiam*, not only — but also.
Solus, *a*, *um*, *gen. solius*, *adj.*, alone, only, single, sole; solitary, lonely.
Solutio, *onis*, *f.* (solvo), a loosening; payment.
Solutus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (and *part. from solvo*), loose, lax, free, unrestrained, unbridled, dissolute.
Solvere, *ere*, *solvi*, *solutum*, *tr.*, to loose, loosen, untie, unbind; to set sail, put to sea; to pay; to unfold, explain, solve; to free, release, acquit; to suffer, atone for.
Somnus, *i*, *m.*, sleep, slumber.
Sono, *are*, *ui*, *itum*, *tr. and intr.*, to sound, utter, speak, pronounce.
Sonus, *i*, *m.* (sono), a noise, sound, tone, note.
Sordes, *is*, *f.* (sordeo), dirt, filth, nastiness; a mourning garment; meanness, baseness; niggardliness, sordidness.
Sordidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (sordes), filthy, foul, dirty; low, base, mean; sordid, niggardly.
Soror, *oris*, *f.*, a sister.
Sors, *tis*, *f.* (sero), a lot; a casting or drawing of lots; fate, destiny, chance, fortune.
Sortior, *iri*, *itus*, *dep.* (sors), to cast or draw lots, appoint, assign, receive, or obtain by lot.
Sortitio, *onis*, *f.* (sortior), a casting or drawing of lots.
Sp., *for* Spurius.
Spargo, *ere*, *si*, *sum*, *tr.*, to strew, scatter, sprinkle; to spread, extend.
Spartacus, *i*, *m.*, Spartacus.
Spatium, *i*, *n.*, a space, distance, interval; a path, course; time.
Species, *ei*, *f.* (specio), the outward appearance, outside, exterior; form, figure, look, show,

seeming, semblance, pretence, pretext, color.
Spectaculum, *i*, *n.* (specto), a sight, show, spectacle; a public show.
Spectatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (and *part. from specto*), tried, tested, proved; worthy, esteemed, excellent.
Specto, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *tr.* (specio), to look at, behold; to see, observe, watch, regard; to try, test, examine.
Specula, *ae*, *f.* (specio), a look-out, watch-tower. *In speculis esse*, to be on the watch.
Speculator, *oris*, *m.* (speculor), a scout, spy; an investigator.
Speculor, *ari*, *atus*, *dep.* (specula), to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore.
Spéro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *tr.*, to hope, trust; to expect.
Spes, *ei*, *f.*, hope, expectation.
Spiritus, *us*, *m.* (spiro), a breathing; breeze; spirit, haughtiness; mind.
Spiro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *tr. and intr.*, to breathe.
Splendidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (splendeo), bright, shining, brilliant, splendid; illustrious, distinguished.
Splendor, *oris*, *m.* (splendeo), brightness, splendor; lustre, honor, dignity.
Spolio, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *tr.* (spoliare), to strip, rob, plunder, pillage; to deprive, despoil.
Spolium, *i*, *n.*, the arms or armor stripped from an enemy; booty, plunder, spoil.
Sponte, *ablat.*, of one's free will, own accord, freely, willingly, voluntarily.
Spurius, *i*, *m.*, a praenomen.
Squaléo, *ere*, *ui*, *—*, *intr.*, to be stiff or rough; to be filthy, squalid, neglected; to mourn in soiled garments.
Squalor, *oris*, *m.* (squaléo), filthiness, squalor; soiled garments, as a sign of mourning.

Stabilio, ire, ivi, itum, tr. (stabilis), to fix, stay, establish, make firm.

Stabilis, e, adj. (sto), firm, steadfast, stable, unwavering.

Stabilitas, atis, f. (stabilis), steadfastness, firmness, stability.

Stattillus, i, m., a Roman name.

Stattim, adv. (sto), forthwith, immediately, instantly, at once.

Stator, oris, m. (sisto), a stayer, supporter.

Statua, ae, f. (statuo), an image, statue.

Statuo, ere, ui, utum, tr. (sto), to set up, raise; build, erect; to put, place, station, establish; to conclude, determine, resolve, decide; to appoint, assign.

Status, a, um, adj. (and part. from sisto), set, fixed, appointed, stated.

Status, us, m. (sto), standing, position, posture; condition, state, situation; station, rank.

Sterno, ere, stravi, stratum, tr., to spread out, stretch out, extend; to strew, cover, cover over; to throw down, overthrow, prostrate.

Stimulus, i, m., a goad; spur, incentive, stimulus.

Stipendium, i, n. (stips + pendo), a tax, impost, tribute; the pay of soldiers; military service; a campaign. *Stipendia merere*, to perform military service.

Stipo, ere, avi, atum, tr., to crowd or press together, stow away; to press, pack, cram; to encompass, surround, attend, accompany.

Stirps, is, f., a root, stem, stalk; source, origin; stock, family, race, lineage.

Sto, ere, steti, statum, intr., to stand; to endure, remain, continue.

Stratus, a, um. See *Sterno*.

Streptus, us, m. (strepo), a clashing, rustling; a clamor, din, uproar, shouting, noise.

Studeo, ere, ui, —, tr. and intr., to be eager, zealous, apply one's self, be devoted to; to favor, desire, aim at, strive after, pursue.

Studiosus, e, adv. (studiosus), eagerly, zealously, carefully, studiously.

Studiosus, a, um, adj. (studium), eager, zealous, fond or studious of; attached or devoted to.

Studium, i, n. (studeo), zeal, ardor, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, endeavor; devotion, favor, good-will; a pursuit, study.

Stultitia, ae, f. (stultus), folly, foolishness, silliness.

Stultus, a, um, adj., foolish, silly.

Stuprum, i, n., defilement, disgrace; debauchery, lewdness, unchastity.

Suadeo, ere, si, sum, tr. and intr., to advise, persuade, exhort.

Suasor, oris, m. (suadeo), an adviser, persuader, counsellor.

Sub, prep. with the accus. or ablat., under; towards; near, by, during.

Subeo, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. and intr. (sub + eo), to come or go under; to come up to, advance, proceed; to follow, succeed; to occur, suggest itself; to undergo, endure, suffer.

Subigo, ere, egi, actum, tr. (sub + ago), to put down, overcome, subdue, subjugate, reduce; to impel, incite; to force, compel, constrain.

Subito, adv. (subitus), suddenly, unexpectedly.

Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo), sudden, unexpected.

Subjector, oris, m. (subjicio), a forger, substitutor.

Subjicio, ere, jeci, jectum, tr. (sub + jacio), to place or bring under; to forge, counterfeit; to subject; to submit, propose, expend.

Sublatus, a, um, part. from *Tollo*.

Sublêvo, êre, âvi, âtum, tr. (sub + levo), to lift up, raise up, support; to assist, aid, sustain; to lighten, alleviate, relieve, lessen.

Subministro, êre, âvi, âtum, tr. (sub + ministro), to furnish, supply, afford, give.

Sûbôles, is, f. (sub + olesco), a sprout, shoot; offspring, posterity.

Suborno, êre, âvi, âtum, tr. (sub + orno), to fit out, furnish, equip, provide; to instigate, suborn, incite.

Subsollium, i, n. (sub + sella), a bench, seat.

Subsêquor, i, secûtus, dep. (sub + sequor), to follow closely after; to follow, succeed, ensue.

Subsidium, i, n. (subsideo), a reserve, reinforcement; support, aid, assistance, protection.

Subsido, êre, sêdi, sessum, tr. and intr. (sub + sideo), to sit down, crouch down; to sink, settle, subside; to remain, abide, stay; to lie in wait, lie in ambush, waylay.

Subsortior, iri, titus, dep. (sub + sortior), to choose by lot as a substitute.

Substructio, ônis, f. (substruo), a foundation, substructure.

Subsum, esse, —, —, irr. intr. (sub + sum), to be under, among, or behind; to be near or at hand.

Subterfûgio, êre, fûgi, —, tr. and intr. (subter + fugio), to escape, avoid, shun.

Succedo, êre, cessi, cessum, tr. and intr. (sub + cedo), to mount, ascend; to approach, advance, march up; to follow, succeed.

Succoensêo, êre, sui, sum, intr. (succedo), to be angry, enraged, irritated.

Succumbo, êre, cubui, cubitum, intr. (sub + cumbo), to yield, succumb, submit, surrender, be overcome.

Succorro, êre, curri, cursum,

intr. (sub + curro), to run or hasten to; to help, aid, assist, succor, relieve; to occur.

Sûessa, ae, f., a town in Latium.

Suffêro, ferre, sustûli, sublâtum, tr. (sub + fero), to bear, support; to suffer, endure.

Suffragâtio, ônis, f. (suffragor), a voting for; favor, support, recommendation; suffrage.

Suffragâtor, ôris, m. (suffragor), a voter for another, supporter, favorer, partisan.

Suffragium, i, n., a voting-tablet, ballot, vote; suffrage.

Sui, sibi, se, intens. pers. pron., of himself, herself, itself; of themselves.

Sulla, ae, m., a Roman surname.

Sulpicius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Sum, esse, fui, —, irr. intr., to be, exist, live, stay, continue.

Summa, ae, f. (summus), the main thing, main point, summit, pre-eminence; the amount, sum, the whole; authority, supreme power, chief command, management.

Summum, adv. (summus), at most, at the farthest.

Summus, a, um, adj. (*super. of superus*), highest, very high, topmost, uppermost; the last; the greatest, supreme; most eminent, illustrious, distinguished.

Sûmo, êre, sumpsi, sumptum, tr. to take, receive, assume, maintain; to undertake; to consume, expend.

Sumptuôse, adv. (sumptuosus), expensively, sumptuously.

Sumptus, ūs, m. (sumo), expense, cost, charge.

Sûper, prep. with accus. or ablat., above, over, beyond.

Superbe, adv. (superbus), haughtily, proudly.

Superbus, a, um, adj. (super), proud, haughty, arrogant.

Superior, ūs, adj. (comp. of su-

- ſſerus**, upper, higher, superior; preceding, former, past, previous; more eminent or illustrious.
- Supĕro, ăre, ăvi, ătum, tr. and intr.** (super), to surmount, surpass, exceed, excel; to overcome, conquer, subdue; to remain over, abound.
- Supĕrum, esse, fui, —, irr. intr.** (super + sum), to be left, remain; to exist still, survive.
- Supĕrus, a, um, adj.** (super), above, upper, higher. *Comp.* superior, *sup.* suprĕmus, or summus.
- Suppedito, ăre, ăvi, ătum, tr. and intr.** (suppeto), to be at hand or in store; to have in abundance, abound in; to furnish, afford, supply.
- Suppĕto, ăre, ivi or ii, itum, tr.** (sub + peto), to be at hand or in store, to be present; to suffice, be sufficient.
- Supplex, iſis, adj.** (sub + plico), suppliant, submissive, humble. *Subst.*, a suppliant, supplicant.
- Supplicatio, ōnis, f.** (supplicio), a public prayer or supplication; a thanksgiving.
- Supplicium, i, n.** (supplex), a public prayer, supplication; punishment; distress.
- Supplicio, ăre, ăvi, ătum, intr.** (supplex), to kneel down; to pray, beseech, implore, supplicate; to worship.
- Suppono, ăre, osui, ositum, tr.** (sub + pono), to put or place under; to substitute; to falsify, forge, counterfeit; to annex, subjoin.
- Supră, adv.** (superus), above, before, previously; beyond, over, more than.
- Suprĕmus, a, um, adj.** (*sup.* of superus), highest, loftiest; last, latest, extreme, final; the greatest, most exalted, supreme.
- Surgo, ăre, surrexi, surrectum, intr.** (sub + rego), to rise, arise, stand up; to spring up.
- Surripio, ăre, ipui, eptum; tr.** (sub + rapio), to snatch or take away secretly; to steal.
- Suscipio, ăre, cĕpi, ceptum, tr.** (sub + capio), to take, receive; to undertake, assume, incur; to undergo, submit to, suffer.
- Suspectus, a, um, adj.** (*and part.* from suspicio), mistrusted, suspected, suspicious, exciting suspicion.
- Suspicio, ăre, pexi, pectum, tr.** (sub + specio), to look up or upward; to look up to, admire, regard, esteem; to mistrust, suspect.
- Suspicio, ōnis, f.** (suspicio), mistrust, distrust, suspicion.
- Suspiciōse, adv.** (suspiciosus), suspiciously.
- Suspicoor, ări, ătus, dep.** (suspicio), to mistrust, suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose.
- Sustento, ăre, ăvi, ătum, tr.** (sustineo), to hold up, uphold, support, sustain, maintain, preserve; to hold out, endure; to defer, delay.
- Sustinĕo, ăre, ui, tentum, tr.** (sub + teneo), to uphold, bear up, support, maintain, sustain; to check, restrain, hold back; to undergo, endure, withstand; to defer, delay.
- Sustuli.** See Suffĕro or Tollo.
- Suis, a, um, pron. adj. pron.** (sui), his, her, its, their; his own, etc.; hers, theirs.
- Symphoniăcus, a, um, adj.** (συνφωνικός), of or belonging to concerts or music. *Symphon. pueri*, singing boys, choristers.
- Syracūsae, ărum, f. pl.**, Syracuse.
- Syria, ae, f.**, Syria.

T.

T., for Titus.

Tabella, ae, f. dim. (tabula), a tablet, writing-tablet; a letter.

Taberna, *ae, f.*, a shop, stall, inn, tavern, booth, shed.

Tabesco, *ère, ui, —, intr.* (tabeo), to melt away; to waste, dwindle away; to decay, languish, decline, fade.

Tabula, *ae, f.*, a board, plank; a tablet, writing-tablet; a picture, painting. **Tabulae**, writings, records, accounts; *tabulae novae*, new accounts, an abolition of debts.

Tabularium, *i, n.* (tabula), a record-office, the archives.

Taceo, *ère, ui, itum, intr.*, to be silent, keep secret.

Tacite, *adv.* (tacitus), silently, in silence; secretly, in secret.

Taciturnitas, *âtis, f.* (taciturnus), silence, taciturnity.

Tacitus, *a, um, adj.* (taceo), silent, still, mute; unobserved.

Taedet, *ère, duit or taesum est, impers.*, it disgusts, wearies. **Taedet me** = I am weary of, disgusted with.

Taeter, *tra, trum, adj.*, foul, loathsome, offensive, hideous.

Talaris, *e, adj.* (talus), relating to the ankles; reaching to the ankles.

Talis, *e, adj.*, such, of such a kind, sort, or quality, such-like.

Tam, *adv.*, so, so much, so very.

Tamen, *conj.*, notwithstanding, for all that, yet, still, however.

Tametsi, *conj.* (tamen + etsi), though, although, however.

Tamquam, *adv.* (tam + quam), as if, as, just as, as it were, so to speak.

Tandem, *adv.* (tam + dem), at length, at last, finally; pray, then.

Tango, *ère, têtigi, tactum, tr.*, to touch; to reach, arrive at; to move, affect; to touch upon, mention.

Tantum, *adv.* (tantus), only, alone, merely; so, so much, so long, so greatly, to such a degree.

Tantummodo, *adv.* (tantum + modo), only, alone, merely.

Tantus, *a, um, adj.*, so great, so much, so many, such. **Tanto, ablat.**, by so much. **Tanto—quanto** = the—the.

Tarde, *adv.* (tardus), slowly, tardily.

Tarditas, *âtis, f.* (tardus), slowness, tardiness, dullness.

Tardo, *ère, âvi, âtum, tr. and intr.* (tardus), to hinder, delay, retard, impede; to tarry, linger.

Tarentini, *orum, m. pl.* (Tarentum), the Tarentines.

Tarraco, *onis, f.*, a town in Spain.

Taurus, *i, m.*, a mountain range in Lycia.

Tectum, *i, n.* (tego), a roof, house, dwelling, abode, shelter.

Tectus, *a, um, adj.* (and part. from *tego*), hidden, concealed; reserved, cautious, guarded.

Têgo, *ère, texi, tectum, tr.*, to cover, hide, conceal, disguise; to defend, protect, shelter.

Tellus, *ûris, f.*, the earth; Earth.

Telum, *i, n.*, a missile, dart, spear, javelin, weapon.

Temerarius, *a, um, adj.* (temere), rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent.

Têmère, *adv.*, by chance, at random, without reason; casually, rashly, thoughtlessly.

Temeritas, *âtis, f.* (temere), rashness, temerity, foolhardiness.

Temperantia, *ae, f.* (temperans), moderation, temperance.

Tempéro, *ère, âvi, âtum, tr. and intr.* (tempus), to temper, mix; to mitigate, regulate, moderate, restrain; to be moderate.

Tempestas, *âtis, f.* (tempus), time, occasion, period; a storm, tempest; a commotion, disturbance.

Tempestivus, *a, um, adj.* (tempestas), seasonable, opportune, timely.

Templum, *i, n.*, a temple.

Tempo, *ère, âvi, âtum, tr.* (tendo), to attack, assail; make an attempt upon; to try, examine.

- prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay; to urge, incite; to tempt, sound.
- Tempus, ōris, n.,** time; an occasion, season, opportunity.
- Tendo, ēre, tēndi, tensum or tentum, tr. and intr.,** to stretch out, spread out, extend; to go, march, direct one's course; to exert one's self, contend, endeavor, strive, aim at, tend.
- Tēnēbrae, ōrum, f. pl.,** darkness.
- Tēnēdos (us), i, f.,** Tenedos.
- Tēnēo, ēre, ui, tum, tr.,** to hold, keep, possess, occupy: to detain, delay, restrain, abstain; to guard, defend, maintain; to reach, attain; to hold out, last, endure; to grasp, comprehend.
- Tēner, ēra, ōrum, adj.,** tender, delicate, soft.
- Tēnūis, e, adj.,** thin, fine, slender, narrow; trifling, insignificant; poor, mean, low; nice, exact.
- Tēnus, prep. with gen. or ablat.,** as far as, up or down to.
- Ter, num. adv.,** three times, thrice.
- Tergiversatio, ōnis, f. (tergiversor),** a shift, subterfuge, tergiversation.
- Tergum, i, n.,** the back. *A tergo,* behind, in the rear.
- Termino, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (terminus),** to set bounds to, bound, limit; to fix, define, determine; to end, terminate.
- Terminus, i, m.,** a boundary, limit, bound; end, term.
- Terra, ae, f.,** the earth, land, country. *Orbis terrarum,* the earth.
- Terrēo, ēre, ui, itum, tr.,** to terrify, alarm, affright, frighten.
- Terror, ōris, m. (terreo),** terror, alarm, affright, dread, dismay.
- Tertio, adv. (tertius),** for the third time; thirdly.
- Tertius, a, um, num. adj. (ter),** the third, third.
- Testamentum, i, n. (testor),** a testament, last will.
- Testificatio, ōnis, f. (testificor),** evidence, attestation, witness.
- Testimōnium, i, n. (testor),** witness, evidence, testimony.
- Testis, is, m. and f.,** a witness.
- Testor, ari, ātus, dep. (testis),** to testify, witness, attest, prove, declare; to call to witness, appeal to.
- Tetigi. See Tango.**
- Tetrarches, ae, m.,** a tetrarch.
- Tetrārchia, ae, f.,** a tetrarchy.
- Teutōni, ōrum, m. pl.,** the Teutons, a people of Germany.
- Theātrum, i, n. (Θέατρον),** a theatre.
- Themistōcles, i and is, m.,** Themistocles.
- Theophānes, is, m.,** Theophanes.
- Ti. or Tib., for Tiberius.**
- Tiberinus, a, um, adj. (Tiberis),** Tiberine, of the Tiber.
- Tibēris, is, m.,** the Tiber.
- Tigrānes, is, m.,** Tigranes.
- Timēo, ēre, ui, —, tr. and intr.,** to fear, be afraid, dread; to fear for, be fearful for.
- Timiditas, atis, f. (timidus),** fearfulness, cowardice, timidity.
- Timide, adv. (timidus),** fearfully, timidly.
- Timidus, a, um, adj. (timeo),** timid, fearful, afraid.
- Timor, ōris, m. (timeo),** fear, dread, apprehension, alarm.
- Titus, m.,** a praenomen.
- Tōga, ae, f. (tego),** the outer garment of the Romans, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff; the toga.
- Togātus, a, um, adj. (toga),** wearing the toga. **Togātus, i, m.,** a Roman citizen.
- Tolerābilis, e, adj. (tolero),** supportable, tolerable.
- Tōléro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.,** to bear, endure, tolerate; to maintain, support, sustain.
- Tollo, ēre, sustūli, sublatum, tr.,** to lift up, raise, elevate; to take away, remove, kill, destroy.
- Tolumnius, i, m.,** king of Veii.

Tongilius, i, m., Tongilius.
Tormentum, i, n., (torqueo), a hurling-engine; a missile; a rack; torture, torment.
Torquātus, i, m., a Roman surname.
Tortor, ōris, m. (torqueo), a torturer, tormenter, executioner.
Tot, indecl. adj., so many.
Toties, adv. (tot), so often.
Tōtus, a, um, gen. totius, adj., all, the whole, total, entire.
Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (traho), to touch, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, transact; to treat, discuss.
Trādo, ěre, dīdi, dītum, tr. (trans + do), to give over, consign, deliver; to give up, surrender; to betray; to intrust, commit, transmit, hand down: to leave.
Tragoedia, ae, f. (τραγωδία), a tragedy; commotion, disturbance.
Trāho, ěre, xi, ctum, tr., to draw, drag, haul; to draw together, contract; to carry off, plunder; to draw off, divert; to derive, deduce; to put off, protract, delay.
Tranquillitas, atis, f. (tranquillus), quietness, stillness, tranquillity.
Tranquillus, a, um, adj., tranquil, still, calm, quiet, peaceful.
Trans, prep. with the accus., across, over, beyond.
Transalpinus, a, um, adj. (trans + Alpes), transalpine.
Transcendo, ěre, di, sum, tr. and intr. (trans + scando), to climb over, overstep, surmount; to pass over, exceed, surpass, transcend, transgress.
Transfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, tr. (trans + fero), to carry or bring over, convey, transport, transfer; to put off, postpone, defer; to translate.
Transigo, ěre, ěgi, actum, tr. (trans + ago), to drive through, stab, pierce; to finish, conclude,

complete; to transact, settle, adjust: to pass, spend, lead.
Transmarinus, a, um, adj. (trans + marinus), transmarine, foreign.
Transmissio, ōnis, f. (transmitto), a passage.
Transmitto, ěre, misi, missum, tr. (trans + mitto), to send, carry, or convey across, to transmit, transfer; to cross or pass over, traverse.
Tremellius, i, m., Tremellius.
Trepidatio, ōnis, f. (trepido), consternation, trepidation, alarm; hustle, confusion.
Trēs, tria, num. adj., three.
Tribūnal, alis, n. (tribunus), a tribunal, judgment-seat.
Tribunātus, ūs, m. (tribunus), the tribuneship.
Tribunicus, a, um, adj. (tribunus), tribunitial, of the tribunes.
Tribūnus, i, m. (tribus), a tribune; properly, the representative of a tribe. **Tribuni plebis,** tribunes of the plebeians, who defended the rights and interests of the plebeians against the patricians. **Tribuni militares or militum,** military tribunes, officers of the army, six to each legion. **Tribuni aerarii,** tribunes of the treasury or paymasters, who assisted the quaestors.
Tribūo, ěre, ui, ūtum, tr., to give, assign, impart, allot, bestow, attribute; to grant, concede, allow.
Tribus, ūs, f., a tribe, a division of the Roman people. There were in all thirty-five tribes.
Tricies, num. adv. (triginta), thirty times.
Triduum, i, n. (tres + dies), three days.
Triennium, i, n. (tres + annus), three years.
Triginta, num. adj., thirty.
Tristis, e, adj., sorrowful, sad, mournful, dismal; gloom, gloomy, stern, harsh, sullen.

Tritus, a, um, *adj.* (and *part. from tero*), oft-trodden; beaten, frequented, common, familiar, trite.

Triumpho, are, avi, atum, *intr.* (triumphus), to triumph, to hold or celebrate a triumph.

Triumphus, i, m., a triumph, triumphal procession; the triumphal entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory.

Tropaeum, i, n. (τροπαιον), a trophy; a victory; a memorial, token.

Trucidatio, onis, *f.* (trucido), massacre, butchery.

Trucido, are, avi, atum, *tr.*, to butcher, slaughter, massacre, kill.

Tu, tui, *pers. pron.*, thou, you. **Tute**, you yourself.

Tuba, ae, *f.*, a trumpet.

Tubernus, onis, *m.*, a Roman surname.

Tueor, eri, tuitus and tutus, *dep.*, to look upon, behold, view, watch, regard, consider; to maintain, guard, protect, defend.

Tullius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Tullus, i, m., a praenomen.

Tum, *adv. and conj.*, then, at that time; next, besides. **Tum — tum or cum — tum**, both — and, not only — but also. **Cum — tum maxime**, both — and particularly, not only — but especially.

Tumultus, us, *m.* (tumen), an uproar, commotion, disturbance, tumult; insurrection, sedition, rebellion.

Tumulus, i, m. (tumeo), a mound, hillock; a barrow, tumulus.

Tunc, *adv.*, then, at that time.

Tunica, ae, *f.*, an under garment worn by both sexes, a tunic.

Turba, ae, *f.*, an uproar, commotion, disturbance, tumult; a crowd, multitude, throng.

Turbulentus, a, um, *adj.* (turba), restless, boisterous, stormy; turbulent, factious, seditious.

Turma, ae, *f.*, a troop or squadron of thirty horsemen.

Turpis, e, *adj.*, ugly, unsightly, foul; shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous.

Turpiter, *adv.* (turpis), basely, shamefully, disgracefully.

Turpitudo, inis, *f.* (turpis), foulness, deformity; baseness, shameful, disgrace, infamy, turpitude.

Tuto, *adv.* (tutus), safely, securely, in security, in safety.

Tutor, eri, atus, *dep.* (tueor), to watch, guard, keep, defend, protect, ward off, avert.

Tutus, a, um, *adj.* (tueor), safe, secure, sure; watchful, cautious.

Tuus, a, um, *poss. adj. pron.* (tu), thy, thine, thine own; your, yours, your own.

Tyrannus, i, m. (τύραννος), a ruler; a tyrant, despot.

U.

Über, eris, *n.*, an udder, teat.

Ūber, eris, *adj.*, rich, productive, fruitful, fertile.

Ūbertas, atis, *f.* (uber), fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness.

Ūbi, *adv.*, where; wherever; when, whenever, as soon as. **Ūbi gentium**, where in the world.

Ūbinam, *adv.* (ubi + nam), where.

Ūbique, *adv.* (ubi + que), everywhere, wherever, wheresoever.

Ūloiscor, i, ultus, *dep.*, to avenge, revenge, punish.

Ūllus, a, um, *gen. ullus, adj.*, any, any one.

Ūltimus, a, um, *adj.* (*sup. of ultior*), the farthest, most distant, most remote, the uttermost, extreme, last, latest, final.

Ūltor, eris, *m.* (uloiscor), a punisher, avenger, revenger.

Ultrā, *prep.* with the *accus.*, beyond, on the farther side of, over.

Ultrō, *adv.*, of one's own accord, voluntarily, unasked, without provocation; besides, moreover.

Umbrenus, *i, m.*, Umbrenus.

Umquam, *adv.*, ever, at any time.

Unā, *adv.* (*unus*), together, along with, in company, at once, at the same time.

Uncus, *i, m.*, a hook, barb.

Unde, *adv.*, whence, from which, from whom, by whom; why.

Undecimus, *a, um, num. adj.* (*undecim*), the eleventh.

Undequingagesimus, *a, um, num. adj.* (*undequingaginta*), the forty-ninth.

Undique, *adv.* (*unde + que*), from all sides, parts, or quarters, on all sides, everywhere.

Unguentum, *i, n.* (*unguo*), ointment, unguent, perfume.

Unico, *adv.* (*unicus*), alone, singularly, in an extraordinary degree.

Unicus, *a, um, adj.* (*unus*), only, sole, single; unique.

Universus, *a, um, adj.* (*unus + verto*), all together, all taken collectively, universal, collective, whole, entire.

Unus, *a, um, gen. unus, num. adj.*, one, alone, only, sole, single, uniform.

Urbanus, *a, um, adj.* (*urbs*), of the city, polished, refined, elegant, urbane.

Urbs, *urbis, f.*, a city; the city, *i. e.* Rome.

Urgēo or **Urguēo**, *ēre, ursi, —, tr.*, to press, drive, impel, urge; to press upon, bear hard or close upon; to beset, weigh down, burden, oppress; to push forward, urge on.

Usitatus, *a, um, adj.* (*usitor*), usual, wonted, customary, common, ordinary, accustomed.

Usquam, *adv.*, anywhere.

Usque, *adv.*, as far as, all the way,

even, until, continuously, incessantly. **Usque eo**, to such a degree.

Ustor, *ōris, m.* (*uro*), a burner, a corpse-burner.

Usura, *ae, f.* (*utor*), use, enjoyment; interest, usury.

Usurpo, *āre, āvi, ātum, tr.* (*usu + rapio*), to use, employ, practise, exercise; to acquire, obtain; to name, call; to speak of, talk of.

Ūsus, *ūs, m.* (*utor*), use, application; service, benefit, utility; practice, exercise, experience, usage, custom; intercourse, familiarity, intimacy; occasion, need, necessity.

Ūt or **Ūti**, *conj.*, that, in order that, so that; even if, although; that not.

Ūt or **Ūti**, *adv.*, in what manner, how; as; when, as soon as.

Ūter, *tra, trum, gen. utrius, adj.*, which of the two, which.

Uterque, *trāque, trumque, gen. utriusque, adj.* (*uter + que*), both, each.

Utica, *ae, f.*, a city in Africa.

Utilis, *e, adj.* (*utor*), useful, serviceable, profitable.

Utilitas, *ātis, f.* (*utilis*), use, usefulness, utility; profit, advantage.

Ūtinam, *adv.* (*uti + nam*), O that! would that! I wish that!

Ūtor, *i, ūsus, dep.*, to use, make use of, enjoy, avail one's self of, employ, practise, exercise; to manage, treat.

Ūtrum, *conj.* (*uter*), whether, in indirect questions. In direct questions it is not translated.

Ūtrum — *an (ne)*, whether — or.

Uxor, *ōris, f.*, a wife.

V.

Vacillo, *āre, āvi, ātum, intr.*, to stagger, reel, totter, waver, vacillate.

Vāco, āre, āvi, ātum, intr., to be empty, void, vacant, to be void of, free from, without; to want, lack; to be idle, have leisure. **Vacat,** there is leisure.

Vacuofācio, ēre, fēcī, factum, tr. (vacuus + facio), to make empty; to empty, clear, free.

Vacūus, a, um, adj. (vaco), empty, void, clear, free from, devoid of; at leisure, unoccupied, idle.

Vadimōnium, i, n. (vas), bail, security, recognizance.

Vagina, ae, f., a scabbard, sheath.

Vāgor, āri, ātus, dep. (vagus), to stroll about, ramble, wander, roam, rove, range, stray.

Vāgus, a, um, adj., wandering, roaming, rambling; uncertain, vague.

Valde, adv. (valide, from validus), strongly, intensely, exceedingly.

Vālēns, tis, adj. (and part. from valeo), strong, stout, vigorous, healthy, robust, powerful, able-bodied.

Vālō, ēre, ui, —, intr., to be strong or vigorous; to be well or in good health; to have power, be powerful, influential, or effective; to prevail; to be worth.

Valerius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Valetūdo, inis, f. (valeo), health, state of health; ill health, sickness, infirmity.

Vallo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (vallum), to intrench; to fortify, protect, defend.

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius), difference, diversity, variety; changeableness.

Vārio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. (varius), to diversify, variegate; to alter, change, vary; to divide; to be various, different.

Vārius, a, um, adj., diverse, changeful, various, changeable, different; variable, fickle, wavering.

Varius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

Vārus, i, m., a Roman surname.

Vastātio, ōnis, f. (vastus), a laying waste, ravaging, devastation.

Vastitas, ātis, f. (vastus), a waste, desert; desolation, devastation.

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (vastus), to lay waste, desolate, devastate, ravage.

Vātes, is, m. and f., a soothsayer, prophet, foreteller; a poet.

Vē, enclitic conj., or.

Vectigal, ālis, n. (veho), a toll, tax, impost, tribute; revenue.

Vectigālis, e, adj. (veho), tributary.

Vehēmens, tis, adj., vehement, impetuous, ardent, forcible, powerful.

Vehementer, adv. (vehemens), vehemently, impetuously, ardently, violently; strongly, greatly, forcibly, exceedingly, extremely.

Vehiōnium, i, n. (veho), a carriage, vehicle, conveyance.

Veho, ēre, vexi, vectum, tr., to bear, carry, convey; to ride, sail.

Veientes, um, m. pl., the Veientes.

Vēl, conj., or, even; **vel — vel,** either — or.

Vēlia, ae, f., a town in Lucania.

Vēlum, i, n. (veho), a sail; a curtain, veil, awning.

Vēna, ae, f., a vein, artery.

Vendo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, tr. (venum + do), to sell.

Veneficus, i, m. (venenum + facio), a poisoner; sorcerer.

Venēnum, i, n., a drug, medicine; poison; a charm.

Vēnō, ire, īvi or īi, ītum, intr. (venum + eo), to be sold.

Vēnērōr, āri, ātus, dep., to worship, adore, revere, venerate; to implore.

Vēnīa, ae, f., indulgence, leave, favor; pardon, forgiveness.

Vēnio, ire, vēni, ventum, intr., to come, arrive. **Usa venire,** to

happen, occur. **Ventum est**, he (she, it, they) came.
Ventus, *i, m.*, the wind.
Vénustas, átis, f. (Venus), loveliness, grace, beauty.
Vér, véris, n., the spring.
Verber, éris, n., a scourge, whip, lash; a blow, stroke, stripe.
Verbéro, áre, ávi, átum, tr. (verber), to beat, lash, scourge, whip.
Verbum, i, n., a word, expression, saying, remark.
Vére, adv. (verus), truly, really, in fact; rightly, correctly.
Verecundia, ae, f. (verecundus), modesty, bashfulness.
Vérëor, éri, itus, dep., to fear, dread, be afraid; to reverence, revere; to apprehend.
Veritas, átis, f. (verus), truth.
Véro, adv. (verus), in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely.
Véro, conj. (verus), but, however.
Verres, is, m., Verres.
Versicúlus, i, m. (versus), a little line, a little verse.
Verso, áre, ávi, átum, tr. (verto), to turn, wind, twist, whirl; to disturb, agitate; to meditate, reflect upon.
Versor, ári, átus, dep. (verso), to dwell, live, remain, be; to occupy, busy one's self, be engaged in.
Versus, ús, m. (verto), a verse; poetry; song.
Verto, ére, ti, sum, tr. and intr., to turn, turn round or about; to overturn, overthrow, subvert; to change, alter; to turn, depend on; to impute, ascribe; to turn out.
Vérum, i, n. (verus), the truth; rectitude, right, uprightness.
Vérum, conj. (verus), but, yet.
Vérus, a, um, adj., true, real, actual; right, just.
Vesper, éris and éri, m., the evening. **Vespéri**, in the evening.
Vespéra, ae, f., the evening.
Vesta, ae, f., Vesta, the goddess of the domestic hearth.
Vestális, a, adj. (Vesta), Vestal, of Vesta.

Vester, tra, tram, poss. adj. pron. (vos), your, yours, your own.
Vestibulum, i, n., a fore-court, entrance-court, vestibule.
Vestigium, i, n., a footstep, footprint, track, trace, sign, token, mark, vestige; point, moment, instant.
Vestimentum, i, n. (vestis), clothing, a garment, vestment.
Vestis, is, f., clothing; a garment, robe, vesture, attire.
Vestitus, ús, m. (vestio), clothing, dress, raiment, clothes.
Veteránus, a, um, adj. (vetus), veteran. **Veteráni, órum, m. pl.**, veterans.
Véto, áre, ui, itum, tr., to forbid.
Vetus, éris, adj., old, aged.
Vetustas, átis, f. (vetus), old age, antiquity, long duration; long intimacy.
Vexatio, ónis, f. (vexo), annoyance, molestation, trouble, vexation.
Vexator, óris, m. (vexo), a troubler, harasser, molester.
Vexo, áre, ávi, átum, tr., to molest, annoy, vex, harass, disturb, trouble, injure.
Via, ae, f., a way, road, path; journey: a method, mode.
Viator, óris, m. (vio), a traveller.
Vibiénus, i, m., a Roman gentile name.
Vibro, áre, ávi, átum, tr. and intr., to brandish, shake; to launch, hurl; to quiver, vibrate, glimmer, glitter.
Vicesimus, a, um, num. adj. (viginti), the twentieth.
Vicius, a, um, adj. (vicus), near, neighboring. **Vicius, i, m.**, a neighbor.
Viciissim, adv. (vicis), in turn, on the other hand, on the contrary.
Viciassitudo, inis, f. (vicis), change, alternation, vicissitude.
Victor, óris, m. (vinco), a victor, conqueror. **Adj.**, victorious.
Victoria, ae, f. (vinco), victory. The goddess Victoria.

Victus, ūs, m. (vivo), food, victuals, provisions; mode of living.

Vicus, i, m., a row of houses; a street; a village, hamlet.

Videlicet, adv. (videre + licet), it is easy to see, it is evident; clearly, evidently; of course, forsooth: to wit, namely.

Vidéo, ēre, vidi, visum, tr., to see, perceive, observe; to look to, see to.

Vidēor, ēri, visus, pass. and dep., to be seen, be regarded; to seem, appear. **Videtur, impers.,** it seems proper, good, right.

Vigēo, ēre, ui, —, intr. to be vigorous or strong; to thrive, bloom, flourish; to prevail, be in repute.

Vigilans, tis, adj. (and part. from vigilo), watchful, vigilant.

Vigilia, ae, f. (vigil), a watching; wakefulness; a vigil, watch, guard; the watch, watchmen, sentinels.

Vigilo, ēre, ūvi, ātum, intr. (vigil), to watch, keep awake; to be watchful, vigilant.

Vilis, e, adj., cheap; paltry, mean, base, vile, common.

Vilitas, ātis, f. (vilis), cheapness; vileness, meanness.

Villa, ae, f., a country-house, villa, country-seat, farm.

Vincio, ire, vinxi, victum, tr., to bind, tie, fetter; to confine, restrain; to fortify, secure, fasten.

Vinco, ēre, vici, victum, tr., to conquer, defeat, subdue, vanquish; to excel, surpass; to prevail, carry the day.

Vinculum, i, n. (vincio), a band, bond, cord, fetter, chain. **In vincula** = to prison.

Vindex, icis, m. and f. (vindico), an avenger, punisher, revenger; a claimant, defender, protector.

Vindicās, ārum, f. pl. (vindico), a legal claim.

Vindico, ēre, ūvi, ātum, tr. (vim + dico), to lay legal claim to,

make a claim upon; to demand, arrogate, assume, appropriate; to free, set free, deliver, liberate; to avenge, revenge, punish. **Vindicatum est,** punishment was inflicted.

Vinum, i, n., wine.

Violentus, a, um, adj. (vis), forcible, violent, impetuous, boisterous.

Violo, ēre, ūvi, ātum, tr. (vis), to injure, dishonor, profane, violate, maltreat.

Vir, viri, m., a man, a husband.

Virgo, inis, f. (vireo), a maid, maiden, virgin.

Virtus, ūtis, f. (vir), manliness, manhood; power, vigor, energy; bravery, valor; merit, excellence, worth, virtue.

Vis, vis, f., strength, power, might, vigor, energy, ardor, force, violence; effort, exertion; quantity, number, abundance; meaning, sense, import. **Vires, pl.,** strength, bodily powers. **Summa vi,** with all one's might or power.

Viscus, ūris, more freq. viscoera, um, n., the inwards, the viscera, vitals, bowels, flesh.

Viso, ēre, si, sum, tr. (video), to look at, view, behold; to see to, look to; to visit, call upon.

Vita, ae, f. (vivo), life.

Vitium, i, n., a fault, defect, blemish; error, offence, vice.

Vito, ēre, ūvi, ātum, tr., to shun, avoid, evade, escape.

Vituperatio, ōnis, f. (vitupero), blame, censure, vituperation.

Vitupéro, ēre, ūvi, ātum, tr. (vitium + paro), to censure, blame.

Vivo, ēre, vixi, victum, intr., to live.

Vivus, a, um, adj. (vivo), alive, living, when alive.

Vix, adv., with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, barely.

Vixdum, adv. (vix + dum), scarcely yet, hardly then.

Voco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (vox), to call, call upon, summon, invoke; to call, name.

Volito, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (volo), to fly or flit about, flutter or hover about.

Volo, velle, volui, —, irr. tr. and intr., to wish, will, be willing; to intend, purpose, ordain, maintain.

Volturcius, i, m., Volturcius.

Volūbilis, e, adj. (volvo), whirling, revolving, circling; voluble; changeable, mutable.

Voluntarius, a, um, adj. (voluntas), willing, voluntary, spontaneous.

Voluntas, ātis, f. (volo), will, wish, desire, choice, inclination; good-will, favor. **Voluntate** = willingly, voluntarily.

Voluptas, ātis, f., satisfaction, enjoyment, delight, pleasure.

Vōme, ēre, ui, itum, tr. and intr., to vomit, throw up.

Vosmet. See **Met.**

Votivus, a, um, adj. (votum), in accordance with a vow, votive.

Vōtum, i, n. (voveo), a vow; a wish, desire, prayer.

Vex, vōcis, f., a voice; a sound, cry; a word, saying.

Vulgāris, e, adj. (vulgus), common, usual, ordinary, commonplace, vulgar.

Vulge, adv. (vulgus), commonly, generally, everywhere; openly, publicly.

Vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (vulnus), to wound, hurt, injure.

Vulnus, ōris, n., a wound.

Vultus, ūs, m., the countenance, face, visage, features; look, air, mien.



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